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# Norfolk Archaeology.



# Norfolk Archaeology:

OR

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS

RELATING TO

THE ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK,

PUBLISHED BY THE

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

---

*Nescio quâ natale solum dulcedine captos  
Ducit, et immemores non sinit esse sui.*

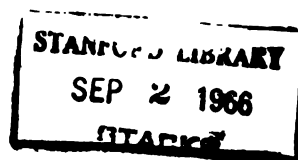
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Page 76, line 4, for "circle" *read* "shield."

„ 78, in illustration of cup, St. Andrew's, for "1597" *read* "1617-8."

„ 95, line 15, for "1567-8" *read* "1566-7."

„ 198, line 1, for "Great Ellingham" *read* "Ellingham"; and omit line 2. The female figure there entered belongs to Great Ellingham, in Shropham Hundred.

# The Condition of the Archdeaconry of Norwich IN 1603.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. AUGUSTUS JESSOPP, D.D.

---

QUEEN ELIZABETH died on the 24th March, 1603, and James I. was proclaimed King of England the same day. The new King did not cross the border till the 6th April. In the meantime there was much riding of courtiers from England to Scotland, and much desire to be received into favour by all who hoped to rise or feared to fall.

Among the foremost of those who were admitted to the royal presence was Dr. Nevyl, Dean of Canterbury, who was deputed by Archbishop Whitgift to act as an envoy from the Bishops and Clergy of the Church of England, with instructions to express their unfeigned loyalty to the King, and their desire to be informed "what commands he had for them to observe concerning ecclesiastical causes."

The Dean appears to have been granted an audience, and returned well pleased with his reception. The King knew little or nothing about the Church of England,—he was anxious to know more. There was no time to lose. Whitgift acted at once with promptitude, "... he wrote his circular letters, in the month of June, to all the Bishops of his province, to be informed by them of the number of communicants throughout all their dioceses, and what number

there was of recusants; also the names of such as held two benefices, the number of impropriations in every diocese, and how they were served; what parsonages that had vicarages belonging to them, and the values; who the patrons were of the several livings."

"That these things ran much in the King's mind, especially concerning the first article, *viz.*, recusants, and such as did not communicate, appears by the conference at Hampton Court in the following winter; when the King required of the Bishops, among other things, that they should take notice of such as were recusant-communicants. For there were, he said, three sorts of Papists: some came to sermon, but not to service and prayer; some that came to both, but not to the communion; and a third abstained from them all. And therefore he commanded them that inquiry might be made of all those of the first, second, and third rank: and that the weak were to be informed, and the wilful to be punished."

It is obvious that the returns sent in by the clergy—for of course the information asked for could only be furnished by them—in response to the Archbishop's letter, would constitute a complete report upon the condition of the Church of England at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and would contain information concerning the religious condition of the people, at least in externals, that could be looked for in no other source. It would be more than this—it would give as near an approximation to a *census* of the population as in those days had ever been aimed at. For in every parish the *communicants comprised the whole body of the adult inhabitants*—who were all bound to receive the Sacrament on certain occasions under heavy penalties—and who, if they did not receive it, were classed under the head of Recusants, and stigmatized accordingly.

During the summer and autumn the Primate had his hands again too full of work. He broke down under the



pressure in December, never rallied, and on the 29th February, 1604, he died.

There is some reason to believe that the returns asked for by the Archbishop were not sent in by all the Bishops to whom his Grace's letter was addressed. Nor does it appear that any use was made of the information supplied.

Bishop Jegon, the newly-consecrated Bishop of Norwich, evidently put pressure upon his clergy to get the returns sent in without delay. The pages that follow give the substance of those returns from the Harl. MS., which I stumbled upon some years ago at the British Museum, and which I at once recognised as the original source from which Blomefield quotes so often, and which students of Norfolk history have so long endeavoured to discover, and hitherto in vain.

The portion of the Returns here printed extends only to the Archdeaconry of Norwich. The Returns for the Archdeaconries of Suffolk and Sudbury are bound up in the same volume, but it has not been thought advisable to print them in the Society's Papers. I believe the Return for the Archdeaconry of Norfolk also has survived, but I am unwilling at the present moment to speak positively on the subject. If the whole series were published we should have as complete a report upon the condition of the Diocese of Norwich at the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign as could be found of any diocese in England, and almost as complete a picture as could be desired.

An examination of the following pages will perhaps cause some surprise to the reader on two grounds: first at the number of beneficed clergymen at the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign who were graduates at the Universities, and secondly at the *few* instances of benefices held in plurality.

As far as the Diocese of Norwich was concerned, the outcry against pluralists was, like many other outcries, wholly unprovoked by the facts of the case. An attempt had been made forty years before to supply the alarming desertion



of the Universities by giving certain privileges to graduates, holding out to them prospects of preferment, and allowing them to hold more than one benefice at the same time. As this plan began to tell, and University men were taken care of, they who were not University graduates took the alarm, and hence the clamour which was so loud when James I. came to the throne. The Returns here printed shew incontestably how very small was the basis of fact on which the malcontents had to build. They were very angry, very aggressive, very sour; the misfortune was that the facts of the case were never produced, and Whitgift's death, followed as it was by the unlucky appointment of a prelate wholly out of sympathy with his predecessor, at once threw the machinery out of gear. On what followed this is not the time or the place to dwell.

---

*Harl. MS. 595, No. 26, fo. 94. [N.B. xiii. 35.]*

[The document begins with the circular letter addressed to the Archdeacons.]

Salutem in Christo: Wheras I have receyved this daie, beinge the 12th daie of this instant Julie, from the most reverend father in God, the Lord Archbishopp of Canterburie his grace, letters bearing date the laste of June 1603, the true copie wherof with all other thinges specified in the same I send you with theis my letters hereinclosed. Theis are in his Graces name straightly to require, chardge and comaund yow that presentlie uppon the receipt herof yow do use all diligent and carefull endeavour, for the satisfienge of his graces pleasure and comaundement concerning the contents of his said letters and all other thinges inserted in the same, And uppon the accomplishinge of this busines that yow do retourne unto me your certificate what you have done and founde out, about the premisses, att or before the 12th of August next.

Wishing you to deale the more carefullie with all diligent cercumspection, and your uttermost endeavour for the good and spedie accomplishinge of this busines, for that the same maie muche concerne and import your selfe, in the places of the severall jurisdictions which you occupie and sustaine: And thus not doubtinge of your dutifull employment of your best endeavour in this behalfe, with my loving comendacions I comitt you to God's tuicon from our palace att Norwich this 12 of Julie 1603.

Your loving frend

Jo: Norwicen.

After my hartie comendacons to your Lordship, I have thought good uppon some speciall occasion me thereunto movinge to praie and require your Lordship, that presentlie uppon the receipt hereof you do send letters as well to all your Archdeacons as to all severall Commissaries within your diocesse willing and requiring them in my name to send for everie parson, vicar, and curat within their severall jurisdictions, and as secretlie and particularlie as they canne to receive of them in wrightinge their severall awnswers, to everie one of theis points following.

And that the said Archdecons and Commissaries so sone as they shall have received the said awnswers in wrighting from the severall ministers, They do presentlie transmitt them in auctenticall forme to your Lordship, to be presentlie sent from your Lordship unto me wherein I must put your Lordship in remembraunce that you had nede to give some touch unto your Archdecons and other Comissaries, that if they thought of it howe much theis thinges, which I desier to be informed in, maie concerne their severall jurisdictions, they would both have more care particulerlie to enforme them-selves, by all meanes of everie such matter required of them and speedelie to



retourne certificate of them. The matters that I do desire to be advertised of with all convenient speede are theis:—

1. First the certaine number of those that doe receive the communion in everie severall parrishe.

2. The certain number of everie mann recusant inhabitinge in everie severall parishe within their severall jurisdictions without specifieng their names, and likewise the certaine number of everie woman recusant distinct from the men in maner as aforesaide.

3. The like enquire to be obtained as well what the certaine number is of everie manne as afore who dothe not receive the comunion, as also the certain number of everie woman in each severall parishe who dothe not receive the comunion without specifieng their names.

4. The particuler name of everie double-beneficed manne in your dioces who houldeth two benefices with cure, his degree of schole and qualificacon, the names of the severall benefices with cure which he so houldeth, how many miles distant each of the benefices which he houldeth is from the other, and as neer as yow canne the valuacon of them in the kinges bookes.

5. How many severall impropriacons there be within your dioces, whether they be endewed with vicaredges or served by curates: if with vicaredges what everie of those severall vicaredges is valued att as nere as you cann enforme yourself in the kinges books. If by curates what the ordynarie stipend is that the proprietorie paieth for the maintenaunce of the curate.

6. The name of everie parsonage within your dioces which is endewed with a vicaredge, what the said parsonage is valedwed att in the kinges books and what the vicar-edge is valued att.

7. Who is patron of everie severall benefice within your diocese so neere as your recordes of institutions can give direction.

And thus, praying your Lordship to be verie carefull in the premisses, I comitt you to the protection of Almighty God.

From Lambehith this last of June 1603

Your Lordship's loving brother in Christ

Jo: Cantuarien.

To the reverend father in God  
my loving brother in Christe,  
the Lord Bishop of Norwich  
be theis delivered.

---

[The following is the letter of the Archdeacon of Norwich.]

Reverendo in Christo patri ac domino, domino Johanni providentiâ divinâ Norwicensi Episcopo, humilis et devotus vester Johannes Burman, legum doctor, in et per totum Archidiaconatum Norwici commissarius corrector generalis et officialis sufficienter et legitime constitutus, omnimodas reverentiam et obedientiam tanto reverendo patri debitas cum honore. Literas vestras mandatorias et reverendas una cum literis mandatoriis et reverendissimis Reverendissimi in Christo patris ac domini, domini Johannis permissione divinâ Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi totius Angliæ primatis et metropolitani, ad transmittendum reverendæ paternitati vestræ responsiones omnium et singulorum rectorum vicariorum et curatorum infra Archidiaconatum Norwicensem predictum quibusdam articulis et interrogatoriis in literis domini reverendissimi patris mentionatis et insertis Noverit paternitas, vestra nos cum ea qua decuit reverentia recepisse in hæc verba:—

[Here follows the letters of the Bishop and of the Primate  
*totidem verbis.*]

Nos igitur Johannes Burman Legum Doctor, commissarius et officialis antedictus, literarumstrarum reverendarum predictarum vigore et autoritate moniti: Responsiones prefatorum Rectorum vicariorum et curatorum et eorum

cujuslibet, sic per nos et actorum nostrorum scribam receptas, Reverendæ paternitati vestræ transmittimus et significamus sub modo et forma sequentibus, viz. :—

[The entries as to four parishes which follow here are given as specimens of the form in which the return was made.]

Archidiaconatus Norwici.—Decanatus Ingworth.

CAWESTON. Edwardus Hamonde clericus rector ecclesiæ Caweston p̄dict. Examinatus super articulis et interrogatoriis præcedentibus respondet ut sequitur.

Ad primum dicit, within the said parish of Caweston there be 320 communicants in the church of Cawston aforesaid heerein.

To the 2, there be no Recusants either mann or woman.

To the 3, all persons of lawfull age receive the communion and none refuse.

To the fourth, he have no other benefice, which is valued in the kinges book xv*li*. xiijs. jxd. qr.

To the fift and sixt he cann saie nothinge.

To the seventh, the kinges maiestie is patron of the said benefice.

BACONSTHORPE. Johannes Burwarde clericus rector ecclesiæ de Baconsthorp p̄dict dicit ut sequitur.

To first he saith there be fowerscore communicants.

To the 2 and 3, there be no recusants either mann or woman and all persons of lawfull age receive the communion.

To the 4, his benefice is valued in the king's book 9*li*.

To the 5 and 6 there be none such.

To the seventh, Sir Christopher Heydon, Knight, is patron of the said benefice.



TUTTINGTON et HEYNFORDE in decanatu de Taverham sequent<sup>r</sup>  
 Anthonius Iveson clericus vicarius ecclesiæ parochialis  
 de Tuttington et rector ecclesiæ de Heynford p̄dictæ  
 dicit ut sequitur.

To the first, in the parish of Tuttington there be 70 communicants, in the parish of Heynford 120.

To the second and 3 in the (*sic*) Tuttington there be no recusants either man or woman, in the parish of Heynford ther is one recusant and there ij men do not receive the communion, and in Tuttington all persons of lawfull age do communicate according to lawe.

To the fourth, he houldeth ij benefices as aforesaid with cure being a bacchelor of artes Being distant ij myles the one from the other By a union graunted from the Bishop of Norwich, Tuttington being valued in the kinge's book att *vli. 7d. ob.* and Heynford att *vjli. ijs. jd. ob.*

To the fift, the parsonage of Tuttington is impropriate in the possession of Sir Robert Mansell, Knight, which is indewed with the vicaredge aforesaid.

To the seventh, Sir Robert Mansel, Knight, is patron of the vicaredge of Tuttington and William Peck, gent., patron of Heynford.

On fo. 146:—

ROUGHAM. Robertus Brooke clericus vicarius ibidem dicit.

To the first he saith he hath 60 communicants.

To the second and third he answereth there be none.

To the forth, 5, 6, and 7 he sayth that ther ys an Impropriation with a vicaredge endowed, and that the Impropriation is in Wm. Yelverton his hands Esq., and that the vicaredge is valued at *xxviij.* in the King's books, but the valuacon of the Impropriation he knoweth not. And further saith that the King's matie. is patron of that vicaredge.



# Archdeaconry of Norwich.

## DEANERY OF INGORTH.

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Inappropriations, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
CAWESTON . . . Edward Hamond, Rector.	320	None.	None.	£15. 13s. 9d.	The King.
BACONSTHORPE . . John Burward, Rect.	80	Do.	Do.	£9.	Sir Christopher Heydon.
TUTTINGTON (i) . . HEYNEFORD (ii) in dec. Tavernham. Anthony Iveson, Vicar of (i) and Rector of (ii)	70 120	Do. Two men who do not receive.	Do. Two men who do not receive.	Holds two benefices by a union from the Bishop of Norwich; two miles apart; is a Bachelor of Arts. (i) £5. 0s. 7½d. (ii) £6. 2s. 1½d. Tuttington is inappropriate to Sir Robert Mansel, and is endowed with vicarage. £5. 19s. 11½d.	(i) Sir Robert Mansel. (ii) William Peck.
BELAUGHE . . . Christopher Witton, Rector.	70	None.	None.	£5. 19s. 11½d.	Bishop of Norwich.
HAWTEBOIS MAG. John Chidlowe, Cu- rate under Mr. [Roger] Chidlowe his brother, the	40	Do.	Do.	£4. 6s. 8d.	The feoffees of the late Duke of Norfolk.

IRMINGLAND (ii) (profaned.) William Olyet, Vicar.	14	Do.	Do.	impropriate and endowed with vicarage. (i) £1. 2s. 8½d. (ii) £5.	
MARSHAM . . . Samuel Oates, Curate under Samuel Oates, Rector.	200	Do.	Do.	He hath for serving the cure £10 for his stipend; the benefice is valued at £10.	The King.
CALTHORPE . . . Richard Watson, Vicar.	60	Do.	Do.	The vicarage is not valued; the parsonage is impro- priate in the possession of the Mayor and Citizens of Norwich, and endowed with vicarage; the parsonage is not valued	The Mayor and Common- alty of Norwich.
WULTERTON . . . John Hargraves, Rector.	32	Do.	Do.	£8.	Sir Christopher Heydon, Knt.
SCORTOW . . . George Aynsworth, Vicar.	140	One woman who does not receive.		£8. 13s. 4d. The parsonage is impropriate to the Bishop of Norwich; in the possession of Sir Charles Cornwallis, Knt.; endowed with vicarage.	Bishop of Norwich.

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distances apart of Benefices. Appropriations, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
BANNINGHAM . . John Rechforde.	100	None.	None.	£10. 10s.	<i>He knoweth not.</i>
BARNINGHAM PARVA (i) PLUMSTEAD (ii) George Wickes, Rector.	60 in Barning- ham and as many in Plum- stead.	Do.	Do.	Holds two benefices by a union from the Bishop of Norwich; three-quarters of a mile apart; no degree. (i) £5. 15s. 2½d. (ii) £5. 10s.	He "was presented to both livings by the Quene's Matie. that was, and otherwise he cannot saie."
ALBY (i) . . . THWAITE (ii) . . . William Thackwery, Rector.	80 70	Do.	Do.	He is double-beneficed, as aforesaid; of eight years' standing in the University of Cambridge; a public preacher, licensed, and one of the King's chaplains; he houldeth them by a union from the Lord Bishop of Norwich; they are a quarter of a mile apart. Thwaite valued £7, and Alby £7. 11s. 8d.	(i) Bishop of Norwich. (ii) The King.
ITTRINGHAM . . Lawrence Sergin- son Rector	60	Do.	Do.	£5. 11s. 4½d.	Sir Christopher Heydon.

COLLEGE John Banoroff, Rector.	not received			
	None.	Nonc.		
100 SAXTHORP . . . . Bartholomew Wright, Curate.	None.	Nonc.	Impropriate in Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; Mr. Richard Wright, clerk, is incumbent; endowed with vicarage. £4. 13s. 4d.	The Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall.
60 BOOTON . . . . Edward Fenton, Rector.	Do.	Do.	£7. 12s.	Sir Christopher Heydon.
100 50 ERPINHAM (sic) (i) INGWORTH (ii) . . Oliver Robinson, Rector.	Do.	Do.	Two benefices; "being a Master of Arts dispensed with by the late Quene's Matie. and qualified by my Lord Grace of Cantaburie and the Lord Bishop of Norwich;" three-quarters of a mile apart. (i) £9. 19s. 10½d. (ii) £5.	(i) Mr. Hubert of Merton and the Bishop of Norwich alternately. (ii) Mrs. Conesbie, widow.
80 LAMMAS cum HAUTEBOIS PAR- VA. Thomas Elwyn,	Do.	Do.	There is but one church and one cure; he is a Bachelor of Arts; and the towns are adjoining one upon	John, Richard, and Ro- bert Allens, brethren, are joint patrons.

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Appropriations, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
SWANTON ABBATIS Richard Jaxon, Rector.	120	None.	None.	£6. 10s.	Sir William Paston, Knt. by virtue of a lease from the Bishop of Norwich.
BLICKLING . . . Nicholas Hewet, Rector.	240	Do.	Do.	£10. 14s. 4d.	Sir Edward Clive, Knt.
HEVINGHAM . . . John Dixe, Rector.	200	Do.	Do.	£10.	The King.
SKYTON . . . [Clemens Smith, Rector] Henry Aldred, Curate.	50	Do.	Do.	£9. 10.	Mr. Hare and Mr. Ald- ham alternately.
STRATTON (i) . . . Buxton (ii) . . . Ralph Marham, Rector of Stratton and Vicar of Buxton.	100 200	Do. Do.	Three men and one woman do not receive the Com- munion.	He is double-beneficed; Par- son of Stratton and Vicar of Buxton; of no degree of school, but brought up in the University of Cam- bridge; a public preacher licensed; qualified by per- sonal union from the Bp. of Norwich; half a mile apart. (i) £8. (ii) £5. The parsonage of Buxton is improper, endowed with the vicarage aforesaid	(i) Mr. Henry Lovell. (ii) Mr. Edmund Stubbe.

	recusants.	women aforesaid refuse. None.	no degree. (i) £5. (ii) £9.	
OXNEAD (ii) . . . Robert Sherlock, Rector.	54 None.			(ii) Alice Paston, widow.
BOROW [ <i>i.e.</i> Burgh] George Bell, Rector.	60 Do.	Do.	£7. 17s. 1d.	Sir Edward Cook, Knt.
ALISHAM [ <i>i.e.</i> Ayls- ham.] John Firmay, Vicar.	400 Do.	"None who refuse to receive the Com- munion, but some have been neg- ligent therin."	He is a Bachelor of Divinity; parsonage inappropriate and endowed with the vicar- age, which is valued at £17.	The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury are pa- trons and proprietaries.
MANINGTON . . . Ralph Dodge, Rector.	"There is but one house, in which Sir Christopher Heydon, Knt., sometime dwelleth, who is patron of the church there in the right of his ladie, some- time wife unto Mr. Potts."			£1. 17s. 7½d.



Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
OULTON . . . . . Christopher Hallifax, Vicar.	70	None.	None.	Impropriate; endowed with a vicarage; valued £8. 5s.	Nicholas Bell and Erasmus Buck, yeomen, by virtue of a lease from the King.
WICKMEARE et ACLE in decanat. Blowfield. Thomas Stone, clericus, Rector ibidem, dedit responsiones in decanat. de Blowfield, pro ecclesiis de Wickmer et Acle.					
HEYDON . . . . . Edward Mondaie, Rector.	193	None.	None.	£9. 13s. 4d.	The heirs of Sir John Townsend.
COULTSHALL (i) . . Horstead (ii) in decanat. de Taverham. Nicholas Ayland, Rector.	100 100	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Is a Bachelor of Arts and a preacher licensed; qualified by a union from the Bishop of Norwich; quarter of a mile apart. (i) £7. 2s. 6d. (ii) £7. 10s.	The Master and Fellows of King's Coll. Camb. are patrons of both.

GLANFORD. WIVETON (ii) . . . Jacob Poynter, Rect.	100	Do.	receive not the Communion.	Divinity, "qualified by the Earle of Northumberland and his howshold chaplaine"; four miles apart. (i) £26. 13s. 4d. (ii) £15.	Thomas Asshly is patron of both.
MELTON CON- STABLE (i) BURROWE PVA. (ii) [i.e. Burgh Pva.] Richard Foster, Rect.	36 20	Do. Do.	None. Do.	Holds two benefices; is a Master of Arts; holds them by a union from the Bishop of Norwich three-fourths of a mile apart. (i) £6. (ii) £4.	
HOLTE . . . . George Leedes, Rect.	240	Do.	Do.	£11. 17s. 1d.	James Hubberd.
KELLINGE . . . . William Reade, Rect.	100	Do.	Do.	£12.	Sir Christopher Heydon, Knt.
BURSTON . . . . William Ollyet, Vicar.	260	One man recusant who does not receive.		Improprate, endowed with a vicarage, which is valued £4. 9s. 9½d.	The inhabitants of Wyveton.
WABORNE . . . . William Reade, Cu- rate.	100	None.	None.	Improprate, in the possession of Judge Kingsmill, no vicar endowed; his stipend £6 the year.	He can saye no thinge.

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Discharge apart of Benefices. Appropriations, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
HUNSWORTH (i) cum STUNNYS (ii) William Armistead, Rector.	44 35	None. Do.	None. Do.	Holds two benefices; has no degree, but is of four years' continuance in the University of Cambridge; hath been a public preacher for twenty years; quarter of a mile apart, and united by the Bishop of Norwich. (i) £5. (ii) £6. 3s. 4d.	Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt., Patron of both.
SALTHOUSE . . . Robert Etherington, Rector.	140	Do.	Do.	He is a Master of Arts. £20.	Sir Christopher Heydon, Knt.
ENOFFIELD . . . John Martyn, M.A., Rector.	200	Do.	Do.	£11. 10s.	Richard Stubb.
LATHERINGHOTT . Richard Lawson, Rector.	88	One man and two women recusant, which persons do not receive.	One man and two women recusant, which persons do not receive.	£12.	Sir Henrie Sydney.
GUNTHORPE . . . Henry Nicholas, Rector.	100	One man and one woman recusant, which persons do	One man and one woman recusant, which persons do	£13.	Richard Godfrey.

N <sup>TH</sup> . BARSHAM (ii) in Archdeacon- ry of Norfolk. Samuel Stallond, Rector.	28	None.	receive. None.	Total amount. (i) £10. (ii) £6.	Richard Godfrey.
BATHLY or BALE. Jacob Armstead, Rector.	80	Do.	Do.	£10. 13s. 4d.	Richard Godfrey.
c HEMPSTEAD . . Robert Watson, Vicar.	100	Do.	Do.	He can say nothing. The church of Hempstead is im- propriate to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church in Norwich; it is endowed with a vicarage valued at £7. 2s. 6d.	The Dean and Chapter of Norwich.
THORNAGE (i) . . BRUNTON (ii) [ <i>i.e.</i> Brinton.] Christopher Burling- ham, Rector.	50	Do.	Do.	Is a Master of Arts; holdeth by a union from the Bishop of Norwich; one mile apart. (i) £6. 18s. 4d. (ii) £0. 6s. 6½d.	Sir Nicholas Bacon, of both.
SAXLINGHAM . . Solomon Smith, Rect.	50	Do.	Do.	He is a licensed preacher. £12. 17s. 3d.	Sir Henrie Sydny, Knt.

P parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
BODDHAM . . . WEST BECHAM . James Smith, Rect. and Curate of W. Becham.	80 60	None. Do.	None. Do.	His living is valued £9 ; a preacher licensed. West Becham is impropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church; no vicarage endowed. This respondent serveth the cure there, and hath for his stipend £4.	Sir Christopher Heydon, Knt.
SWANTON NOW- ERS (i) BARNY (ii) in Deanery of Wal- singham. Simon Peacock, Rect. of Swanton and Vicar of Barny.	53 64	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Bachelor of Arts; holds two livings by a union from the Bishop of Norwich; half a mile apart. (i) £4. 15s. (ii) £6. 13s. 4d. The Rectory of Barny impropriate, belonging to Edw. Paston, Esq.; endowed with the vicarage aforesaid, which is valued as aforesaid.	(i) Richard Spratt. (ii) Edw. Paston.
FILDALLINGE (i) . LANGHAM REGIS (ii) John Bucke, Vicar.	100 100	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	No degree; holds two vicarages by a union from the Bishop of Norwich; one mile apart; both the rectories of the said churches are impropriations, Fildallinge to John Heydon and	(i) Lady Heydon. (ii) Bishop of Norwich.

<i>Ralph Furnes, B.D.</i> <i>Clay juxta Mare.</i> Vincent Goodwyn, Rector. Homo infirmus, non compt. nec adhuc examinatur.	300	Do.	Do.	£22. 13s. 4d.	"This respondent" [ <i>not named</i> ] is patron for the next vacation, and after that Barnard Utber [P]
BAYFILDE . . . Paul Bushe, Rector. "He is not resi- dent."	There is but one house in the town, wherein one Mr. Riske dwelleth, who is no recusant, but cometh to church orderly.				
LANGHAM PARVA, et COCKTHORP, in the Deanery of Walsingham. Ralph Same, Rector.	For answers see Cockthorp, in Deanery of Lynne.				
DEANERY OF WALSHINGHAM.					
HOLKHAM . . . Thomas Corball, Vicar.	11	None.	None.	The rectory is impropriate, and is in the possession of Wm. Armiger, Gent.; the impropriation is endowed with the vicarage, which is valued £8. 13s. 4d.	Wm. Armiger.

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
WIGHTON cum capella. George Feake, Vicar.	250	None.	None.	The rectory is inappropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and is endowed with the vicarage, which is valued £11. 11s. 8d.	The Dean and Chapter of Norwich.
STIFFKEY St. MARY (i). STIFFKEY St. JOHN (ii). John Percivall, B.D., Rector.	120	Do.	Do.	Holds two rectories; both churches are in one churchyard, and have been united "of ancient tyme"; he is a Bachelor of Divinity. (i) £6. (ii) £18.	Nathaniel Bacon.
COCKTHORPE cum LANGHAM PARVA in Dec. de Holte. Ralph Same, Rector.	40	Do.	Do.	Is a Master of Arts; a preacher licensed by the Archbishop of Canterbury; and Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich; he holds two benefices united by the Bishop of Norwich; they are one mile apart; Langham Parva is without church and cure.	Sir James Calthorpe, Knt.
HOUGHTON and WALSINGHAM MAGNA. [Also called Old	58 150	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	The rectory of Houghton is inappropriate to Sir Henry Sydney, Knight, endowed with a vicarage valued at	Sir Henry Sydney is Patron of the two churches.

<p>BINHAM . . . . Richard Baldwin, Vicar.</p>	240	Do.	Do.	there, and receiveth of him for his stipend £10 per annum.	Edward Paston, Esq.
<p>WELLS (i) . . . PUDDINGE NORTON (ii) in the Dean- ery of Toftrees. William Toll, Rector.</p>	500 7	One woman does not receive. None.	None.	He holds two livings, five miles apart, one with cure, the other without. Degree of Bachelor of Arts; is qualified under the great seal of England; was Chap- lain to the late Bishop of Norwich. (i) 40 marks. (ii) £6.	(i) The King. (ii) Mr. Parrys of Lynton in Cambridgeshire.
<p>WARRHAM MAG- DALENE (i) WARRHAM MARIE (ii) Henry Feake, Rector</p>	60	Do.	Do.	Holds two benefices, being but one cure; a furlong apart; is a Bachelor of Arts. The church of St. Mary is pulled down. (i) £5. (ii) £6. 6s. 8d.	Henry Doile.



Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communi- cants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double- beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Appropriations, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
SNORINGE MAGNA (i) FAKENHAM (ii) Robert Weste, Doc- tor of Divinity, Rector.	140 300	None. Do.	None. Do.	Is a Doctor of Divinity; holds two benefices, with cure; two miles and a half apart, "but the filds joyne to- gether." (i) £24. (ii) £35. 6s. 8d.	(i) Sir Henry Clare, in right of his wife, the late wife of Thomas Shelton, Gent. (ii) The Masters, Seniors, and Fellowes of Trin. Coll. Cam.
BARNOY (? Berney) and SWANTON NOVERS in dec. de Holte. Simon Peacock cleri- cus vicarius ibi- dem et Rector de Swanton dedit re- sponsiones in dec. de Holt.					
WARRHAM ALL SAINTS. Peter Stewardson, Rector.	120	Do.	Do.	£13.	The King.
HINDRINGHAM. William Weston, Vicar.	240	Do.	One man and one woman.	The rectory is inappropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Norwich. Endowed with the vicarage,	Mr. Hastings.

WALSINGHAM PARVA. — Knolls, Curate. Non compt.	It is a donative as Great Walsingham aforesaid, in the possession of Sir Henry Sydney aforesaid.
EGMEARE . . .	It is a parsonage presentative; the patron thereof is Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knight; the church is profaned and turned into a barn; there is but one household in the town; it is valued £8.

## DEANERY OF LYNNE.

DARSINGHAM . . . Henry Master, Vicar.	160	None.	None.	Rectory inappropriate, and in possession of Mr. Pell; endowed with the vicarage, which is valued £5. 6s. 8d.	Sir William Cobb of Sandringham.
GREYTON . . . . Francis Haukins, Vicar.	140	Do.	Do.	Rectory inappropriate, and in possession of Dr. Moundeford; endowed with the vicarage, which is valued at £8.	Edmund Moundeford of Linford.
WEST NEWTON . Robert Feildes, Rector.	40	Do.	Do.	£5. 6s. 8d.	The King.

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
BILLNEY . . . PENTNEY . . . John Brown, Curate.	55 148	None. Do.	None. Do.	They are inappropriate, not endowed with any vicarage; they are in the possession of Sir Robert Mansell, Knt., who yieldeth to him for the serving of both churches £13. 6s. 8d. by the year.	
WOLVERTON and INGLESTHORPE, in Archd. Norf. Marmaduke Chol- mely, Rector.	100	Do.	Do.	Holds two benefices, with cure; one mile and a half apart; is chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle and a public preacher licensed. (i) £12. (ii) £12.	(i) William Cobbs. (ii) John Cremer.
NORTH RUNCTON cum HARDWICK and SECHY MAG- NA (i) COLVESTON (ii) in Arch. of Norf. Thomas Hopes, Rect.	99  28	Do.  Do.	Do.  Do.	Holds two benefices with cure; by degree Master of Arts, and public preacher qualified by the late Bishop of London; ten miles apart. (i) £8. 10s. (ii) £4. 0s. 2½d.	(i) Mr. Justice Gawdie. (ii) Henry Holdith.
EST WINCH . . . Sampson Hopes, Vic.	135	Do.	Do.	The parsonage is inappropriate, in the possession of Robert Astye; endowed with the vicarage, which is valued at	Robert Astye.

and Rector of Bawsey.				anyways for the tithing of them; they are three miles apart; the parsonage of East Walton is impropriate to the King's majesty; en- dowed with a vicarage, which is valued £6. 3s. 4d., and Bawsey £4.	
WESTACRE . . . Samuel Hooke, Cu- rate.	120	None.	Four men and two women do not receive.	Impropriate to Oliver Crom- well, Esquire; it is not en- dowed. This respondent serveth the cure and hath £10 per annum for the same as his stipend.	—
GRIMPSTON . . . William Thorow- good, Rector.	115	Do.	None.	£26. 13s. 4d.	Henry Bedingfield.
HARLEY . . . Robert Kennion, Rector.	100	Do.	Do.	£22.	Richard Stubb.
GERWOOD . . . Thomas Hare, Rect.	120	Do.	Do.	£5. 10s.	Thomas Thirabie.

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Impropriations, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
SOWTH LYN . . . John Man, Curate.	80	None.	None.	Improprate; endowed with the vicarage, which is valued at £18. Mr. Wm. Gilbon is vicar.	Bishop of Ely.
HILLINGTON . . . John Rishton, Rect.	100	Do.	Do.	£13. 6s. 8d.	Richard Hovell.
SANDRINGHAM (i) BABINGLEY (ii) . . Wm. Wyborough, Rector.	26 8	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Holds two benefices with cure; is a Bachelor of Arts, qualified by his union from the Bishop of Norwich; one mile apart. (i) £5. 6s. 8d. (ii) £4. 13s. 4d.	Sir Wm. Cobb patron of both.
WEST WINCH . . . Edmund Francklyn, Rector.	120	Do.	Do.	£9. 13s. 4d.	The King.
CONGHAM ANDREW Edw. Moundeford, Rector.	140	Do.	Do.	There is an impropriation for one part of the said town, belonging to Frances Sanders, Gent.; not endowed, and without cure; valued £11. 10s.	Henrie Spillman.
CONGHAM ST. MARY. — Williamson, Rect.	The whole town of Congham is but one parish, and the parishioners of both have service in the church of Congham St. Andrew. The church of Congham Marie is profaned. Valued £6.				Henry Spilman, Esq.

MASSINGHAM PAR- VA (i) WEST RUDHAM (ii) Andrew Pylkenton, Rector and Vicar.	76	Do.  Do.	Do.  Do.	£11 and his diet per an- num.  Is a Bachelor of Arts; quali- fied by the Bishop of Nor- wich, his union; one mile apart. (i) £9. (ii) £7. 6s. 8d.	Le Strange Mordaunt.
WIKEN and LESIAT John Bramall, Rect.	40	Do.	Do.	The two benefices "being but one cure as he saith; quarter of a mile apart; he is a licensed preacher; has no degree. They are valued together £6. 13s. 4d.	Thomas Thurbaby.
MINTLINGE . . . Wm. Dixon, Curate.	14	Do.	Do.	It is a donative or an impro- priation belonging to Thos. Thursby, Esq., who alloweth this respondent 12d. a Sunday throughout the year for serving the cure.	

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
CASTLEACRE (i) . NEWTON (ii) in Archdioc. Norff. Anthony Woolly, Vicar.	240 36	None. Do.	None. Do.	Two benefices, half a mile apart; they are united, whether really or personally he knoweth not; he has no degree and is not otherwise qualified; Castleacre parsonage is impropriate, and endowed with a vicarage; and likewise Newton is endowed. (i) £4. (ii) £4.	(i) Lord Burleigh. (ii) He knoweth not.
MIDDLETON . . . Simon Cooke, Vicar	300	Do.	Do.	Rectory impropriate to the King; endowed with the vicarage, which is £6. 6s. 8d.	The King.
WALSINGHAM MAGNA. Wm. Sole, Rector.	180	Do.	Do.	Is a Master of Arts and a licensed preacher. £33. 6s. 8d.	Wm. Reade, Esq., of London.
ST. MARGARET'S in the town of LENE REGIS [Lynn Regis.] William Leedes, Curate.	800	Do.	Do.	Impropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The Mayor and township of King's Lynn have the rectory by lease, and yield to this respondent £20 a year and other profits of the church for his stipend.	

<p><i>LYNNE REGIS.</i> Richard Emett, Curate.</p>	54	None.	None.	£9. 10s.	Elizabeth Might, widow.
<p>ANMEAR . . . Richard Parry, Rect.</p>					
<p>GEINTONTHORPE . Peter Smith, Rector, non compt. nec examinatur.</p>					
<p>APPLETON . . . Robert Feilden, Curate. Non compt. nec examinatur.</p>	Edw. Paston, Esq., is Patron of the vicarage. There be divers recusants in Appleton, one man and three women.				
DEANERY OF LYNNE MARISHLANDE.					
<p>WEST WALTON LEWYS Matthew Champion, Rector.</p>	300	One woman and one man.	One woman and one man.	Holds two benefices, the moiety of West Walton and the vicarage of Wisbech in the Diocese of Ely; is a Master of Arts and a public preacher, lawfully authorized, qualified by the late Earl of Arundel; two miles apart. Walton, £16. 13s. 4d. Wisbech, £25. 13s. 4d.	The King as regards West Walton.



Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
WALPOLE ST. PETER. Henry Frencham.	400	None.	None.	Is a Master of Arts and a preacher licensed. £21.	The King.
ISLINGTON . . . Launcelot Stevenson, Vicar.	80	Do.	Do.	Rectory impropriate to Roger Orford Esq.; endowed with the vicarage, which is valued £6. 13s. 4d.	The King.
WEST LYN, LYNN ST. PETER (i) NORTH LYNN, LYNNE ST. EDMUND (ii) Alexander Robertes, Rector.	60	Do.	Do.	Holds the two benefices of St. Peter and St. Edmund, the one joining upon the other; is a Bachelor of Divinity. (i) £9. (ii) £13. 1s. 8d.	(i) Thomas Guybbon. (ii) The feoffees of the late Duke of Norfolk.
WIGGENHALL JER- MYN. Cuthbert Williamson, Vicar.	140	One man and one woman.	One man and one woman.	Rectory impropriate to Mr. Henry Carville; endowed with vicarage, which is valued at £6.	Dean and Chapter of Norwich.
WIGGENHALL MAGDALENE. Ralph Dodd, Vicar.	120	One man.	One man.	Rectory impropriate to Thos. Oxborough; endowed with the vicarage, which is valued at £6.	Mr. Oxburgh.

] CLENCHWARTON . Thomas Howse, Rect.	50	None.	None.	.	.	.	.	John Willowby.
WALSOKEN . . . Francis Snell, Rect.	300	Do.	Do.	.	.	.	.	Sir Henry Gawdye.
WALPOLE St. ANDREW.	Mr. Frencham has answered.			One moiety of rectory im- propriate to John Holland and Mr. Dix, feoffees of the late Duke of Norfolk. The other moiety is endowed with vicarage, valued at £26. 13s. 4d.				Mr. Holland and Mr. Dix.
WIGGENHALL St. PETER.	36	None.	None.					
TERRINGTON St. CLEMENT and St. JOHN. John Waters, Vicar.	300	Do.	Do.	Parsonage in possession of Doctor Stanhop, valued at £34. 6s. 8d.; endowed with the vicarage, which is valued at £23. 6s. 8d.				The King.

<i>Parish and Names of Persons examined.</i>	<i>Number of Communicants.</i>	<i>Number of Recumbents.</i>	<i>Number of Persons who do not receive.</i>	<i>Degree and Qualification of double-headed Clergyman. Discreet agent of Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Name of Patron.</i>
TYLLNY . . . . Edmund Tyderington, Curate under Wil- liam Rich, Vicar, B.D.	200	None.	None.	Rectory inappropriate to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; endowed with the vicarage, which is valued at £30.	Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cam- bridge.
DEANERY OF BRISLEY AND TOFTRES.					
GRESSENHALL . . . Edw. Chamberlayne, Rector.	220	—	—	£15. 12s. 6d.	Mr. Hamond le Strange.
SWANTON MORLEY with the Chapelry of WORTHINGE. Robert Neave, Rector.	220 50	None. Do.	Two persons have not received com- munion this two years.	£15. 10s. 2½d.	Henry Bedingfeild, Esq., his Majesty's Ward, is right patron thereof, but one Edmund Beding- feild, Esq., hath the ad- vowson for the next avoidance.
TITTLESALL . . . William Herringe, Rector.	220	Do.	None.	£9. 12s. 8½d.	Sir Edw. Cooke, Knt.
SHERINGFORD . . .	70	Do.	Do.	Is a Bachelor of Arts.	The King.

Rector. WEST LEXHAM . Thomas Morton, Rector.	60	Do.	Do.	£5. 10s. 8d.	George Matey, Yeoman.
PUDDING NORTON. William Toll, Rect. See Wells in Decan. Walsing- ham.					
ROUGHAM . . . Robert Brooke, Vicar.	60	Do.	Do.	Improprate to Wm. Yelver- ton, Esq.; endowed with vicarage, valued at £1. 8s. ( <del>4s</del> ); the value of the im- propriation he knoweth not.	The King.
FRANSHAM MAGNA. Thomas Bowman, Rector.	100	Do.	Do.	Is a licensed preacher; holds no other benefice. Value—£7. 15s. odd money.	"He knoweth not the certain patron of this benefice, for that Sir Arthur Capell, Knight, and Nicholas Wynne, Gent., are in contro- versie for the same."
DUNHAM MAGNA (i) RAYNHAM MARY (ii) Samuel Gardner, Doctor of Di- vinity, Rector.	100 100	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Holds two benefices, "qualli- fied under the broad seal of England"; four or five miles apart. (i) £12. (ii) £18. 13s. 4d.	(i) Henrie Bastard, Gent. (ii) Sir John Stanhop, Sir Edw. Stanhop, Sir Michael Stanhop, and Edw. Stanhop, Doctor of Laws.

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
STANFIELD . . . Ambrose Heasell, Rector.	80	—	—	£6. 13s. 5d.	Mr. Hamond le Strange.
HELLOUGHTON (i) TOFFREES (ii). . John Pinckney, Vicar.	50 26	None. Do.	None. Do.	Holds two vicarages; has no degree; is qualified by union of the Archbishop of Canterbury; not above half a mile apart. Both the livings are valued £6. The rectories are both inappropriate and endowed with the vicarages.	(i) Lady Bartlet. (ii) Sir Edw. Cook, Knt.
EAST DEARHAM, in Arch. of Norf., with the Chapel of Hoe, in Arch. Nor- wich. John Thornly, Vicar.	600	Do.	Do.	The rectory of Hoe is a prebendative and endowed with the vicarage. The rectory is valued at £41 3s. 1½d. The vicarage is valued £17. 3s. 4d. Which rectory is in the possession of Mr. Thomas Stone, Minister and Preacher of the Word.	The King is patron of the parsonage and vicarage.
RAYNHAM MARTIN and WEST RUD- HAM in Arch. of	66 180	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Holds two vicarages; two miles apart; united by the Bishop of Norwich; has no	Sir John Townsend.

			valuation of them is £0 each.		
RAYNHAM MAR- GARET (i)	80	Do.		Do.	(i) Lady Bartlet.
WELLINGHAM (ii)	50	Do.		Do.	(ii) Sir Edw. Cooke.
John Baldwin, Rect.					
EAST LEXHAM	57	Do.		Do.	Sir Philip Woodhouse, Knt.
William Sympson, Rector.					
EAST BYLNEY and BITTERINGES	66 9	Do. Do.		Do. Do.	(i) The Lord of the Manor of Gressenhall. (ii) Christopher Crow.
PARVA. Nicholas Bunne, Rect.					
LYTCHAM . . .	140	Do.		Do.	Sir Philip Woodhouse.
Robert Johnson, Rect.					
WENDLINGE . . .	80	Do.		Do.	—
LONGHAM . . .	80	Do.		Do.	
William Holby, Curate.					



P parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of Double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Impropriations, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
MYDEHAM . . . George Williamson, Rector.	136	None.	None.	£11. 2s.	Mr. Bardwell.
SKARNINGE . . . Thomas Crane, Rect., Walter Kirbye, Vicar.	212	Do.	Do.	There is an impropriation be- longing to Mr. Rich. Hoe; endowed with the vicarage; valued £9. 19s. 9d. There is likewise a parsonage pre- sentative which is not en- dowed; the parsonage is valued £9. 0s. 2½d.	Richard Hoe of the vicar- age, and Mr. Anguish of the rectory.
NORTH ELMHAM . Thomas Smith, Vicar.	400	Do.	Do.	Rectory impropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Nor- wich; endowed with the vicarage, which is valued £13. 15s.	Sir Edw. Knight.
FRANSHAM PAR- VA (i) WEST BRADDEN- HAM (ii) in Arch. Norfolk. John Brettaine, In- cumbent.	120 160	Do: Do.	Do. Do.	Holds the two benefices, with cure, by union from the Bishop of Norwich; one mile apart. Rectory of Braddenham impropriate to the King; endowed with the vicarage.	(i) Richard Berrham, Gent. (ii) The King.

24	KEMPSTON . . . John Denny, Vicar.	Do.	Do.	Rectory is inappropriate to Sir Edw. Cooke; endowed with the vicarage, which is valued £4. 18s. 4d.	Sir Edw. Cooke, Knt.
180	WESNHAM ALL SAINTS and St. PETER. Richard Kinge, Vicar.	Do.	One man does not receive.	Rectory inappropriate to the King; endowed with the vicarage, which is valued £15. 10s.	The King.
80	BEETLY . . . Thomas Jackler, Rector.	Do.	None.	£9.	Mr. Nuttinge.
5	PATTESLY . . . John Richardson, Rector.	Do.	Do.	£8. 18s. 6½d.	The Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.
180	WISSINGSETT . . Nicholas Browne, Rector.	Do.	Do.	£10. 3s. 4d.	Roger Bosom.
120	BRISLEY . . . John Hall, Rector.	One man and one woman do not receive.		£8. 7s. 9d.	Sir Nicholas Le Strange.

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distances apart of Benefices. Inappropriations, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
GATELY (i) . . TESTERTON (ii) . John Hewyt, Rect. and Vicar.	60 18	None. Do.	None. Do.	Holds two benefices, a mile apart, united by the Bishop of Norwich; is a Bachelor of Arts. Gately is impropriate to Christ's College, Cambridge, and endowed with the vicarage, which is valued £3. 2s. 8d. Testerton valued £5.	(i) The Master and Fellows of Christ's Coll., Camb. (ii) Thomas Townsend, Esq.
COLKIRK (i) . . OXWICK (ii) . . Wm. Burges, Rect.	60 40	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Holds two benefices; is M.A., qualified by a personal union of the Bishop of Norwich; half a mile apart. (i) £10. (ii) £6. 9s. 2d.	(i) Michael Hare, Esq. (ii) Thomas Barssham.
RIBOROWE MAGNA Thomas Waterman, Rector.	120	Do.	Do.	£14. 16s. 8d.	Sir Nicholas Bacon.
HORNINGTOFFE . Thomas Ropkins, Rector. [Probably Robbins.]	80	Do.	Do.	£6.	Mr. Garnish, in right of his wife.
BILLNEY and BILTINGE. Richard Rnn Rect.	They are two benefices with cure.				

John Hunt, M.A.  
Not examined.

DEANERY OF BLOWFILLE.

LIMPENHAW (i) cum SOUTH- WOOD (ii). John Cullyner, Rect. of Southwood and Vicar of Limpen- hawe.	50 30	None. Do.	None. Do.	None. Do.	Holds two benefices by a real union ; no degree ; half a mile apart. (i) £4. (ii) £2. 13s. 4d. Lympenham inappropriate to Sir Edward Cleare ; en- dowed with the vicarage.	Sir Edw. Cleare and the Lords of the Manor of Mileham are patrons of both alternately.
REEDHAM . . . Ralph Smyth, Rector.	80	Do.	Do.	Do.	£18.	Thomas Barney.
BUCKENHAM (i) . HASINGHAM (ii) . Ric. Nowell, Rector.	60 in both.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Holds two benefices by a personal union ; is a Bach. of Arts. (i) £6. (ii) £4.	Roger Godsall, of both.
BURLINGHAM AN- DREW. John Robynson, Rector.	70	Do.	Do.	Do.	£12.	Thomas Barney.
HALVERGATE . . Walter Jenkensn, Vicar.	60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Parsonage inappropriate to Lord Wm. Howarde ; en- dowed with the vicarage. Value £5.	Bishop of Ely.

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
BRAYDESTON (i) . .	30	One woman who does not receive.	One woman who does not receive.	Lingwood is inappropriate to Edw. Hilton; not endowed with a vicarage. He serves the cure himself. Bradeston is valued £5. 6s. 8d.	(i) Thomas Barney. (ii) Not named.
LINGWOOD (ii) . . Edward Hilton, Rect.	40	None.	None.		
BLOWFILDE . . . Thomas Bostocke, Rector.	140	Do.	Do.	£23. 6s. 8d.	Edw. Paston.
CANTLEY . . . Samuel Bramul, Rect.	75	Do.	Do.	£14.	Sir Henry Gawdye.
PLOMPSTEAD PAR- VA (i) WITTON (ii) Edward Bently, Vicar.	63	Do.	Do.	Qualified by the Bishop of Norwich; is a Bachelor of Arts; half a mile apart. (i) £7. 12s. 6d. (ii) £6. 13s. 4d.	Sir Thomas Hubbert, Knt., patron of both.
WOODBRASTWICK (i) in dec. Blow- field.	70	Do.	Do.	Holds two benefices; three miles apart; no degree; qualified by union of Bishop of Norwich. Woodbastwick is inappropriate to Sir Miles Corbett, Knt.; endowed with vicarage. Crostwick is valued £2. 17s. 6d.	(i) Sir Miles Corbett. (ii) Bishop of Norwich.
CROSTWICK (ii) in dec. de Taver- ham. William Etwell, Rector of Crost- wick and Vicar.	60	Do.	Do.		

FREETHORPE . . . Lawrence Womocke, Curate.	63	Do.	Do.	Rectory inappropriate to Sir Edw. Cleare, Knt.; not en- dowed with a vicarage. This respondent serves the cure and hath for his stipend the small tithes, which are worth £6. 6s. 8d. per ann.	Not stated.
BEIGHTON (i) . . . BURLINGHAM ST. PETER (ii). Edw. Slynne, Rect.	40 40	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Is a Bachelor of Arts; united; one mile apart. (i) £13. (ii) £5.	(i) Edw. Paston. (ii) The late Earl of Arundell.
WICKHAMPTON . . . Simon Taxter, Rect.	50	Do.	Do.	£4.	John Daynes of Wick- hampton.
STRUMPESHAWE . . . Thomas Jackson, Rector.	50	One man and one woman do not receive.	Do.	£8.	Thomas Barny.
BURLINGHAM ST. EDMUND. Robert Smyth, Rect.	55	None.	None.	£12.	Do.
BRUNDALL . . . . Ralph Barlowe, Rect.	26	Do.	Do.	£4. 10s.	Sir Thomas Hubbert, Knt.



Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
RANWORTH (i) cum PANXFORD (ii). Thomas Wright, Rector of (i) and Vicar of (ii).	63 in both.	Two men and one woman who do not receive.		He hath the two benefices but in one church, which is Ranworth; no graduation; qualified by union of the Bishop of Norwich. Ranworth is inappropriate to the King; endowed with the vicarage, which is valued at £4. Panxford is valued £2. 13s. 4d., but the church is dissolved.	(i) Bishop of Norwich. (ii) Henry Holdich.
SOWTH WALSHAM St. LAWRENCE. Alex. Stevenson, Rector.	80	None.	None.	£13. 6s. 8d.	The King.
UPTON (i) . . . FISHLEY (ii) . . . Thomas Dyerton, Vicar of (i) and Rector of (ii).	100 8	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Holds two benefices, not a quarter of a mile apart, by union from the Bishop of Norwich. No degree. Upton Rectory is inappropriate to Mr. Wm. Harbon, endowed with the vicarage, value £5. Fishley is valued at £5.	(i) Bishop of Norwich. (ii) Mrs. Daynes, widow.
MOULTON . . . Roger Broadhurst.	Non compt. nec examinatur.				

<b>Edw. Lane, Rector.</b>													
ACLE (i) . . . WICKMEARE (ii) EAST DEERHAM (iii) Thomas Stone, Rect.	200 60	None. Do.	None. Do.			Holds two benefices, fifteen miles asunder; qualified by the Lady Dudley; Master of Arts. (i) £20. (ii) £9. The parsonage of East Dearham, whereof he is also parson, is endowed with a vic. The value of the parsonage is £41. 3s. 1d.	(i) and (iii) The King. (ii) John Dix.						
THORPE EPISCOPI (i) ST. SIMON & ST. JUDE (Norw.) (ii). Thomas Thwaites, Rector.	100 in either.	One man and two women. One man and three women. They do not receive.	One man and two women. One man and three women. They do not receive.			Has two benefices, half a mile apart. Thorpe, £8. St. Simon and St. Jude, £3.	(i) Edw. Paston. (ii) Bishop of Norwich.						
DEANERY OF FLEGG.													
ORMESBY cum SCOTESBY. William Carew, Vicar.	220	One man and two women recu- sants.	One man and two women do not receive.			Is a Master of Arts and a licensed preacher. Both parsonages inappropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. £10. 0s. 10d.	Clement Hoe, by right of his lease from the Dean and Chapter.						

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Dismissal apart of Benefices. Appropriations, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
WINTERTON (i) cum RIEFHAM(ii) Antony Maxie, Rect., Bach. of Divinity.	110 180	None. Do.	None. Do.	Is a Bachelor of Divinity, qualified by the Great Seal of England, and dispensed withal by the same; twelve miles apart. (i) £20. 13s. 4d. (ii) £18. 1s. 0½d.	(i) Thomas Groos of Crostown. (ii) The King.
BOROUGH MAR- GARET and MARY. John Burton.	140	Do.	Do.	Only one living; valued £12. 13s. 4d.	Sir Edw. Cleare, Knt.
ASKEBY . . . . Robert Cooke, Rect.	80	Do.	Do.	No degree; licensed to preach by the Archbishop of Can- terbury. £10.	Bishop of Norwich.
MAWTEBY (i) . . . KNAPTON (ii). Godfrey Pendleton, Rector.	13	Do.	Do.	Holds two benefices, Mawteby and Knapton, twelve miles apart; is a Master of Arts. (i) £13. 6s. 8d.	(i) Sir Wm. Paston. (ii) Lord Burleigh and Mr. John Greene alter- nately.

THIRNE . . . . BASTWICK and Repps. Anthony Willmot, Rector of Thirne and Curate of Bast- wick and Repps.	55 99	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	He holdeth Thirne as parson, and is "ffernor to Bastwick and Repps," and serveth as curate there; not half a mile apart, has no degree; qualified by the Bishop of Norwich. Thirne valued £5. Bastwick and Repps are inappropriate to the hos- pital within the city of Norwich, and are not en- dowed with any vicarage.	The Bishop of Norwich is patron of Thirne.
CAISTER TRINITY and St. EDMUND. Thomas Barker, Curate.	100	Do.	Do.	Is no graduate; there is but one church and two presen- tations. Henry Beane is parson. Caister Trinity £6, Edmund £4. He serveth the cure for £5 and his diet per annum.	Sir Wm. Paston.
MARTHAM . . . . Robert Lynsey, Curate.	200	Do.	Do.	It is a vicarage endowed, and is an impropriation to the Dean and Chapter of Norw. Robert Ovington, M.A., is vicar, but not resident. £6. 13s. 4d. Hath for his stipend £10 per annum.	Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
STOKESBYE cum HERRINGBY (i) and CATFIELD (ii) in Arch. of Norfolk. John Holte, B.D., Rector.	100	None.	None.	Holds two benefices, six miles apart; is a Bachelor of Divinity and Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. (i) £13. 6s. 8d. (ii) "One of the mediocrities" of Catfield, £6. 10s.	(i) Thomas Cleare. (ii) Earl of Shrewsbury.
THRIGBY (i) . . RUNHAM (ii) . . John Thornely, Rect. of (i) and Curate of (ii)	60 80	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Holds Thrigby as Parson and Runham by sequestration; half a mile apart; has the small tithes of Runham for serving that cure. It is an impropriation to the King, and is leased to Clement Rolf for certain lives; is endowed with a vicarage. Thrigby is valued £6.	Thomas Cleare is patron of Thrigby.
CLIPSBY (i) . . BILLOCKBEY (ii) . . Wm. Parye, Rector.	About 50 in both.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	One mile apart; qualified by the Bishop of Norwich. The parishioners come one Sunday to Clipsby and the next to Billockbey.	(i) Randall Crewe. (ii) Thomas Mayhew.

<p>of the church, and Rector.</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>is a Doctor of Laws. Twenty-seven miles apart. (i) £17. (ii) £16. 18s. 4d.</p>	<p>Charles Cleere.</p>
<p>FILBY . . . . . Thomas Stafford, Rector.</p>					
<p>YERNEMUTHA [i.e. Yarmouth] MAGNA. Robert Jackler, Pre- dicator.</p>	<p>No answer given. The church there is inappropriate to the cathedral church of Norwich, now in the hands, by lease, of Mr. Goslinge and the Bailiff of the town of Yermuth.</p>				

[The remaining portion, with the Indices, will appear in the next Part.]

# Notes on the Original Statutes

OF THE

COLLEGE OF ST. JOHN EVANGELIST OF RUSHWORTH,  
CO. NORFOLK, FOUNDED BY EDMUND GONVILLE

A.D. 1342.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. E. K. BENNET, D.C.L.

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AMONG the Buxton papers recently discovered at Shadwell Court, a copy has been found of the original Statutes of the College of St. John Evangelist of Rushworth (now called Rushford), in the county of Norfolk, as they are set forth in the foundation deed of the college, bearing date “*p̄die Kalend̄ Septemb̄r Anno Dñi m̄illimo ccc<sup>mo</sup> quadragesimo secundo*” (August 31st, 1342.) It is believed that this is the only copy in existence. It is interesting, not only on this account, but because there is another complete set of statutes promulgated by the Bishop of Norwich, as Visitor of the College, “*apud Schuldham xiiij die Julii Anno Dñi m̄ccclx<sup>o</sup>*,”—only eighteen years afterwards,—and transcribed by Dugdale in his *Monasticon* “*ex registro principali domini Cantuar̄ Archiepiscopi, Islip, f. 1636.*” And, by comparing these two sets of statutes together, we not only see more of the *raison d'être* of

these rural collegiate establishments than can easily be gathered elsewhere, but we can also detect something of the difficulties of such foundations which called for a remodelling of these statutes in so short a time.

It is not necessary to reprint the Schuldham statutes in full. I propose, therefore, to give here the statutes of 1342 from the Buxton MS., and to point out afterwards the additions or alterations which the Visitor found to be necessary in 1360. In doing this, I may conveniently use as little as possible the contractions of the original MS., for the sake both of the printer and of ourselves.

Oñibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Edmundus de Goneyll Rector ecclesie Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Russcheworthe, Salutem in eo quem peperit virgo gloriosa. Noverit universitas vestra me, ejus nomine invocato qui, secundum apostolum, est universalis bonitatis fundamentum, et preter ipsum aliud poni non potest, id est Ihu Xri, concessisse et hac presenti cartā meā confirmasse—primo petita et optenta illustris principis Dñi Edwardi Dei gracia Regis Angt post conquesti licentia speciali, ac venerabilis Dñi patris Dñi Antonii Dei gracia Norwicens Episcopi, necnon capituli Norwicens ecclesie, optento consensu et assensu, ac capitalis Dñi feod; concurrentibus etiam ceteris in hac mea voluntate dispositione et ordinacione necessariis, Domino Johanni Powle, Magistro Collegii et Confraternitatis de Russcheworthe predicti ac confratribus ejusdem Collegii, qui vocantur seu nominantur Dñs Waltus Brounyng, Dñs Johannes de Sčo Neoto, Dñs Wiffrid de Gryston, Dñs Stephanus Peers de Cotes, capellani, et confratres dei collegii in pñcia ecclia de Russcheworthe, divina ppetuis temporibus futuris sub formā subscriptā celebraturis ad collegium ppetuum ex ipsis et eoꝝ successoribus in villa de Russcheworthe p me fundatum, qd domus Sçi Iohis Euangeliste nuncupari dispono, ac



etiam eisdem Maġro et capellanis et eoꝝ successoribus Advocationem eccēie de Russcheworthe p̄dca, cum rectoria ejusdem eccēie simul etiam cum uno messagio in carta dci Dñi Regis contento cum omnibus puentibus accessoriis et p̄tinentibus ad ipsam eccēiam rectoriam et messagium qualiter cunque spectantibus, seu inde dependentibus; hend et tenend p̄dcis maġro et capellanis et eoꝝ successoribus imppetuum in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam, sub forma, modo, et condicione, disposicione, et ordinacione subscriptis. Ita videlicet qđ in dco collegio sint quinque capellani quorum unus eoꝝ sit magister, cui ceteri in licitis et canonicis teneantur obedire; qui quidem magister curam eccēie de Russcheworthe, eis legitime appropriate, habeat. Omnes autem dci presbyteri pro salubri statu meo dum vixero, et pro anima mea cum ab hac luce migravero et pro animabus antecessorum et heredum meoꝝ et omnium fidelium defunctorum, nisi rationabiliter fiunt excusati, cotidie celebrabunt. Volo etiam et ordino quod, cum officium maġri vacaverit, per confratres dce domus unanimi consensu et assensu magister eligatur, omni tamen solemnitate juris submota. Et ille in quem major pars sociorum consenserit, si sit de gremio—vel in quem due partes confratrum consensint si sit extra gremium—litera patenti communi sigillo eoꝝ consignata, ep̄o Norwicens, vel ejus locum tenenti, p̄sentetur: et sic per ep̄um, seu ejus locum tenentem, primo approbetur ac etiam consignetur. Ita tamen quod sic electus in maġrum, antequam per ep̄um consignetur, michi dum vixero presentetur; me autem mortuo manerium de Lyrlyng adeat, et si heres meus ibidem fuerit, tunc eidem se p̄sentet. Alioq̄ p̄ confirmaçōem hend, licet heredi se non presentet, Dñum Ep̄um Norwicens qui p̄ tempe fuit, seu ejus locum tenentem adeat, et electione in forma sup̄dca facta, protinus confirmetur, et sic electo, tam in spiritualibus quam in temporalibus administracio committetur. Perpetuum tum silencium per presentes heredibus meis impono a die

electione seu presentacione maġri sic electi in futurum faciendū seu contraluctandū. Et ne membra diu sint sine capite, volo et dispono quod dict<sup>9</sup> electio per confratres dicte Domus modo pdco, et psentatio maġri sic electi per pdcos confratres in forma pdca, infra tres menses a tempore vacationis dicti magistratus modo supdco omnino fiant et effectū ut decet mancipientr. Alioq, ad decorum confratrum defectum seu negligenciam supplend, Epus Norwicens qui p tempe fuit de dicto magistratu cum ptinen pro illo tempore seu vacione ydoneo capillo et discreto de dco collegio collacionem faciat, et eum in maġrum ibidem pficiat. Juret etiam quicunque ad officium magistratus sic electus seu per Epum deputatus, antequam quicquid de bonis collegii administret seu intromittat, in presencia confratrum, quod bona collegii fideliter administrabit sine dilapidacione in utilitatem collegii convertendo. Volo insuper et ordino quod cum locus confratris vacaverit, infra unum annum immediate post mortem vel dimissionem alicujus subrogetur. Alioquin post lapsum anni ut pdct<sup>r</sup> ad Epum illa vice puisio deuoluat. Qui sic per confratres electus et p magrum confirmatus, seu per epum ut pmitt<sup>r</sup> deputatus, juret in psentiam confratrum quod erit obediens maġro in licitis et canonicis mandatis, et quod comodum ad honorem dci collegii quamdiu vixerit, pcurabit, consilium domus non revelabit, et quamdiu morā ibm traſit, quatenus humana permittit fragilitas, honestus erit, modestus, quietus atque castus. Dictos autem sacerdotes, tum maġrum quum alios, ppetuos esse volo, nisi talia ppetuerint crimina propter que debet Rector a suo beneficio removeri. Si quis tamen, ex fragilitate et non ex pertinancia in aliquibus premissorum vel per inobedientiam deliquerit, paratus sit se corrigere, perjurus ex hoc minime censeatur. Tamen si aliquis eorum peccaverit more religiosorum in capitulo per maġrum corripi debet et absolui. Deinde volo et dispono quod quilibet dictorum capellanorum singlis annis pro eorum necessariis



triginta solidos per manus maġri percipiat, magister vero quinquaginta solidos de bonis collegii habeat et percipiat. Insuper volo quod si quis confratrum predictorum ppetua infirmitate detineatur et licet celebrare nequeat, tamen ad terminum vite sue in eodem collegio et de bonis dicti collegii in esculentis et poculentis vestura et calciamentis honorifice secundum statum suum alatur et sustentetur. Habeant autem, tam magister quam singli confres, per totam vitam suam ppetatem, ita quod si a dicto collegio recedant vel decesserint medietas omnium bonorum eorum, debitis tamen eorum primo solutis, collegio applicetur, aliam vero medietatem volo ut testamento legandi seu aliter disponendi liberam habeant facultatem. Omnes autem de collegio ad continuam residentiam volo obligari, ita quod extra collegium pernoctare nequeant sine speciali licencia magistri, maġrum autem, qui circa negotia dicti collegii occupari oporteat, ad hanc residentiam faciendam non artetur. Preterea volo et ordino quod magister qui pro tempore fuerit per se vel per alium confratrem parochianis dicte ville de Russcheworthe sacramenta et sacramentalia ministret, prout cura animarum ei tradita exigit et requirit. Capitulum autem intrent confratres quolibet die post missam de die, ubi confratres presentes volo congregari, qui preces fundant pro salubri statu vite mee, et pro salute anime mee et heredum meorum cum ab hac luce migravero, et pro omnibus aliis benefactoribus vivis et mortuis, pro vivis cum hac oratione Deus qui caritatis, pro mortuis Inclina Domine et Miserere quaesumus.<sup>1</sup> Ibidem tractetur de negociis dicte domus, et stabile fiat et firmum quod ibidem per majorem partem capituli fuerit ordinatum. Et quod quatuor confratres predicti consurgant in aurora vel mane secundum exigenciam temporis et intrent eccliam illorum de Russcheworthe et matutinas de Sanctā Maria dicant sine nota, vel saltem

<sup>1</sup> The references here are evidently to some collects then well known.

ebdomadarius;<sup>2</sup> et postea matutinas et horas canonicas de die secundum usum in Diœc communitè observatum in choro per notam psallent, si commode fieri possit, vel ad minus in festis cum regimine chori. Deinde unus confratrum missam dicat De Trinitate in capella infra eorum mansum. Alius missam de Sanctâ Mariâ in ecclesia. Tercius vero pro defunctis missam De Requiem dicat. Quartus celebret missam de die cum nota, ceteris confratribus adjuvantibus. Et quod quolibet die omnes confratres Placebo et Dirige dicant vel psallent, nisi rationabiliter fiunt impediti, vel ad minus ebdomadarius. Magistrum vero ad observaciones supradictas, cum impeditus fuerit, nolo onerari. Et quod anniversarius dies meus post mortem meam annuatim solempniter observetur. Omnes autem de collegio in ecclia, tempore divini servicij morando, mantallo albo et pilio in capite debitis temporibus utentur, extra autem eccliam in gestu, tonsura, ornamentis, et aliis omnibus, honestatem observent clericalem. Volo autem et dispono quod omnes confratres in una domo simul dormiant, ac in una domo simul communiter concedant et vivant, contenti cibis et potibus per dictum magistrum, seu alium ad hoc ordinatum, secundum facultatem domus provisus, nisi infirmitate vel alia justa causa aliquis eorum in mensa interesse impeditus fuerit. Item volo et ordino quod commune habeant sigillum et communem cistam cum tribus seraris, et clavibus diuerse fabrice, quarum una clavis remanet penes magistrum, et alie due claves penes alios duos de confratribus, in qua cista reponatur sigillum predictum, et alii collegii munimenta.

Et quod magister confratribus suis semel in anno, circa

<sup>2</sup> This looks like an afterthought. If all four fellows cannot rise for the matin service, at least the chaplain for the week is not to fail. The same curious expression occurs a little further on, to secure the daily saying of the placebo and dirige.



festum Sancti Michaelis, de eorum statu bonis et incrementis fidelem visum reddere teneatur, ut quolibet anno apparere valeat an eorum bona augmenta fuerint sive diminuta. Do insuper et per presentes concedo, Episcopo Norwič cuicunque et successoribus suis Episcopis Norwiceñ liberam potestatem hanc meam ordinationem sive statuta de quibus super fit mentio corrigendi augendi eisdem quoque addendi et detrahendi pro loco et tempore opportunis imppetuum. Et ego dictus Edmundus de Gonevill et heredes mei advocacionem diete eccēie de Russcheworthe cum rectoria et p̄dco messuagio p̄dcis Johi Powll, maġro et suis successoribus necnon p̄dcis confratribus Dño Walfo Brounyng, Dño Johi de S̄co Neoto, Dño Wiffo de Griston, Dño Stepho Peers de Cotys et eorum successoribus ac Collegio p̄dco cum omnibus accessoriis et ptineñ suis in puram et ppetuam elemosinam contra omnes gentes sub forma supradicta warantizabimus et defendemus imppetuum. In cujus rei testimonium ac in ppetuam pmissorum memoriam et testimonium clarum et inexpugnabile p̄sentibus sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Dño Johi Bardolff, Dño de Wyrmynggey, Dño Robto de Morleygh, Marescatt Hibernie, Dño Constantino de mortuo mari, Dño Anselmo de Marescall, Dño Johi Howard, militibus, Simon de ffelbrigg, Oliuero le Gros, Ričo de Boyland, Johe de Secford, Thoma de S̄co homaro, Wiffo Tynney, Robto de Boseuill, Robto de Bukenham, et aliis. Data apud Russcheworthe p̄dcum p̄die kalend̄ Septemb̄ Anno Dñi millesimo ccc<sup>mo</sup> quadragesimo secundo.—*Buxton MSS. 482, in dorso.*

It seems to me probable that these statutes are from the hand of the Founder himself. There is something of a simple personality about them. The arrangement is confused and defective—the reason, indeed, given by the Visitor in 1360 being, that “inter cætera” (munimenta collegii) “reperimus ordinationes et statuta, quæ unire debent minus

canonice diminuta;" and yet there is a tender care,—a lingering insistence on certain points and a somewhat hasty passing over others, which seem to shew the good Founder occupying himself with a work of love which he would not hand over to a secretary or a lawyer. I do not speak here of the wider reasons which, as I think, were in Edmund Gonville's mind for making his religious dispositions in the form of a collegiate foundation. Of those I shall have occasion to speak further in a paper on the College History, now in preparation for publication by this Society. It is enough here to pass rapidly through the provisions which (as he thought) he had so carefully made, for preserving to all future time the memory of himself and his family, and for the welfare of their souls.

He provides for five priests to be continually resident in one house, to one of whom, as Master, he commits the general oversight of his foundation; and also, specially and personally, the spiritual care of the town in which, and from whose tithes, the foundation is to be, in the first instance, established and maintained. There is no hint or question at all of any educational purpose in the foundation. Mr. Blomefield's assertion that "it is said to have been designed as a seminary for the College of Gunville Hall in Cambridge" is, so far as I know, and certainly so far as the statutes of the Founder have anything to shew, absolutely unsupported. It was a purely religious foundation, in which, every day throughout the year, certain specified prayers were to be offered in chapter by the college, for the Founder and all benefactors; and, beyond this, the matins of St. Mary, the matins and hours for the day, and four masses, duly specified, were to be daily said, and the placebo and dirige recited publicly in the church. No provision is made for vespers, compline, or other public daily offices than those thus set forth. It was, probably, thought that these would fall naturally within the duty of the college,



as impropriate rector of the church. And the only further requirements in this direction are that the Founder's anniversary shall be "solemnly" observed, and that the members of the college shall wear a white mantle and a cap<sup>3</sup> at all public offices in the church.

The Master and Fellows of the college are left to themselves to arrange their private affairs—the majority having the right of decision in all things; the only restriction herein being that while they may choose whom they will to fill up vacancies in the mastership and fellowships, they can neither leave such vacancies open for their own benefit (the bishop, in such cases, having the power of collation), nor can they remove a fellow, once elected, during his life, unless for such crimes as those for which a rector of a church would incur deprivation.

As touching their private lives, they were apparently generally subject to the Master, whose office it was to see that each one kept his fellowship oath that he would "keep the counsel" and "maintain the honour" of the college, and that, "*quatenus humana fragilitas permittit*," he would, so long as he lived in the house,—"*quamdiu moram ibidem traxerit*"—be "*honestus, modestus, quietus, atque castus*." The Founder reserved neither to himself nor to his family any right of visitation, nor of interference in the affairs of the college: all the recognition of the family connection, other than the important position assigned in the prayers and masses of the college to the

<sup>3</sup> Much stress seems to have been laid on the use of these vestments. They are not only again ordered in Bishop Percy's Statutes, but, in the deeds of 1485 and 1491 by which Lady Anne Wyngfield largely endowed the college, their use is again insisted on. In the latter deed the order stands thus:—"Weryng and usyng in ye tyme of doying of su'ices a whyte amys lyned or furrid wt colo<sup>r</sup> y<sup>t</sup> wyll, and aboue it a mantill or a cope of whyte, ye same seyde amys and mantill to be made aft' ye fac'on of ye amys and cope or mantyll for suche apavelles used to be made in ye College of ye Chapelle of feld in Norwiche," &c.

Founder and his kindred, being that every Master upon his election was to be presented, not for confirmation, but in honourable ceremonial, to the heir of the family if he should happen to be then at Larling, the chief family seat. But to the bishop was specially and most stringently reserved power, as visitor, to alter, amend, and add to the statutes, from time to time as he should see fit.

Turning now to the statutes by Bishop Percy in 1360, we can imagine that all things had not gone quite smoothly at the new College of Rushworth since its foundation eighteen years before. The original statutes of the Founder already needed rearrangement. Some things appear to have been omitted, of which omission undue advantage had possibly been taken. Ordinances as to other things had been loosely expressed, and differences of opinion might have occurred. There is no question of setting any original intention aside. Jealous care is taken in the new statutes, to do all honour to the Founder and his intentions. The very words and phrases of his statutes are in every case preserved where possible, and every point which he had specially dwelt on is reasserted. His church services and ordinances remain unaltered. The object of the new statutes is clearly to make the Founder's wishes only more effective in their working.

The statutes are headed "*Statuta et ordinationes pro gubernatione ecclesie collegiate de Russchworth, in agro Norfolcienci, per Thomam Norwicensem Episcopum stabilita.*" The bishop states that on his first visitation—"cum nostram diæcesin inchoavimus visitare"—he visited the College of Rushworth "*per bone memorie Dominum Edmundum de Gonevill nuper fundatum,*" and there found among other things the statutes of the Founder, "*secundum quæ unire debent minus canonice diminuta.*" For the correctment of which things, and that they may henceforth be observed by



the college according to the will of the deceased, these statutes are made, "with the consent of all interested in them." The Founder's statutes are then rearranged, so as to fall more regularly under distinct heads; and the alterations or additions to them may be stated thus:—

The number of the fellows is to be increased, if the funds shall be found to increase sufficiently; but no such addition shall be made unless ten marks of silver at least be available for each fellow so added to the college—"pro quolibet socio excrecendo." The payments to the fellows, ordained by the Founder to be made "annuatim," are to be henceforth made by equal portions at Christmas, Pentecost, and Michaelmas; and the Master upon election is to include in his oath of office an engagement that these stipends shall be paid at the stated times, "nisi fuerit rationabiliter excusatus." No legal solemnity is required for the Master's election—this was an original ordinance,—but an additional provision is made that "solum majoris partis consensum (ut est dictum) per viam scrutinii in electione custodis volumus observari." And if two are chosen with equal votes, the Bishop shall choose one of them. The arrangements as to presentation of the Master to the Founder's heir "ad manerium de Lirlynge" are reaffirmed; but a clause is inserted that his admission to the mastership "tam in spiritualibus quam in temporalibus" shall depend solely on his election, presentation, and confirmation by the Bishop. The time allowed to the college for filling a vacant fellowship is reduced from twelve to six months, and the important statute requiring half the property of every fellow of the college to revert to the college upon his death or departure—the other half remaining at his disposition by will or otherwise—is supplemented in a not less important clause, that if he has made no such disposition, all his goods "ubicunque inventa" shall belong to the college. The fellow's oath is significantly altered. They shall observe not only in general

terms the honour and counsel of the college, but "*personas eorum (i.e., collegii) concernantia et non contrarium quamdiu vixerint procurabunt.*" Moreover, the engagement to live honestly is strengthened by an undertaking that the new fellow shall be not only "*honestus, modestus, quietus, atque castus,*" but also "*pacificus.*"

The wise arrangement of the Founder for daily conference on the domestic matters of the college is so far relaxed, that the time of meeting is not confined to that of the early Mass. It may be at any other hour, at the discretion of the major part of the college. In any discussion the votes of a majority shall be final; but a new clause is added, to secure that any alienation of the real property of the college shall only take place with *unanimous* consent of all. The obligation to rise early for the appointed offices in the church is extended beyond the fellows to the "*presbyteri*" and "*servi*" of the college, and the exemption of the Master from attending the religious services, which had been in the Founder's statutes, is now struck out. As to the religious services themselves, but little change is made. It is only further required that the fellows shall take it in turn to direct the choir and to say the mass for the day, or to find a substitute; and that at every one of the masses recited in the church, a special collect for the souls of Edmund Gonville, his ancestors and successors, and for all benefactors, shall be said. The private chapel of the college is incidentally described as "*eorum capella eorum dormitorio annexa;*" thus fixing the actual position of the chapel and dormitory on the south of the quadrangle. The ordinance as to the dress in church is enlarged. Not only the fellows, but all of the college, are to wear the distinctive white mantle and cap, "*except those who are dressed in surplices or other ornaments of the Church.*" And the obligations of the fellows as to dress and ornaments outside the church are now more strictly defined. "*In gestu, tonsura, coronâ, ornamentis, et*



aliis" they are to observe "*honestatem in omnibus clericalem.*" And to this end they may use some one common form of garment—master and fellows alike.

The only remaining alteration or addition to the Founder's statutes is not without importance. The Master is not to admit "*ad serviendum in collegio, aliquos de parentelâ suâ,*" unless he has the assent of the majority of the fellows. And moreover, a special addition is made to the Founder's ordinance that an annual account of all the goods of the community is to be rendered by the Master of the college at Michaelmas. This is now extended by a requirement that, of such annual account of all the income and outgoings, an indenture shall be drawn: one part to remain with the Master, and the other repositied in the college chest; "so that two or three times in the year he may give a sight of it to the brethren, if they shall wish to see it."

Finally, the statutes thus rearranged are confirmed, ratified, and approved, "*tam auctoritate pontificate ins (sic) quam ordinaria;*" and the college is declared to be "*licitum,*" saving the rights of the see and of the cathedral church of Norwich.

From all this, it should seem that the Founder's statutes, and especially those relating to the Master's election and powers, had been wanting in distinctness. The first Master, chosen by the Founder himself, had been probably his own familiar friend: fellow-chaplain with himself, as we know him to have been, of the Bishop of Ely in his younger days. And it was not likely that Gonvile, in penning his statutes, would too jealously guard against any misuse of the powers which he was committing to his old friend's hands. But in the eighteen years passed away since the gallant company, recorded in the foundation deed, had seen Dominus John Powle of Godewyk installed in his newly-created office as Master of Rushworth, many changes had occurred. Two or three of the first chosen fellows still survived, but the Founder

and his friend, the first Master, had long passed away. Other (two or three at least) Masters had come and gone, and he who now occupied the Master's chair (according to Blomefield) was Thomas de Watton, who seems—as I cannot help thinking—to be something of an interloper. He is not, at any rate, mentioned in any of the Buxton MSS. as of those to whom, or by whom, lands or goods were assigned on behalf of the college; though all these assignments, of which there are four, mention each one of the several “capellani” to whom the assignment was made. Be this as it may, there had probably been much domestic friction in the affairs of the College. It is easy to imagine that, under the extensive powers of the original statutes, an unscrupulous Master could work much mischief and could exercise much tyranny. He might have withheld the fellows' stipends, upon one excuse or other; no special day of payment being assigned for them in the Founder's statutes. There may have been capricious orders and arrangements as to the daily services to be performed by the fellows. Some may have been unduly burdened, others unduly favoured. The Master may have used his personal exemption from these services to absent himself altogether from the college, leaving his special cure of souls in Rushworth to take care of itself or to fall on the brethren at random. He may have thrust his own relations and friends—not indeed into fellowships, for this was beyond his power—but into other offices of the college; and the money which might have endowed another fellow or two to share the common duties may have been wasted on these hangers-on of the Master. And he might have kept the accounts of the college so much to himself that waste and spoil may have occurred—none other of the college knowing of it, or having ground of appeal to the visitor under the statutes.

On the other hand, the fellows themselves, if such things as these had happened, were not at all likely to shew

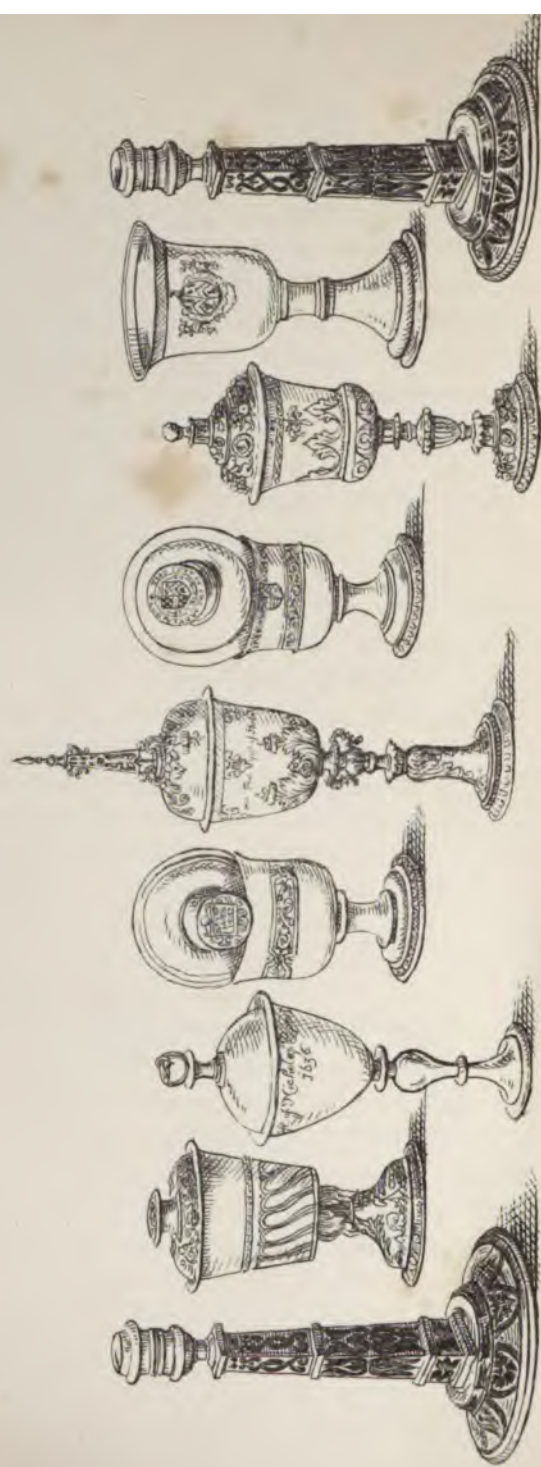


excessive patience. It was a rough time,—that in which they lived,—and there may have been something harder than oral arguments used in those daily conferences in chapter “post missam de die” which the Founder had made part of the college duty. There may have been very good reason why the new fellowship was to bind them to be not only “quieti,” but “pacifici.” A man might be “honestus” and “castus,” and “quietus” enough, too, within certain limits, but one can seem to read, between the lines of Bishop Percy’s statutes, the necessity for thenceforth binding both Master and fellows of Edmund Gonville’s college—the one to greater honesty, the others to greater gentleness than in the past.

But two points remain for notice. It is curious that, in the deed of 1485 A.D., from which these original statutes are taken, as they are there transcribed and referred to, *they and they only*, are spoken of as the authority for the “good usages of the said college.” And no mention is made of these later statutes of Bishop Percy, although in them is contained, even more at large than in the original foundation statutes, everything of which Lady Anne Wingfield, in the deed above referred to, is taking cognizance. It is the Founder—not his Visitor—whose wishes and statutes are of chief authority. “He, being dead, yet speaketh” to his college.

The other point is that, by these later statutes, power seems to be given by implication to the brethren, *if unanimous*, to alienate the property of the college, *without any other assent than their own*. And I shall have occasion to refer to this more especially when, in the historical paper I have already mentioned, I have to speak of the final dissolution of the college, and its surrender to the king.





V. 5. IV. 12. XXXVI. 5. XV. 1. IV. 3. XXIII. 1. XXX. 1. XL. 1. V. 6.

PLATE, NORWICH CHURCHES.

# Church Plate

## IN THE DEANERY OF NORWICH.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A.,

*Hon. Sec.*

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AN examination of all the Church Plate remaining in the City of Norwich being thought desirable by our Committee, I had pleasure in undertaking the task, and the result is now placed before our Members in a catalogue of the possessions of each parish, with some illustrations of the best pieces. I desire to express my thanks to the various authorities—the Dean, the clergy, and churchwardens, and other custodians—for their permission to make my examinations, and for the courtesy and readiness to further my object which I everywhere received.

Norwich having had its own goldsmiths' company from an early period, it was to be expected that a large number of pieces would still remain stamped with its hall mark; but any expectation of an important "find," or of earlier specimens than those already known, have not been realized. The injunctions of the bishops at the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign were so faithfully obeyed, that if any old plate survived the previous clearance of all that was deemed superstitious, none was now retained, with the exception of the fine cup of London make at St. Peter's Mancroft, which appears to be of the year 1543. The hope that some addition might be made to Mr. Cripps's list of



Norwich marks, has been a little more successful. An *estoile* occurs on a cup and paten at St. James's (1566-7); a *Pegasus* at St. Gregory's (1628-9); a *lion rampant* at SS. Simon and Jude (1634-5); and T. H. with a mullet on the plate of Thomas Havers in several churches, as shown in the chronological list at the end of this paper. Peter Peterson's mark of an orb and cross in a lozenge is the most frequent in Elizabethan plate, and an interesting variety of the same mark in a shaped shield appears on the four curious cups belonging to the Dutch church. In all I have found as many as fifty-six pieces of Norwich manufacture. The most remarkable Norwich piece is the cup and cover of 1568 at St. Andrew's. The rest of the plate is of London make, unless the small cup at St. Peter Southgate be excepted, which has for a mark the arms of King's Lynn, similar to one on a paten at St. Nicholas, Lynn; but I am not aware that any assay office existed at Lynn.

It is interesting to notice the variety of *inscriptions* on many of the pieces, and the terms used to designate them, and the texts of Scripture quoted. It is remarkable how very uncouth is the spelling and lettering on the Elizabethan specimens. The same artist can hardly have executed the ornamental chasing and these inscriptions. They resemble the entries in the churchwardens' account books of the same time, and were perhaps placed on the vessels after purchase by the parochial authorities. The *donors* of plate are numerous, and I have added a tabular list of their names. I have employed the word cup instead of chalice in the catalogue, as more in accordance with the episcopal injunctions of the time.

Having given some account of the Norwich goldsmiths in my former paper on the Plate of the Deanery of Redenhall (vol. ix., p. 68), and also of the different marks used, and of the change of form in the vessels for Holy Com-

munion, I need not here repeat the information collected there. In quoting Mr. Cripps's valuable book on *Old English Plate*, I have used the second edition (Murray, 1881.)

## I.—THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

Of the plate for the service of the Holy Communion belonging to the Cathedral in the time immediately succeeding the Reformation nothing now remains. It might have been expected that here would be preserved some of the finer specimens of the skill of the Elizabethan goldsmith, Peter Peterson, rivalling his excellent work still remaining in the possession of the Corporation of this city. But, whatever the cathedral church then possessed, it has disappeared, and there is not a single piece of Norwich manufacture now belonging to it. Apparently, however, there was not much to lose. Blomefield records that in the time of Dean Gardiner (1573—1589), on a commission of enquiry concerning the affairs of the church, "Thomas Hughson, formerly sacrist, swore that in the first year of King Edward VI. there was plate in the Cathedral of above 592 ounces weight; but that the next year it was reduced to 271 ounces; and that in this dean's time there was no more than one communion cup double gilt, weighing 19 ounces," (iv. 7.) This was probably the cup provided by the Dean and Chapter in 1567, the year in which a very large proportion of the churches in the diocese, and the country generally, were supplied with "decent communion cups," in the place of their former "massing chalices," in accordance with the injunctions of Archbishop Parker, and through the zeal of Bishop Parkhurst of Norwich. Dr. Bensly has been good enough to make the following extract for me from the Diocesan Registry.



Norwich    Com̃pus Roberti Stanton Clerici unius Canonici-  
Cathedral,    corum itm occupantis Officium Receptoris  
1567.    . . . . a festo S̃ci Michaelis Archangeli Anno  
Regni Dñe Elizabeth . . . . . octavo, usq̃  
festum S̃ci Michaelis Archangeli tunc proximi  
sequeñ.

Et in denar̃ p̃ antedict̃ computañ p̃ mandant̃  
deoz Decani et Capituli solut̃ p̃ uno Cipro voç }  
a com̃nyon cupp de novo parã p̃ ministraç } lxiijs. iiijd.  
Eucharistie infra eccliam p̃d̃cam ut p̃ librum  
p̃d̃cm ejusdem computantis patet . . . . .

Some additions of importance appear to have been given or provided in the succeeding reigns, for "by the time of the Rebellion the plate became handsome enough to be seized by the rebels, headed by such of the principal citizens as were then in power; for which abuse and spoil, after the Restoration, the city gave £100, with which the fine large offering dish and pair of silver candlesticks, all double gilt, were purchased." (Blomefield, iv. 32.) The earliest piece now belonging to the Cathedral is the largest flagon, given by Dean Suckling in 1615. The next oldest mark is upon the paten given by Dame Anne de Grey, 1660. The character of all the plate is large and handsome, but not presenting any special points of interest in the marks and manufacture.<sup>1</sup> The additions made within

<sup>1</sup> The following inventory of 1668 and 1666 is preserved in the Bodleian Library among the Tanner MSS.

An inventory of the goods of the Cathedrall Church of Norwich committed to the custody of Mr. John Brown, Clerk, Sacrist there, and by him committed to Robert Tracy, Sub-sacrist. Inprimis, a faire silver and gilt flagon with a covered chalice of the same, with a damask napkin laied about. Item, one large gilt bowle with a *spire* cover. Item, one very large silver and gilt paten. Three peeces of new tapestry hangings: one communion table: one carpett cloath of red colour: and one of red damask fringed. One linnen damask cloath: two very faire common prayer bookes for the highe Aulter bound with red velvett and broad silver and gilt bosses and

the last few years, by the munificence of the Rev. G. R. Medley and Miss Hansell, are very rich and elaborate specimens of modern work in mediæval style.

claspes: one faire new great bible bound with blew Turkey leather with broad silk red ribbins with deepe gold fringe: one old great bible: seaven new common prayer bookes in folio of the largest letter of gray leather: ten new common prayer bookes in folio of black leather (one whereof is in Mr. Lovelands handes.) Eight old common prayer bookes in quarto: two old common prayer bookes in a smale folio: one little old prayer booke bound with black leather: one pulpitt cloath and cushen of red silk damask: one houre glasse for the pulpitt: and one old pulpitt cloath. Item, five branches of brasse, whereof one great branch in the body of the Quire with sixteen lights, and one in the presbitery with 16 lights: two brasse branches in the body of the Church, one of nyne lights, another of seaven lights, one sockett wanting. One branch in the Bishop's Isle of 8 lights, six socketts wanting: one brazen eagle in the Quire. A brazen candlestick for the Aulter for seaven lights: foure other brazen candlesticks for the Quire: sixteen woodden candlesticks: 24 small cushens: seaven long cushens: five old cushens: one pullpitt cloath and cushen of purple velvett with a deep silk fringe, and one table cloath and two cushens of the same for the Communion table: A silk purple fringe for the deske of the pullpitt: A diaper table cloath of three yardes and a halfe long: A damask table cloath and three damask napkins. One large silver and gilt bason with two large silver and gilt candlesticks for the high Aulter with leather boxes for the same. A black hood for the minister to weare when he preacheth at the common place. A party coloured silk twilled carpett with a silk fringe. Two tapestry hangings in the body of the Quire.

Received of the Worshipfull Doctor Astley, Treasurer for this Cathedrall Church for this yeare, the goods above specified, the eighth day of January, Anno Domini 1668.

A note of the singing books belonging to the Quire Anno Domini 1668, and in the custody of Mr. Beck, Precentor for the said yeare.

Eight bookes bound with black leather, with diverse services. Ten bookes with full Anthems bound with red leather. Ten bookes with Verse Anthems bound in white parchment. Eight bookes with services for men bound in parchment. Nyne bookes with services bound with white parchment. Eight bookes with full Anthems and verse Anthems bound with parchment. One booke with verse services bound with red leather.

It is ordered by the Deane and Chapter that whereas Mr. John Browne, Sacrist, hath not a house within the precincts, that he shall deliver the Church utensils to Robert Tracy, Sub-sacrist, and that the said Robert



1. FLAGON. Large, gilt. Ornamental chasing on base and lid. Height, 16 in. Plain shield of arms of Dean and Chapter, Argent, a cross sable, impaling Suckling, Per pale gules and azure, three bucks trippant or. *Inscriptions* above and below the arms, "Quid retribuam domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi? Calicem salutis accipiam et nomen domini invocabo. Psal. 116." "Edmundus Suckling sacræ theologiæ professor et Decanus ecclesiæ Cathedralis Norwici: poculum hoc deo dedit et mensæ dominicæ ibidem. Anº. Doñi 1615." *Marks*, (1) I. A. in shaped shield (as in Cripps, p. 278); (2) leopard's head crowned in shape; (3) lion passant in shape; (4) Lombardic capital R in plain shield (1614-15.) Weight, 71 ozs. 10 dwts.

2. PATEN. Large, gilt, on foot. Diameter, 13 in. *Inscription*, "Deo et sacris dicavit Domina Anna de Grey de Antingham in agro Norfolciensi vidua." Arms of De Grey, Argent, a fess between two chevrons gules, in shield within a frame of scroll work. *Marks*, (1) A. F., mullet,

Tracy shall ioyne with the Sacrist in the Indenture with the Treasurer, and acknowledge his receipt of them accordingly.

The inventory of 1666 is similar, except in the following particulars:—

An Inventory of the goods of the Cathedrall Church of Norwich committed to the custody of Mr. Anthony Beck, Sacrist there.

Two very fair common prayer bookes for the high Aulter bound with red velvet and broad *silver* bosses and clasps.

One branch in the presbitery with sixteen lights, *three socketts wanting*.

A brazen candlestick for the Alter for seaven lights, *one broken off*.

A *fine broadcloth* hood for the Minister to weare.

"Two tapestry hangings in the body of the Quire" does not occur in the inventory of 1666.

The goods above specified were delivered to the charge of Mr. Anthony Beck, Sacrist of this Church, the one and twentieth day of March Anno Domini 1666. Excepting foure of the new prayer bookes in black leather. By me Jo. Rhodes, Treasurer.

A note of the singing bookes belonging to the Quire Anno Domini 1666, and in the custody of Mr. Rampley, precentor for this yeare.

"It is ordered by the Deane," &c., is not in the inventory of 1666.

and two pellets below in plain shield (this occurs upon much church and other plate, 1660—75); (2) leopard's head crowned in shape; (3) lion passant in shape; (4) old English capital  $\text{C}$  in plain shield (1660-1.) Weight, 36 ounces.

Probably Anne, widow of Sir William de Grey of Merton, and daughter of Sir James Calthorp, born 1583, died 1662, buried at Merton (*ante*, ix., 155.) The Calthorps had property at Antingham.

3. ALMS DISH.<sup>2</sup> Large, gilt. Large cross patée in relief in centre. Diameter,  $21\frac{1}{2}$  in. *Inscription*, "Ad sacros usus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis sanctæ et individuae Trinitatis Norvici Donavit civitas Norvicensis, Pietatis, in Deum, et in Ecclesiam Hanc Charitatis tesseract, Tempore Majoratus Mathei Markham." *Marks*, (1) D R in shape, mullet above and below (a mark now and then found on country church plate, *e.g.*, in 1665-6, at Navenby in Lincolnshire); (2) leopard's head crowned; (3) lion passant; (4) old English capital  $\text{M}$  in plain shield (1665-6.) Weight, 111 ounces.

Matthew Markham, or Marcon, was Mayor in 1665. His wife Mary, daughter of Alderman Peckover, was buried, with monument, in St. Martin at Palace church in 1642, aged 31. Their daughter Elizabeth, wife of Peter Coppin, was buried at Carlton St. Mary, 1702, aged 70, and was mother of the Rev. Peter Coppin, Rector of Carlton. (Blomefield, v. 100.)

4, 5. PAIR OF CANDLESTICKS.<sup>2</sup> Gilt. Height, 1 ft.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. On round bases 1 ft. in diameter. *Inscription* on bases, "Ad sacros ufus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis sanctæ et individuae Trinitatis Norvici Donavit civitas Norvicensis." *Marks*, as on the alms dish No. 3. Weight, 75 oz. each.

<sup>2</sup> Nearly all the large alms basins and tall candlesticks now in our English Cathedrals are of the years 1660 to 1665.—W. C.



6, 7. PAIR OF CUPS. Gilt. Height, 10 in. each, deep bowls. *Inscription*, "Ecclesia Norwici," with arms of the Dean and Chapter, Argent, a cross sable, in plain shield. *Marks*, (1) W. I. in shape (David Williams in the Pell Mell, or Wisdom.—Cripps, p. 300); (2) Britannia; (3) lion's head erased; (4) court-hand M (1707-8.) Weight, 17 oz. and 16 oz. 15 dwts. respectively.

8, 9. PAIR OF PATENS. Covers to cups. Gilt, on feet. Diameter,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. Same arms on the feet. *Marks*, same as cups 6, 7. Weight, 8 oz. 10 dwts. and 7 oz. 10 dwts. respectively.

10, 11. PAIR OF FLAGONS. Large, gilt. Height, 12 in. Arms of the Dean and Chapter. *Inscription*, "Ecclesia Norwici. Ex dono Barbaræ Rhodes Relictæ Johannis Rhodes nuper Hujus Ecclesiæ Prebendarij. Anno Domini 1668." *Marks*, (1) court-hand M (1707-8); (2) W I., fleur-de-lis below in shape; (3) Britannia; (4) lion's head erased. Weight, 64 oz. and 62 oz. respectively.

Prebendary Rhodes and his wife were buried in the procession path, near the Jesus Chapel. He died 26th September, 1667, aged 71. She died 28th May, 1668, aged 64.

12. CUP. Large, gilt. Deep bowl. Height, 11 in. Two coats of arms, one above the other, in "Chippendale" frame, the upper one of the Dean and Chapter, the lower one in a lozenge, Or, a bend gules, over all a fess azure, *Helwys*. *Inscription*, "To the Cathedral Church of Norwich. The gift of Sarah Helwys, Aug. 23, 1743." *Marks*, (1) leopard's head crowned in shape; (2) small Roman h in shaped shield (1743-4); (3) lion passant in shape; (4) T. G.<sup>3</sup> (?) in script capitals, with some other letter or object between, in lobed shield. Weight, 24 oz.

<sup>3</sup> Probably, if it could be seen distinctly, this is the mark of Thos. Gilpin, entered at Goldsmiths' Hall in 1732.

13. SPOON. Strainer, gilt and richly chased. Length, 8 in. Arms of Dean and Chapter on handle, in frame. *Marks*, (1) small Roman i (1744-5); (2) leopard's head crowned; (3) lion passant; (4) **I** . **C** in black letter capitals. Weight, 2 ozs.

14. PATEN. Gilt. Diameter,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. Arms of the Dean and Chapter. Annual letter, small black letter a (1856-7.) Weight, 9 oz.

15. CUP. Mediæval shape, with knob in stem, and spreading base. Height,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in. Emblems of crucifixion on the knob; a jewelled crucifix, in pointed oval, on the base. *Inscription*, underneath the base, "To the Glory of God and in memory of Alice wife of the Rev. E. S. Medley, Minor Canon, who departed this life 22 March, A.D. 1873. Humbly dedicated by her relatives and friends and the Choristers of the Cathedral, Whitsun Day, A.D. 1873." Weight, 26 oz.

16. PATEN. Cover to No. 15. Diameter,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in. An Agnus Dei in the centre. *Inscription* on the rim, in Lombardic letters, "I am the Bread of Life. Lord, evermore give us this Bread." On the back, in capitals, "To the Glory of God and in Memory of Alice Medley, Whitsun Day, A.D. 1873. Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, Norwich." Weight, 7 oz.

17. FLAGON. Glass, silver mounted. Ewer shape, pelican on the lid. Height, 13 in. *Inscription* on circular band, in Lombardics, "The King of Salem brought forth bread and wine." Underneath the foot, in capitals, "To the Glory of God and in memory of Alice Medley, A.D. 1877. Norwich Cathedral." Annual letter, A (1876-7.)

18. PATEN, or Alms Dish, bowl shaped. The bottom was originally glass, but plain silver has since been substituted.



Diameter, 8 in. IHC in centre. *Inscription* on the rim, in Lombardics, "Your fathers did eat manna. I am the living Bread which came down from Heaven." On the back, in capitals, "To the Glory of God, and in memory of Alice Medley, A.D. 1877. Norwich Cathedral." Annual letter, A (1876-7.) Weight, exclusive of glass, 8 oz. 10 dwts.

19. SPOON. Strainer. Fleur-de-lis handle. Length,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. Annual letter, A (1876-7.) Weight, 1 oz. 5 dwts.

20. CUP. Mediæval shape, very elaborately chased, with knob, and spreading base. Height,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in. Agnus Dei on bowl, with *Inscription* in two rows, Lombardics, "This is the Blood of the Testament which God hath enjoined unto you. This Cup is the New Testament in My Blood which is shed for you." On the eight bosses of the knob, the four letters I E S V, and four heads. On the eight compartments of the base, as many scriptural subjects. *Inscription* on the base, in capitals, "Laus Deo Triuni. In memoriam Petri Hansell, A.B., Oxon. & Cath. Norwic. Canonici Minoris, MDCCCLXXXVI—MDCCCXLI. Cantoris MDCCCXI—MDCCCXXXI. Hunc Calicem huic Œdi D. D. D. Filiæ amantissimæ Die Paschali MDCCCLXXIX." Annual letter, C (1878-9.) Weight, 24 oz. 10 dwts.

21. PATEN. Cover to No. 19. Richly chased. Diameter,  $7\frac{1}{8}$  in. Subject in centre, Christ amidst the seven candlesticks. *Inscription* in Lombardics on rim, "Behold the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed." "And their eyes were opened, and they knew Him." Round the centre, "Fear not, I am the First and the Last, and behold I am alive for evermore. Amen." "The Lord is there." On the back, in capitals, "Laus Deo Triuni. In memoriam Mariæ Petri Hansell Uxoris Hunc patinam huic Œdi D. D. D. Filiæ amantissimæ Die Paschali, MDCCCLXXIX." Weight, 7 oz.

22. ALMS DISH. IHC in centre in a cinquefoil. *Inscription*, on the rim, in capitals, "It is better to give than to receive." "Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable gift." On the back, in capitals, "Gloria in altissimis Deo, Et in terra Pax, hominibus bonæ voluntatis." "In memory of a beloved Sister and in deep thankfulness for the more frequent administration of the Lord's Supper, wherein 'we which are alive and remain' do hold Communion with them 'which are fallen asleep in Christ' their Lord and ours. Humbly offered for the use of Norwich Cathedral, Dec. 25, A.D. 1881." Annual letter, F (1881-2.) The gift of Miss Mary Hansell.

23. CANON'S MACE. Silver. Length, 2 ft. 9 in., of the usual form, banded in three places, having on the flat top of the head the arms of the deanery, Argent, a cross sable; base, a ball. No marks.

24. DEAN'S MACE. Similar, but mostly modern; length, 3 ft. *Marks*, (1)  $\frac{G R}{G S}$  in quatrefoil; (2) lion passant in cornered shield; (3) leopard's head not crowned, in plain shield; (4) small capital Roman s in cornered shield (1833-4); (5) Sovereign's head in oval.

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## II.—CHAPEL OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

The chapel belonging to the Bishop's Palace, a separate building adjoining the north front, was rebuilt by Bishop Reynolds in 1662 (Blomefield, iii. 583-4.) The set of communion plate is of Norwich make, and of the same date, but there is no annual letter among the *marks*.

1. CUP. Good, a knob in the stem. Arms on the bowl, The See of Norwich, impaling Argent, a chevron chequy gules and azure, between three crosses crosslet

fitchy, sable, *Reynolds*; in a frame of feather-shaped decoration. Height, 8 in.; diameter of bowl,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. *Marks*, (1) Norwich castle and lion in shape; (2) AH conjoined in circle; (3) crown in shape; (4) a rose sprig in shape.<sup>4</sup>

2. *PATEN*. Cover to cup, with foot. On the foot, a mitre. *No marks*.

3. *ALMS DISH*. Same arms, same *marks* as on cup.

4. *FLAGON*. Same arms and *marks*.

5. *MACE*. A silver mace, kept at the Palace, used to be carried before the bishop in the Cathedral, and perhaps in other churches when he officiated. It is 3 ft. 6 in. in length. The head is not cup-shaped, like corporation maces, but has an oval shield with the arms of the See, surmounted by a tall mitre. The stem has a band. *No marks*. Its date is probably of the Restoration of 1660, or shortly afterwards. (*See illustration.*)

### III.—ALL SAINTS.

1. *CUP*. Similar to the Elizabethan cups, with circular band. *Inscription* round the bowl, "✠ THE . GIVFT . OF . M<sup>r</sup> IEHOSHAPHAT . DAVIE . TO . THE . PARISH . Church ALL . SAINS . NOR . wich . 1669." *No marks*.

Jehoshaphat Davy, Mayor in 1678, died in 1689, buried at St. James' church, aged 72. His daughter Anne was wife of Alderman Thomas Postle (*Blomefield*, iv. 424.) The cover to the cup, mentioned by *Blomefield* (iv. 133), appears to be now lost.

2. *PATEN*. Salver shape, with foot. *Inscription*, "Ex Dono Johannæ Atkinson, Esq., to the Parrish Church of

<sup>4</sup> The same marks are found on the cup and paten at Melton Constable, Norfolk, dated 1680.





*Full length 3 ft. 6 in.*



BISHOP'S MACE, BISHOP'S CHAPEL.





THIS CUPP  
LAYNYNGT  
O S: ANDRES  
PRISHE 1568



CHALICE and PATEN,  
(by Peter Peterson.)  
St. ANDREW'S CHURCH 1568.

All Saints in Norwich. Vicesimo nono die Augustij, 1708." *Marks*, (1) Ro in trefoil shape (probably Hugh Roberts of Newgate Street.—Cripps); (2) Britannia; (3) lion's head erased; (4) court-hand F in plain shield (1701-2.)

3. FLAGON. *Inscription*, "The Gift of M<sup>r</sup>. J<sup>n</sup>. Laurence of S<sup>t</sup>. J<sup>n</sup>. Timber Hill To the next Parish Church of All Saints in the city of Norwich, March 30, 1754." *Marks*, (1) small Roman long f in shaped shield (1753-4); (2)  $\text{E}^{\text{T}}\text{G}$  in lobed shield. (This mark was first entered in 1727 by Thomas Cooke and Richard Gurney, living at Y<sup>e</sup> Golden Cup in Foster Lane. Entered again for Richard Gurney and Co., 1734.—Cripps); (3) lion passant in shape; (4) leopard's head crowned in shape.

#### IV.—ST. ANDREW.

1. CUP. Extremely fine specimen of Peter Peterson's work, the eminent Elizabethan goldsmith of Norwich. Height,  $7\frac{3}{8}$  in.; diameter of bowl,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. It is gilt, the bowl is straight-sided, ornamented half way up with gadroon pattern, the stem and base enriched with elaborate chasing and repoussé work, and carrying a circle of detached recurved leaves. *Mark*, orb and cross in lozenge (P. Peterson's.)

2. PATEN, or cover to above. Of similar rich repoussé work, with foot and central boss. *Inscription* in square,

THIS CVP P
TAYNYNG T
O S. ANDRES
PRISHE. 1568

This most beautiful cup and cover was no doubt supplied



by the parish to replace the "massing chalice" of pre-Reformation days, in compliance with the injunctions of Bishop Parkhurst. While the poorer parishes in the city and diocese provided themselves with the plainer cups, mostly bell-shaped, with a circumscribed band of foliage or lettering, so commonly found in Norfolk, richer ones, as St. Andrew and St. Peter Mancroft, were able to employ the skill and taste of the best artist, and to furnish the precious examples of the silversmith's art here so happily preserved to us. (*See illustration facing p. 77.*)

3. STANDING CUP AND COVER. Gilt. Very fine piece, 16 in. high, cup-shaped bowl on tall stem, richly chased; spiked cover. *Inscription*, on bowl, "The : gift : of : M<sup>r</sup> : Nathaniell : Remington : Alderman : to : the prish : of : Sainte : Andrewe : Jn : Norwich." *Marks*, (1) Lombardic capital V in plain shield (1617-18); (2) lion passant in shape; (3) leopard's head crowned; (4) T F in monogram in plain shield (maker's mark as in Cripps, p. 279.)

Nathanael Remington was Sheriff in 1619; his son Nathanael was buried in St. Andrew's in 1617, aged 14 (Blomefield, iv. 305.) (*See illustration and group.*)

4. PATEN. Large. *Inscription*, "The Guift of M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Salter, to the Parish of St. Andrew, 1680." *Marks*, (1) old English capital ð in plain shield (1670-1); (2) lion passant in shape; (3) leopard's head crowned in shape; (4) capital S crowned in plain shield (as in Cripps, p. 289.)

John Salter, late Mayor, died 20th November, 1669, aged 77, buried in St. Andrew's (Blomefield, iv., 311.) This piece appears to have been made in 1670-1, and given to the church ten years later.

5. ALMS DISH. Large. *Inscription*, on rim, "But to doe good, and to Communicate forgett Not. An<sup>o</sup>. X<sup>ti</sup> 1704."



*The gift of M<sup>r</sup> Nathaniell Remington Alderman  
to the parish of Sainte Andre<sup>e</sup> In Norwich*

STANDING CUP and COVER,  
ST ANDREW'S, NORWICH. 1597.



On bottom, "Ex Dono Laurentij Goodwin Armigeri Hujus Civitatis nuper Prætoris." On inner circle, "St. Andrew's Parish, Norwich." *Marks*, (1) S H., pellet above and below, in lozenge (Alice Sheene, entered in 1700); (2) Britannia; (3) lion's head erased; (4) court-hand I in plain shield (1704-5.) Weight, 47 oz.

6, 7. PAIR OF FLAGONS. Large. *Inscription*, "Altari Ecclesiæ S<sup>ti</sup>. Andreae Civit̃ Norwiç Consecratum An<sup>o</sup>. X<sup>ti</sup>. 1704. Ex Dono Laurentij Goodwin Armigeri Hujus Civitatis nuper Prætoris." *Marks*, same as on alms dish. Weight, 59 oz. 9 gr.

Laurence Goodwin was Mayor in 1697; buried in the nave, St. Andrew's, 1725, aged 92; also Barbara his last wife, Mary his first wife, and three of their children (Blomefield, iv. 305.)

8. SPOON. Strainer. *Inscription*, "S<sup>t</sup> ANDREWS NORWICH 1778." *Marks*, four, defaced.

#### V.—ST. AUGUSTINE.

1. CUP. Usual Elizabethan shape, with circular band. *Marks*, (1) a trefoil slipped; (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) B in square (1565-6.)

2. PATEN. No foot, a knob for handle. *Inscriptions*, "S<sup>t</sup>. Augustine's Parish." "do Datum S<sup>ti</sup>. Augustini Norvici Templo p T. Havers 1697." *Marks*, only two, (1) T H, a mullet below, in plain shield; (2) Norwich castle and lion.

Thomas Havers of Norwich, goldsmith, was Mayor in 1708. He was a member of the family of Havers of Thelton Hall, Norfolk, and married Grace, daughter of Henry Berney of Antmere. He gave the alms bason to

the church of St. Michael at Plea, 1694, which has the mark T. H. and a mullet, with the Norwich castle and lion. He was buried in the south chapel of St. Michael at Plea, in 1732, aged 86, and his wife Grace, 16th October, 1718, aged 63, with the arms of Havers impaling Berney (Blomefield, iv. 320, and *Havers Pedigree*, i. 151.)

3. FLAGON. *Inscription*, "Deo et Altari S<sup>u</sup>. Augustini in Civitate Norwiche<sup>n</sup>s Sacrum." *Marks*, (1) S H, pellet above and below, in lozenge, (Alice Sheene, entered in 1700); (2) Britannia; (3) lion's head erased; (4) court-hand K (1705-6.) Same *marks* on lid.

4. SPOON. Strainer. Annual letter e (1820-1.)

A pair of brass altar candlesticks is preserved and used in this church. They are ornamented with strap patterns, and are probably of the time of Charles II. (*See group*.)

## VI.—ST. BENEDICT.

1. CUP. Secular shape, on stem. *Inscription*, underneath foot, "St. Benedict, Norwich, 1753." *Marks*, (1) J. W. in shape; (2) lion passant in shape; (3) leopard's head crowned in shape; (4) small Roman r in shaped shield (1752-3.)

2. PATEN or cover, on foot. Same *inscription* and *marks*.

3. PATEN. Larger, same *inscription* and *marks*.

4. FLAGON. I.H.S. with cross and nails in rays. Same *marks*; same *inscription* underneath.

5. ALMS DISH. Same *inscription*, same *marks*, except (4).

6. CUP. Copy of No. 1. *Inscription*, "St. Benedict, Norwich, Aug<sup>t</sup>., 1866. The Rev<sup>d</sup>. James Dombrain, Incumbent." Annual letter, Old English r (1866-7.)

## VII.—ST. CLEMENT.

1. CUP. Usual Elizabethan shape, gilt. Foot engraved. *Inscription* on foot, "✠ THE GYFTE OF SESSELY SVFYLD." *Marks*, (1) a trefoil slipped; (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) C in square (1566-7.)

Cecily Suffield was then the owner of the parish houses at the south-west corner of the churchyard (Blomefield, iv. 460.)

2. PATEN. *Inscription* on foot, "1569, SAYNCT CLEMENTS OF FYBBRYG WARD." Same marks.

3. PATEN. Larger. *Inscription*, "St. Clement's Parish, 1713, NORWICH." *Marks*, (1) E. A. and trefoil slipped, in shaped shield (John Eastt.—Cripps, p. 324); (2) Britannia; (3) lion's head erased; (4) court-hand R in plain shield (1712-13.)

4, 5. PAIR OF FLAGONS. *Inscription*, "St. Clement's, Norwich, 1740." *Marks*, (1)  $\pi_{\text{c}}^{\text{e}}$  in lobed shield (Gurney and Co., second mark.—Cripps, p. 308); (2) lion passant; (3) leopard's head crowned; (4) small Roman d in shaped shield (1739-40.)

6. ALMS BOWL. Deep bason. *Inscription*, "St. Clements, Norwich, 1745." *Marks*, (1) leopard's head crowned; (2) small Roman i in shaped shield (1744-5); (3)  $\pi_{\text{c}}^{\text{e}}$  as before; (4) lion passant.

7. SPOON. Strainer. *Inscription*, "St. Clement's Norwich, 1820." Annual letter, U (1815-16.)



## VIII.—ST. EDMUND.

1. CUP. Good Elizabethan; no knob in the stem; circular band. Peter Peterson's work. *Inscription* below the band, "✠ HIC . MENSÆ . DOMINI . CYATHVS . SE . COMODAT . APTE ∞" *Marks*, (1) orb and cross in lozenge; (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) B in square (1565-6.)

2. PATEN. Cover to above, with foot. *Inscription* on the foot, in a square,

SANCT. EDM
OND. OF. FIS
SHER GATE
1567.

*Marks*, (1) orb and cross in lozenge; (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) C in square (1566-7.)

3. PATEN. Large, no foot. *Inscription* in the centre, "Τὸν Ἀγ'τον ὃν κλῶμεν οὐχὶ κοινῶνιά τοῦ Σώματος τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἔστι; Cor. 1 y<sup>e</sup> x<sup>o</sup> and xvi<sup>o</sup>." On the edge, "DEO ET ECCLESIAE SANCTI EDMUNDI SACRA, 1715." *Marks*, (1) E A, mullet below in shaped shield (John Eastt, as before); (2) lion's head erased; (3) Britannia; (4) court-hand T in plain shield (1714-15.) Weight, 9 oz.

4. FLAGON. *Inscription*, "Deo et Ecclesiae S<sup>ti</sup> Edmundi Sacrum, 1705." *Marks*, (1) S H, mullet above, pellet below, in lozenge (Alice Sheene, as before); (2) Britannia; (3) lion's head erased; (4) court-hand K in plain shield (1705-6.) Same *marks* on lid.

## IX.—ST. ETHELDRED.

1. CUP. Large, deep bowl. *Inscription* on the base, "The gift of William Johnson, Alderman of Norwiche, given by him to the parrish of S<sup>t</sup>. Audrey." *Marks*, (1) Lombardic P in plain shield (1612-13); (2) lion passant

in shape; (3) leopard's head crowned in shape; (4) S F in monogram in shaped shield. This rare mark occurs also on a cup with open-work pyramidal spire on the cover, of 1607-8, the property of the Cutler's Company, London.

2. *PATEN.* Cover to above, with foot. Arms on the foot, On a chevron between three pairs of barley sheaves saltirewise, as many tuns hooped. (*Company of Brewers, London.*) *Marks,* same as on cup.

William Johnson, Alderman of Norwich, was buried in this church, with a mural monument against the east chancel wall, with kneeling figures of himself and his wife Ann and children. He died 1611.

3. *ALMS DISH or PATEN.* Shaped salver on three feet. (Duplicate at St. Peter's Southgate.) *Inscription* underneath, "The Gift of Mrs. Eliz. Baist to St. Etheldred's Church, Norwich, 1756." *Marks,* (1) leopard's head crowned in shape; (2) W. C in oblong; (3) lion passant in shape; (4) small Roman long f in shaped shield (1753-4.)

Mrs. Baist gave a pair of flagons, with the same *marks*, to the church of St. Michael at Thorn.

4. *SPOON.* "Rat-tailed." Duplicate at St. Peter's Southgate. E. B in cipher on the handle; 1756 on the tongue. *Marks,* (1) small Roman u in shaped shield (1755-6); (2) leopard's head crowned in shape; (3) lion passant; (4) W. G. in script capitals in oblong (William Grundy, silversmith, of London.)

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#### X.—ST. GEORGE, COLEGATE.

1. *PATEN.* Coat of arms in centre, Per pale (azure and gules) a chevron between three bucks trippant (or). *Crest,* A stag's head erased (azure) attired (or), with mantling, and *inscription* on scroll as a motto, "Deo et

ecclesiæ S<sup>ti</sup>. Gorgii de Colgate de Civitate Norwicz Dedit dedicavit Johannes Greene." *Marks*, none. Foot soldered on. Date, c. 1720?

The tinctures in the above arms are not expressed, but they appear in the church on a mural monument of the Greene family. Burke's *Armory* assigns them to Green of Wilby.

2. CUP. *Inscription*, "ST. GEORGE'S COLEGATE, 1739." *Marks*, (1) T. W., mullet above, in shaped shield (probably Thos. Whipham); (2) lion passant; (3) leopard's head crowned; (4) small Roman c, as large as a capital, in plain shield (1738-9.)

3. PATEN. Same *inscription* and *marks*.

4, 5. PAIR OF FLAGONS. Same *inscription* and *marks*.

6. ALMS DISH. *Inscription*, "St. George's of Colgate, 1744." *Marks*, (1) T. W. in plain oblong (probably Thos. Whipham, as above); (2) lion passant; (3) leopard's head crowned; (4) small Roman c in plain shield (1738-9.)

## XI.—ST. GEORGE, TOMBLAND.

1, 2. PAIR OF CUPS. Fine, gilt. Coat of arms on one side of bowl, in frame or cartouche, like a "Chippendale" book-plate, Sable, a chevron argent between three griffins' heads erased (*Gardiner*); impaling, Or, a chevron sable between three murrets (ducks) proper (*Carthew*.) *Crest*, a griffin's head erased. On other side IHS with cross and nails, in rays. *Marks*, (1) W. C. in plain oblong; (2) lion passant in shaped shield; (3) small Roman p (large as capital) in shaped shield (1750-1); (4) leopard's head crowned, in shaped shield. Weight, 41 ozs. 17 dwts. (*See group*.)

3, 4. PAIR OF PATENS with foot. Same arms in centre ; same IHS on foot.

5. ALMS PLATE. Large ; on foot. Same IHS in centre ; same arms above ; same *marks*.

6, 7. PAIR OF FLAGONS. Same IHS on side ; same arms on lid ; same *marks*.

8. SPOON. Strainer. Same IHS on curve of handle ; same arms on back ; same *marks*.

9. ALMS BOWL. Large and fine. Same IHS in centre ; same arms on rim ; same *marks*. *Inscription* round the IHS, "ΠΑΝΤΑ ΕΥΣΧΗΜΟΝΩΣ ΓΙΝΕΣΘΩ." "Ecclesiæ S<sup>ca</sup>. Georgii de Tombland Hæc Vasa Dicavit Stephanus Gardiner, 1751."

This fine set of plate has been recently gilt.

Stephen Gardiner, Esq., of Norwich, married Mary, second daughter of Thomas Carthew, Esq., of Benacre and Woodbridge, by Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Powys, Knt., Judge of the Queen's Bench. Her eldest sister, Anne, married John Norris, Esq., founder of the Norrisian Professorship at Cambridge, whose only daughter and heiress married John, second Baron Wodehouse of Kimberley. Stephen Gardiner died 27th September, 1768, aged 58. Mary his wife died 7th September, 1748, aged 35. Both were buried in this church, with tablet and slab.

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## XII.—ST. GILES.

1, 2. PAIR OF CUPS. Large, gilt. *Inscription* on bowl, "Calix Laicis non est Denegandus." *Marks*, (1) small Roman c (as large as a capital) in plain shield (1738-9) ; (2) leopard's head crowned ; (3) lion passant ; (4) C. H. in shaped shield (Charles Hatfield ?)



3, 4. PAIR OF PATENS, with feet; gilt. I. H. S. with cross and nails on foot. *Marks*, same as cups.

5, 6. PAIR OF FLAGONS. Large, gilt. *Inscriptions*, "Poculum Benedictionis cui Benedicimus"; "Nonne Communicatio Sanguinis Christi est?" *Marks*, same as before. Weight, 51 oz. 6 dwts. and 49 oz. 16 dwts.

7. ALMS PLATE. Waiter, on four feet, shaped edge. *Inscription*, "Panis quem frangimus, Nonne communicatio Corporis Christi est?" *Marks*, same as before.

8. BASON. Large, deep, gilt, with boss in the centre. *Inscriptions*: upon the boss, "ROBERTUS SNELL GENEROSVS, Hæc vasa deaurata Ex abundanti suâ generositate Ecclesiæ S<sup>ti</sup>. Ægidij, D. D. C. 1738. Ut omnia fierent decenter." Upon the margin, "Beatum est dare potius quam accipere." *Marks*, as before. Weight, 31 oz. 18 dwts.

Robert Snell, Gent., died 17th November, 1738, and was buried in this Church, with a monument. The old plate was sold upon his giving this set, and a brass branch or chandelier was bought for the Church with the money. (Blomefield, iv. 243.)

There are also here two brass bowls with the *inscription*, "Given to St. Giles' Church, Norwich, by John Gurney, July, 1869."

### XIII.—ST. GREGORY.

1. CUP. Large, gilt. *Inscription*, "St. Gregorie, Norwich, A<sup>o</sup>. Dnō. 1629. *Marks*, (1) black letter small m in plain shield (1629-30); (2) lion passant in shape; (3) leopard's head crowned in shape; (4) T. F. in monogram in plain shield. This is the best known maker's mark of the period. It occurs on the plate of the Temple Church, London, made in 1609-10. Weight, 29½ oz.

2. **PATEN.** Cover to above, with foot. *Inscription* on the foot, in square,

<p>ST. GREGORIE. NORWICH. A°. Dnō. 1629.</p>
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*Marks*, same as cup.

3. **FLAGON.** Ewer shaped. *Inscriptions*, in front, "M. W." in small shield; on the foot, "DEO & ECCLEIÆ DICAVIT MARIA WARD NORWIGCH, VIDVA." Underneath, on rim, "s<sup>T</sup>. GREGORY . IN . NORWIGCH . APRILL . 12th . AN°. DōI . 1628." *Marks*, (1) D in shape (1627-8); (2) castle and lion (Norwich); (3) rose crowned (Norwich); (4) a Pegasus galloping, in foliated square; on the foot, a rose crowned; on the lid, the same four marks.

This, and the paten at St. Peter's Southgate, are the earliest pieces in Norwich on which the standard mark of a rose crowned appear.

#### XIV.—ST. HELEN.

1. **CUP.** Rather small Elizabethan; another of Peter Peterson's work; plain circular band. *Inscription* below the band, "THE . CVPPE . PERTENYNG . TO . SAYNCT . GEYLES . ospITAL . IN . NORWICH . A° . 1586 . *Marks*, (1) orb and cross in lozenge; (2) castle and lion of Norwich; (3) C in square (1566-7.)

The Church of St. Giles' Hospital is now the parish church of St. Helen.

2. **CUP.** Tall, on stem. *Inscription*, "THE GIFT OF IOHN PRESS, ESQ<sup>R</sup>., ALDERMAN OF THIS WARD, TO ST. HELEN'S PARISH, 1759." *Marks*, (1) defaced, M. R. ?; (2) lion passant; (3) leopard's head crowned; (4) old English capital C in plain shield (1758-9.)



3. **PATEN**, with foot. *Inscription* on the foot same as on cup No. 2. Same *marks*.

Also two pewter Dishes and a pewter Flagon.

#### XV.—ST. JAMES.

1. **CUP**. Good Elizabethan; bell-shaped bowl, with circular band, chased mouldings on foot, partly gilt. *Marks*, (1) an estoile of six points in shaped shield; (2) C in square (1566-7); (3) Norwich castle and lion.

2. **PATEN**, with foot, partly gilt; probably re-made about Queen Anne's time, except the foot. *Inscription* on foot, in ornamented square,

S A Y N T
I A M E S,
1 5 6 7.

No *marks*.

3. **PATEN**. On foot; edge of cord moulding. *Inscription* underneath, "For the Parish of St. James in Norwich \* 1703 \*." *Marks*, (1) AN in shape (Wm. Andrewes); (2) Britannia; (3) lion's head erased; (1) court-hand E in shield (1700-1.)

4. **Flagon**. Plated.

#### XVI.—ST. JOHN MADDERMARKET.

1. **CUP**. Gilt. Good Elizabethan cup by Peter Peterson, with circular band, chased foot, band on the stem. *Marks*, C in square (1566-7); (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) orb and cross in lozenge.

2. **Paten**, cover to above; engraved leaf patterns, with

foot; boss in centre with engraved border. *Inscription* in square on the foot,

S	A	V	N	C	T
I	O	H	N	O	F
M	A	D	D	E	R
M	A	R	K	E	T.
1	5	6	8	.	

3. PATEN. *Inscription* on under side, "Maria uxor Gulielmi Adamson Rectoris Ecclesiæ S<sup>ti</sup>. Johannis in Maddermarket eidem Ecclesiæ, D. D. D. 1706." *Marks*, (1) AN in shape, (Wm. Andrewes); (2) Britannia; (3) lion's head erased; (4) court-hand K in plain shield (1705-6.)

Wm. Adamson, Rector, died 15th of October, 1707, aged 77. Mary his wife died December 29th, 1706, aged 72; buried in the chancel, with inscriptions on brass plates (Blomefield, iv. 288.)

4, 5. PAIR OF FLAGONS. *Inscriptions*, "Deo et Ecclesiæ Sancti Johannis De Madder Markett in Norwich, 1715." *Marks*, (1) E. A. fleur-de-lis below, in shaped shield (John Eastt, as before; same mark occurs at Newton, Buxton, and Foulden, all in Norfolk.—Cripps, 300, 302); (2) lion's head erased; (3) Britannia; (4) court-hand V in plain shield (1715-16.) Same maker's *mark* on handles.

6. SPOON. Strainer. *Inscription*, "ST. IOHNS MADDER MARKET, NORWICH, 1738." *Marks*, (1) leopard's head crowned; (2) small Roman c (as large as capital) in plain shield (1738-9); (3) lion passant; (4): P in shape.

## XVII.—ST. JOHN DE SEPULCHRE.

1. CUP. *Inscriptions*, "ST. JOHN SEPVLCHRE," "Tho<sup>s</sup>. Smith & James Wade, Church Wardens, 1777." *Marks*,

(1) I. D. in oblong; (2) lion passant; (3) leopard's head crowned; (4) small Roman d in cornered shield (1776-7.)

2. **PATEN.** Large waiter on three feet. *Inscription* in centre, "FEED ON HIM IN THE HEART BY FAITH," "TAKE, EAT, THIS IS MY BODY;" on the back, "Presented to the Parish Church of St. John at Sepulchre by Edward Browne, Ironmonger, in memory of his faithful and beloved wife, Mary Anderton Browne, and in perpetual Testimony of thanksgiving to Almighty God for mercies and Blessings vouchsafed to him during his union with her." *Marks*, (1) T. H. in square; (2) lion passant in cornered shield; (3) leopard's head not crowned; (4) small Roman u in cornered shield (1795-6); (5) Sovereign's head.

3, 4. **CUP AND PATEN.** Good modern. Octagonal base with Agnus Dei. Annual letter, D (1879-80.) Flat paten for cover, cross flory on edge. Letter E (1880-1.) (Presented by Rev. Joseph John Gurney, Vicar.)

5. **PEWTER FLAGON.** *Inscription*, same as on cup, 1777.

"In 1737 the Church was robbed of the silver cup, &c."  
(Blomefield iv. 141.)

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#### XVIII.—ST. JOHN TIMBERHILL.

1. **CUP.** Another Elizabethan Norwich cup, with bell-shaped bowl, and circular band, partly gilt. *Inscription* (of later date in a wreath), "ST. JOHN OF Timberhill, 1568." *Marks*, (1) a crowned head affrontée, tongue protruding; (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) B in square (1565-6.)

2. **PATEN.** No foot. *Inscription* in centre.

S	A	Y	N	C	T
I	O	H	N	.	O
F					
T	Y	M	B	E	R
H	I	L	L	.	∞

1568.

*Marks*, C in square (1566-7); (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) orb and cross in lozenge, (Peter Peterson.)

3. **PATEN.** Large waiter, on foot. *Marks*, (1) AN in shape (William Andrewes.—Cripps, p. 300); (2) lion's head erased; (3) Britannia; (4) court-hand B in plain shield (1697-8.) *Inscription* on the back, "St. John's of Timberhill, 1699, I. P. \* M. I."

4. **PATEN.** *Inscription*, "✠ For use at Holy Communion in the Church of St. John Timberhill, Norwich, Bequeathed by the Rev. Samuel Titlow, Rector, who died April 21st, 1871."

5. **FLAGON.** Same *inscription* on foot.

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## XIX.—ST. JULIAN.

1. **CUP.** Straight-sided bowl, with narrow circular band of foliage. Height, 6 inches. *Inscription*, close under the lip, "For the Parrish of St. Julian's, In time of Edward & Richard Tompson, Churchwardens in Conford, Jen. 10. 1669." No *marks*.

2. **PATEN.** Cover to above. Plain, with small knob. No *marks*.

3. **ALMS DISH** (or **Paten**.) Salver on three feet. *Inscription* on the face, "The Gift of Mr. Benj. Trappett to the Church of St. Julian, Norwich, 1765." *Marks*, (1) black

letter capital **Æ** (or **℥**?) in plain shield (1765-6); (2) lion passant in square shield; (3) leopard's head crowned, in plain shield; (4) W. B. in long square.

4. FLAGON. Plated. *Inscription* on lower edge, "St. Julian's Church, W. Baxter & B. Burrell, Churchwardens, July, 1864."

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## XX.—ST. LAWRENCE.

1. CUP. Bell-shaped, with circular band, no boss in the stem. *Inscription*, "✠ SAINTE . LAVRANCE . ANNO . DOMINI . 1567." *Marks*, (1) a trefoil slipped; (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) B in square (1565-6.)

2. PATEN. Cover to above. Flower spike for handle.

3. CUP. Fine modern, ancient shape, with knob in stem, and spreading foot. *Inscription* on bowl, "AVE : IN : ÆTERNUM : CŒLESTI"; on foot, I. H. S. in monogram, and crucifix.

4. PATEN. Modern. Same *inscription* on back, and monogram, I. H. S.

5. SPOON. Modern; pierced strainer, cruciform handle.

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## XXI.—ST. MARGARET.

1. CUP. Elizabethan; shorter bowl than usual; circular band. *Inscription*, "✠ SAYNT . MARGARET . ANNO . 1567." *Marks*, (1) C in square (1566-7); (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) a head affrontée, with rays (or whiskers?) in shape. Underneath the foot three *marks*, (1) and (2) as before; (3) a trefoil slipped.

2. PATEN. Cover to above; small, same *marks* as on bowl of cup.



3. ALMS PLATE. On three feet. *Inscription*, "The Gift of Mr. Benj. Trappett to the Church of St. Margaret, Norwich, 1763." *Marks*, (1) capital black letter  $\mathfrak{H}$  in plain shield (1763-4); (2) lion passant; (3) leopard's head crowned; (4) W. B. in long square.

4. FLAGON. Pewter. Handle *inscribed* "St. M. 1743."

## XXII.—ST. MARTIN AT OAK.

1. CUP. Small Elizabethan, with circular band, shallow bowl. *Inscription*, "✠ FOR . THE . PARES . OF . SENT . MARTINS." *Marks*, (1) C in square (1566-7); (2) a flat fish in circle, similar to those at Winfarthing and Woodton; (3) Norwich castle and lion.

2. PATEN. Cover to above, with foot. On the foot, in dotted surface, "1568."

3. PATEN. Larger, with foot. *Inscription* in the centre, "St. Martins at the Oak in Norwich." *Marks*, (1) capital Roman H in plain shield (1723-4); (2) leopard's head crowned in plain shield; (3) lion passant in oblong; (4) G. S., with an object below like a covered cup, in shaped shield (see Cripps, p. 306.)

4. FLAGON. Same *inscription*, same *marks*.

5. Plated ALMS DISH.

## XXIII.—ST. MARTIN AT PALACE.

1. CUP. Good small Elizabethan, with circular band; with Peter Peterson's mark. *Arms* on the bowl, between the words of the inscription, Chequy, a fess ermine (Calthorp), impaling azure, a chevron ermine between three dolphins



(Blennerhasset.) *Inscription*, "THE GYFT OF THE [*Arms*] LADY CAWLLTROP." *Marks*, (1) D in square (1567-8); (2) orb and cross in lozenge; (3) Norwich castle and lion. (*See illustration*.)

Jane, daughter of Sir John Blennerhasset of Frenze, married as second wife to Sir Philip Calthorp of Ingham and this Parish. She died 1550: buried, with brass, in the chancel.

"She loved God's worde and liued lyketwise,  
She gave to the Poore, and prayed for the Kytche,  
She ruled her House in Messuer and Sysse,  
She spent as it came and gathered not moche."

(Blomefield, iv. 372; *Norfolk Archaeology*, ix. 15.)

It is probable that the cup she gave to the church at her death was melted down, and that her representatives presented this one instead in 1567.

On a "Table of Benefactors" formerly over the south door, was the following:—"1550. Lady Calthorp gave a silver cup and velvet carpet, which is adorned with roses and lilies, and the Holy name of Jesus, and this, *Sicut LILIUM inter spinas, sic Amica mea inter Filias*.—2 chap. *Solom.* Song, verse 2." (Blomefield, iv. 371.)

2. PATEN. Cover to above, with foot, same arms on the foot in circle. *Inscription*, "✠ THE GYFTE OF THE LADY CALTHROP." Same *marks*.

3. PATEN. *Inscription*, "St. Martin by the Pallace in the year of our Lord 1730 ✠" *Marks*, (1) P. in plain shield (1730-1); (2) leopard's head crowned; (3) lion passant in oblong; (4) R. B. in oblong (Richard Bayley.)

4. FLAGON. *Inscription*, "St. Martin's by the Palace in the year of our Lord 1731." Same *marks*.

5. CUP. Small barrel-shaped, on stem, engraved bowl. *Inscription*, "S. MARTIN AT PALACE, The gift of Samuel



CHALICE and PATEN.  
 St MARTIN AT PALACE, 1567.



Bach<sup>r</sup> Harris, M.A., Clerk, October 9, 1865." *Arms*, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Vert, a trefoil slipped; 2, Or, on a bend invecked, between double cotises, three (bucklers?); 3, Ermine, on a chevron . . . , between three bugle horns, as many (roundels?). *Crest*, A nude figure kneeling, presenting a sword, *Newton*. No marks. Possibly the crest of Newton has been substituted for another, as the arms do not appear to belong to that name. The Rev. Mr. Harris informs me that the cup had been for some time in his family, but he is unable to appropriate the arms.

#### XXIV.—ST. MARY IN COSLANY.

1. CUP. Usual Elizabethan shape, with circular band, the work of Peter Peterson. *Inscription* on foot, "A. G. I.:" *Marks*, (1) orb and cross in lozenge; (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) C in square (1567-8.)

2. PATEN. Cover. *Inscription*, "SAYNCT MARYE OF COSLANYE . A°. 1569. Same three marks."

3. FLAGON. *Inscription*, "Deo optimo maximo in usum S<sup>tas</sup>. Eucharistiæ in Ecclesiæ S<sup>te</sup>. Marie in Norvico. Anno Domini 1728." *Marks*, (1) I. B. mullet above and below, in quatrefoil; (2) lion passant; (3) leopard's head crowned; (4) capital Roman N in plain shield (1728-9.)

4. ALMS DISH. Waiter on foot. *Inscription*, "St. Mary's of Coslany, 1736." *Marks*, (1) I. S. in dotted oval (Joseph Smith); (2) lion passant; (3) leopard's head crowned; (4) small Roman a in plain shield (1736-7.)

5. ALMS DISH. *Inscription*, "St. Mary Coslany, 1746." *Marks*, (1) leopard's head crowned; (2) lion passant; (3) small Roman k in shaped shield (1745-6); (4) T. W. in shaped oblong.



## XXV.—ST. MARY IN THE MARSH.

1. ALMS BASON. Deep bowl; gilt. *Inscription* on the rim, "The gift of the parishioners of St. Mary in the Marsh, for the use of the said Parish, A. D. 1766." *Marks*, (1) black letter capital **B** in plain shield (1765-6); (2) leopard's head crowned in plain shield; (3) lion passant in plain shield; (4) I. W. (?) pellets above and below, in lobed shield.

2. KNIFE. Silver-gilt handle, with curved ornamental end: steel blade, curved top. *Inscription* on the handle, "St. Mary's in the Marsh"; on the blade, "Widdowson and Veale, 75, Strand, London." *Marks*, (1) lion passant in square; (2) W. A.

3. CUP. Large; on octagon base; knob in the stem with quatrefoils; richly chased. *Inscriptions*, in Lombardic letters, round the bowl, "✠ I WILL RECEIVE THE CUP OF SALVATION AND CALL UPON THE NAME OF THE LORD." Underneath the base, "✠ The gift of the Parishioners of St. Mary in the Marsh, for the use of the Said Parish, A. D. 1863." Five *marks*; annual letter, small black letter g (1862-3); makers' mark, I. K. and R. S. (Keith and Stiff.)

3. PATEN. A sexfoil in the centre, and IHS in cusped circle. *Inscriptions*, in Lombardic type, round the rim, "✠ LORD EVERMORE GIVE US THIS BREAD." Underneath, the same as on cup. *Marks*, the same as on cup.

4. FLAGON. Large; ewer-shaped; richly chased. IHS in cusped circle in front. *Inscriptions*, in Lombardic letters, in circular band, "✠ GLORY BE TO GOD ON HIGH." Underneath, same as on cup. *Marks*, same as on cup.



## XXVI.—ST. MICHAEL IN COSLANY.

1. CUP. Elizabethan; circular band; Peter Peterson's work. *Marks*, (1) C in square (1566-7); (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) orb and cross in lozenge.

2. PATEN. Cover to above; with foot. *Inscription* on the foot, in ornamented shield, "SAYNT . MICHAEL . OF . COSLANYE . A . 1567." *Marks*, same as on cup.

3. FLAGON. With engraved figure of St. Michael and the Dragon on the side. *Inscription*, "ST. MICHAEL COSLANY NORWICH, 1731." On the foot,

"Thomas Crotch }  
Richard Claxton }

CHURCHWARDENS."

*Marks*, (1) I. S. in beaded oval; (2) lion passant; (3) leopard's head crowned; (4) capital Roman Q in plain shield (1731-2.)

4, 5. PAIR OF ALMS DISHES. *Inscription*, "St. Michael Coslany, NORWICH, 1735." *Marks*, (1) capital Roman T in plain shield (1734-5); (2) leopard's head crowned; (3) T. S. in script capitals; (4) lion passant.

6. ALMS BOWL. *Marks*, (1) lion passant; (2) D M.; (3) leopard's head crowned; (4) black letter capital **f** in plain shield (1761-2.)

## XXVII.—ST. MICHAEL AT PLEA.

1. CUP. Large; with straight-sided bowl, and boss to stem. *Inscription*, on the bowl, "Altari Ecclesiae S<sup>ti</sup>. Michaelis ad Placita consecratum 1691." No marks.

2. PATEN. Cover to above, with foot. Same *inscription* on the back.

3, 4. PAIR OF FLAGONS. *Inscriptions*, same as on cup and paten, 1691. *Marks*, (1) Norwich castle and lion; (2) small black letter *ð* in plain shield (apparently 1687-8, but the character of this cycle in Mr. Cripps's Norwich tables is Roman capitals, and for 1691 the letter would be G or H); (3) a rose crowned (Norwich); (4) T. H., mullet below, in plain shield. (Thomas Havers, goldsmith, buried in this church in 1732. See under St. Augustine.)

5. ALMS BASON. *Inscription* on the rim, "Ex Dono Tho. Havers Ecclesiæ S<sup>ti</sup>. Mich: ad Placita An<sup>o</sup>. Dom. 1694." *Mark*, T. H., mullet below, in plain shield; no others.

6. PATEN. Large; with foot. *Inscription*, "ALTARI ECCLESIAE SANCTI MICHAELIS AD PLACITA SACRUM, 1712." *Marks*, (1) an uncertain mark, with two pellets above in shaped shield; (2) Britannia; (3) lion's head erased; (4) court-hand N in plain shield (1708-9.)

## XXVIII.—ST. MICHAEL AT THORN.

1. PATEN. Cover to former cup; very small, no foot. Probably Elizabethan. No *marks*.

2. PATEN. *Inscription*, "DEO OPTIMO MAXIMO HUMILLIME DICATUR HÆC PATINA IN USUM S<sup>ti</sup>. EUCHARISTIE IN ECCLESIA S<sup>ti</sup>. MICHAELIS AD SPINAM IN NORVICO." *Marks*, (1) E. A., mullet below, in shaped shield (John Eastt, as before); (2) lion's head erased; (3) Britannia; (4) capital Roman A in plain shield (1716-17.)

3, 4. PAIR OF FLAGONS. *Inscription*, IHS and nails in rays; on the lower edge of one, and the body of the other, "The Gift of Mrs. Eliz. Baist to the Church of St. Michael at Thorne in Norwich, 1753." *Marks*, (1) W. C. in oblong; (2) leopard's head crowned; (3) lion passant; (4) small Roman long f in shaped shield (1753-4.)

5. CUP. Plain modern, plated. IHS and nails in rays; on the bottom, an orb and cross.

## XXIX.—ST. PAUL.

1. CUP. Good Elizabethan, with circular band within raised edges; Peter Peterson's work. *Inscription* added in dotted letters, "• SAYNT • POULE • s • 1615." *Marks*, (1) orb and cross in lozenge; (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) C in square (1566-7.)

2. PATEN. Cover to above, but later, probably made out of the old paten; with foot. *Inscription* on the foot, "St. Paul's, 1692." *Marks*, (1) Norwich castle and lion in plain shield; (2) rose crowned in shape; (3) black letter small v in plain shield (1687-8?); (4) T. H., mullet below, in plain shield; (Thomas Havers: as at St. Augustine's and St. Michael's at Plea and St. Peter's Hungate.)

3. PATEN OR ALMS DISH. Larger; with foot. Same *inscription* in the middle. Same *marks*.

4. CUP. Plated; on stem.

Flagon and two dishes, of pewter.

## XXX.—ST. PETER HUNGATE.

1. CUP AND COVER. Fine; gilt; richly embossed with floral decorations. This is a very beautiful "standing cup and cover," possibly made originally for secular use. The cover is not adapted for use as a paten. It is of Norwich manufacture, but unfortunately the marks are too much defaced to enable the date to be fixed. The year 1620 is suggested as an approximate one. (*See illustration.*) *Inscription*, on outside edge of rim, "EX DONO THOMÆ LANE ET MARLE UXORIS EIVS." Underneath the foot, "St. Peeter's of Hondegate." *Marks*, (1) defaced; (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) defaced (rose and crown?)

A Thomas Lane was Sheriff in 1591, and Mayor in 1603. If this was not the donor, nothing appears to be known of him.

2. PATEN. Large; slightly bason-shaped. *Inscription*, "Deo et Ecclesiæ St. Petri de Hungate in Civitate Norwici, 1675." *Marks*, (1) an arched crown in plain shield; (2) Norwich castle and lion in plain shield; (3) a rose sprig in plain shield; (4) T. H., mullet below, in plain shield; (Thomas Havers: see St. Augustine and St. Michael at Plea and St. Paul.)

There is no date-letter. The character of the alphabet to which 1675 would belong in the Norwich cycles is not known to Mr. Cripps.

3, 4. PAIR OF FLAGONS. Small. *Marks*, (1) C. K., mullet and two pellets below, in plain shield; (2) leopard's head crowned in oval; (3) lion passant in oval; (4) small black letter *c* in plain shield (1680-1.) On the handles, *inscription*, "St. Peter of Hungate, NORWICH." *Mark*, C. K.

5. ALMS BASON. *Inscription* in the bowl, "St. Peter of Hungate, NORWICH." *Marks*, (1) C. K., mullet and pellets below; (2, 3, 4) defaced: probably 1680.

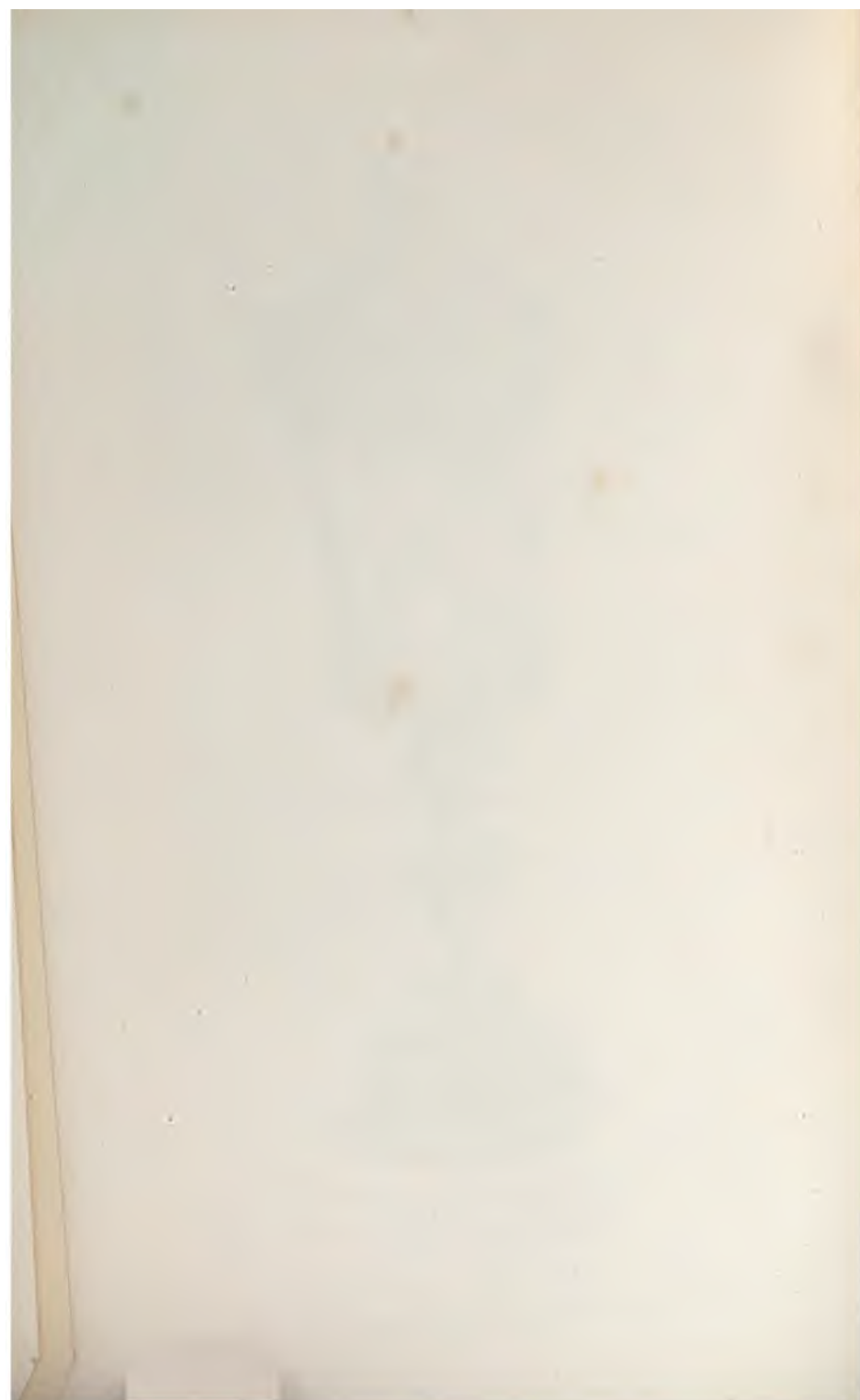
EX DONO THOMÆ LANE ET MARIE  
 VXORIS EIVS 1620



458 Peeters of Hondegate.

STANDING CUP AND COVER,  
 WEST PETER'S HUNGATE, C. 1620.









PLATE, ST. PETER MANCROFT. XXXI.

6. CUP AND COVER. Height, 1 ft. 3 in.; on tall balustre stem: engraved with shell patterns and landscape, a church, dog, and farm-house and foliage; of very inferior taste; gilt inside. The cover has foliated knob, with fruit and a fly. *Inscription* round the bowl, "Mr. Matthew Goss of the CITY OF NORWICH, DYER, by Will gave this CUP & COVER to be added to the COMMUNION PLATE of ST. PETER'S OF HUNGATE, Sep<sup>r</sup>. 22. 1779.

James Smith }  
John Aldred } CHURCHWARDENS."

*Marks*, (1) lion passant in oblong; (2) leopard's head crowned in plain shield; (3) capital Roman T in plain shield (1734-5.)

7. PATEN OR DISH. Square salver on four feet. *Inscription*, same as on cup (No. 6) with the substitution, "gave this WAITER." *Marks*, (1) E. (T?) a bird above, mullet below, in lobed shield; (2) lion passant in oblong; (3) leopard's head crowned in plain shield; (4) capital Roman V in plain shield (1735-6.)

### XXXI.—ST. PETER MANCROFT.

1. CUP AND COVER. Gilt. Height 1 ft.; extremely fine. The bowl is beaker-shaped, with elaborate chasing in patterns, and profile heads in medallions; a cresting of foliage round the upper part. The cover has gadroon patterns, and four scroll handles, and is surmounted by a standing figure in classical costume, holding a large scroll. The stem also has four small scrolls as handles, and the base has decorations like the cover. *Marks*, (1) leopard's head crowned in shaped circle; (2) capital Roman F in shape (1543-4); (3) a small cross pattée, not in a stamp. Same three marks on the foot and the cover. As the lion passant (introduced in 1545) is absent, the above date appears to be

correct; and this most beautiful cup is the only piece of plate known with the date letter of 1543-4. Mr. Cripps's tables furnish no letter F in alphabet No. vi. It is also the oldest piece in Norwich. (*See illustration.*)

2. CUP. Gilt and engraved; circular band on bowl and stem. Peter Peterson's work. *Inscription* "SANCT. PETER. MANCROFTE. A°. . 1569." *Marks*, (1) orb and cross in lozenge; (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) C in square (1566-7.)

3. PATEN. Cover to above, with foot; similar engraving. *Inscription*, on the foot in square—

SANCT. PET
ER. OF. MAN
CROFTE. A°.
1569.

Same three *marks*. A boss in the centre, as in the paten at St. Andrew's. (*See group.*)

4, 5. PAIR OF FLAGONS. Gilt; fine; ewer-shaped. *Arms* on front in plain shield. A chevron between nine cloves, three, three, and three (Company of Grocers, London.) *Inscriptions*: above the shield, "R. B."; on the foot of one flagon, "HAS DVAS LAGENAS ARGENTEAS ÆVILIBRES Oꝝ 36"; and of the other, "DEO & ECCLĒ DICAUIT. ROB: BLACKBORNE NORWIC' ∞"; underneath the foot, "ST. PETER OF MANCROFT IN NORWICH NOVEM 20 AN°. DŌL 1612. ∞" *Marks*, (1) Lombardic P in plain shield (1612-13); (2) lion passant; (3) leopard's head crowned; (4) R. P., a bird (cock?) above in shield.

Robert Blackborne, Grocer, was Sheriff in 1593. "1612. Payd to Wrett for graving two silver flagons which Mr. Robt. Blackborne gave to the Church this yere ijs."—*Churchwardens' Accounts.*

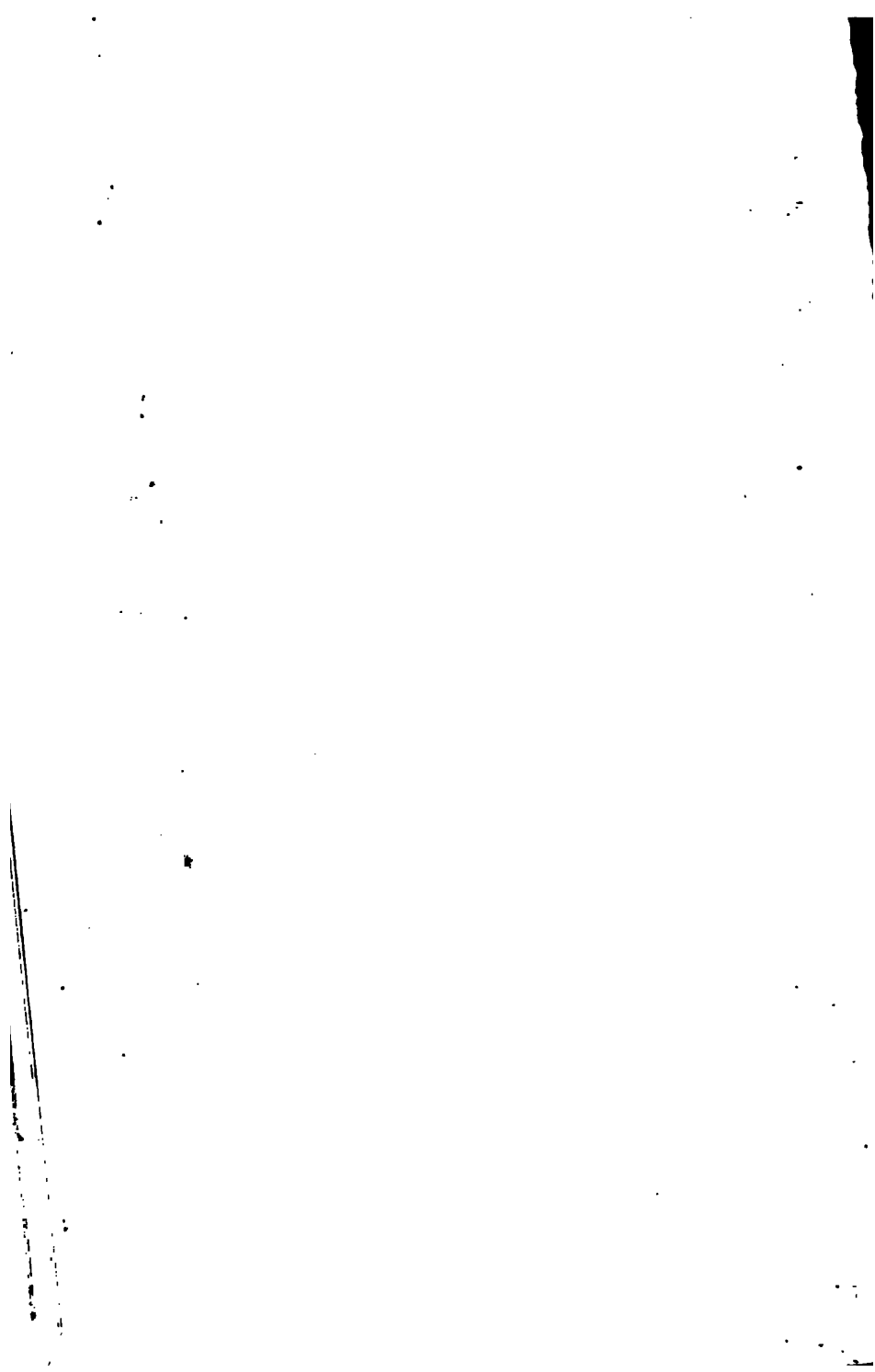


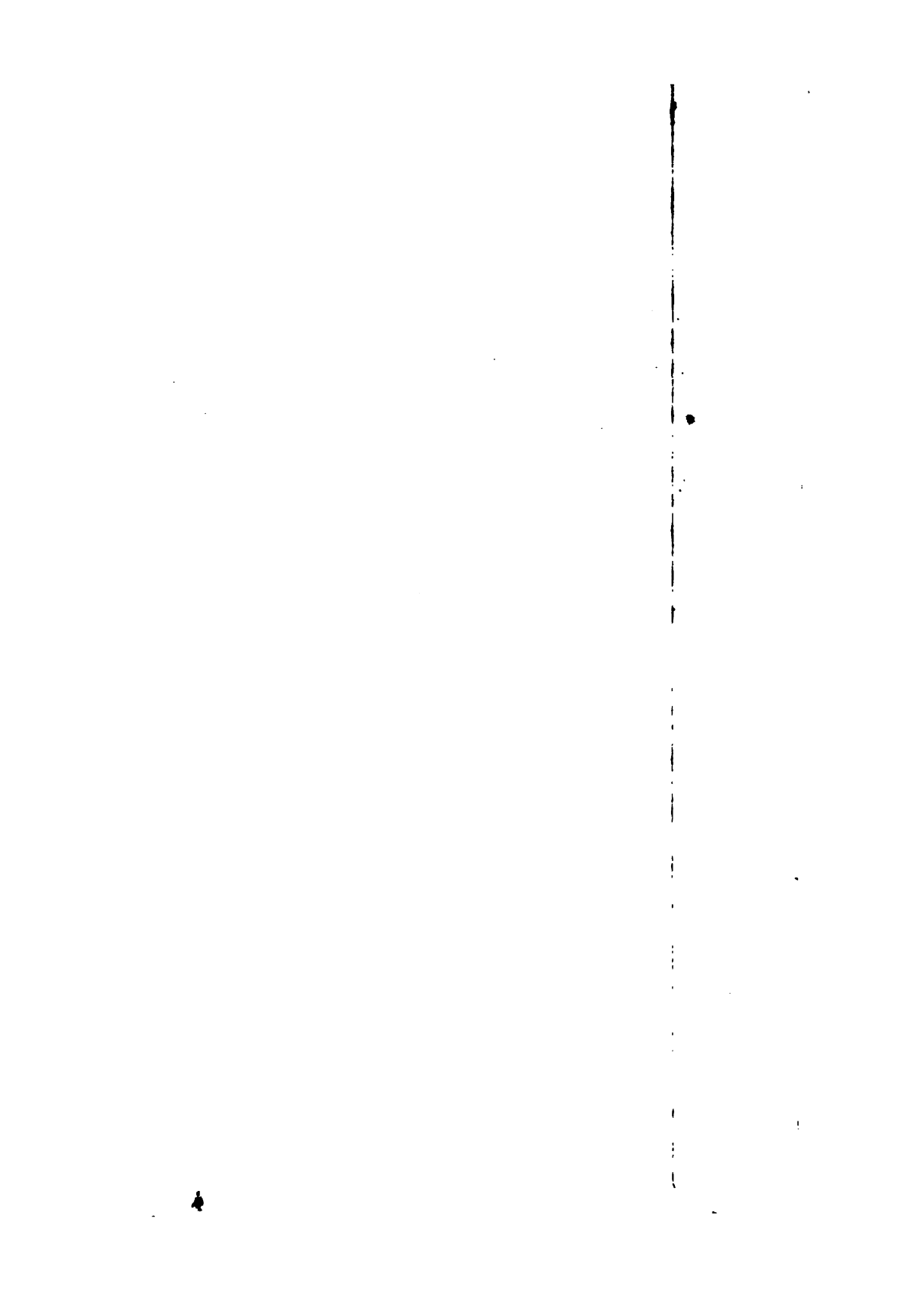


CUP and COVER, 1543-4.  
ST. PETER MANCROFT CHURCH.

















*Ex dono Petri Gleane Milit  
Anno Dñi 1633.*

W.W. del. et. Litho.

**CUP and COVER,**  
*presented by Sir Peter Gleane Knt 1633.*  
**ST. PETER MANCROFT CHURCH.**

6. CUP AND COVER. Gilt; extremely fine. Height,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft.; chasing and ornamentation very elaborate. Round the bowl, in high relief, is a representation of David rising from a throne, and Abigail kneeling before him, presenting gifts; behind her is a train of camels and asses, bearing plate, flowers, fruit, &c. Tall cover, with three subjects, representing David sending messengers to Nabal, their reception and return (i. Samuel, xxv.); with large masks between; bunch of foliage at the top, not gilt. Stem and base with scrolls and masks. *Inscription* on upper part of bowl, "Ex dono Petri Gleane, militis Año Dñi. 1633"; on a boss inside the cover, the arms of Gleane, Ermine, on a chief three lioncels rampant; with helmet and lambrequins: *crest*, out of ducal coronet, an otter. *Marks*, (1) small italic *h* (?) in plain shield (1625-6); (2) lion passant; (3) leopard's head crowned; (4) apparently a capital B in lozenge. (*See illustration.*)

Sir Peter Gleane, an eminent merchant of Norwich, was the son of Thomas Gleane, Esq., of Hardwick Hall, Norfolk. He married Maud, daughter of Robert Suckling, Esq., of Norwich, and was grandfather of Sir Peter Gleane, first Baronet. He was Mayor in 1615; was knighted by James I.; and was M.P. for Norwich in 1628.

"A most noble standing cup and cover, as great a curiosity and elegant piece of workmanship as is almost anywhere to be seen." (Blomefield, iv. 193.)

7. ALMS BASON. A gilt bowl. *Inscription*, "Ex Dono Petri Witherick, 1635." No marks. Weight,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Peter Witherick was an innkeeper of Norwich. "1635. Item paid to Mr. William Cady for entringe the Silver bason given by Peter Withericke into the booke:—0. 0. 4." —*Churchwardens' Accounts.*

8. PATEN OR DISH. Gilt; octagonal, sides re-curved. *Inscription* in dotted letters, "Ex dono Johñ Boateman



*Ecclesiæ Sancti Petri de Mancroft Pastoris Anno Dom. 1657.*"  
*Marks*, (1) H. G., a bell (?) below in shape; (2) Norwich castle and lion (?); (3) letter E (?)

The Rev. John Boatman was appointed "upper" or "head minister" of this church by the feoffees in 1654; and was elected to the assistant's place, and received the two stipends.

"1661. Itm. p<sup>d</sup>. for engraveing Mr. Boteman's name on the piece of plate hee gave to the Church:—000. 00. 06."  
 —*Churchwardens' Accounts.*

9. FLAGON. Large; gilt. *Arms* in "Chippendale" frame; on a bend, between three plates, as many martlets (Clarke); impaling per pale, two dolphins erect, respecting each other (Cotes.) *Crest*, a demi eagle, rising. *Inscription*, "Ex Dono Richardi Clarke Generosi Ecclesiæ Sancti Petri De Mancroft NORWICI. De. 25. 1683." *Marks*, (1) R<sub>C</sub><sup>T</sup>G in shape (Gurney & Co. 2nd mark, entered 1739.—Cripps, p. 308); (2) lion passant in shape; (3) leopard's head crowned in shape; (4) small Roman f in shape (1741-2.) Same marks inside the lid. (*See group.*)

It appears certain, by these marks, that this fine flagon was not made until 1741-2. Richard Clarke was an eminent apothecary of this parish: "fidus minister et comes" to Sir Thomas Browne, Knt., M.D. He died in 1682, aged 52, and was buried at Marlingford; as also was his wife Susan (Cotes) who died in 1722, aged 93 (Blomefield, ii. 456.) It is difficult to account for his bequest or gift not having been carried out until sixty years after his death, and twenty years after the death of his wife. The character of the coat of arms agrees with the later date; on the other hand there is the following entry in the *Churchwardens' Accounts*. "1684. A Silver Gooch (gotch) given by Mr. Richard Clark, weig. . . 64½ ozs." Possibly it was necessary to re-make it in 1741.



10. **PATEN** or "offering plate" (Blomefield.) Large; gilt. In the centre IHS, a heart below. *Marks*, (1) P. M., mullet above, fleur-de-lis below, in shaped shield; (2) leopard's head crowned; (3) lion passant in oval shape; (4) small black letter m in square (1689-90.) Weight, 13 oz.

11. **SPOON.** Strainer; large; gilt. *Inscription*, "St. Peter Mancroft. 1725." *Marks*, (1) Britannia; (2) lion's head erased; (3) (P ?) S. in shape; (4) court-hand Q (1711-12.)

12. **CUP AND COVER.** Gilt. Height, 1 ft. 3 in.; deep bowl, on stem with boss. *Inscription* on the bowl, "Ad Guardianos Ecclesiæ Sancti Petri de Mancroft in Civitate Norvici ab Ævo in Ævum. Ex dono Isaaci Fransham Generosi, Olim unius Attorn<sup>t</sup>. Curia Domini Regis de Coñuni Banco, nati in Parochia Predicta 28<sup>o</sup> Die Octobris Anno Domini 1660 qui Obiit 7<sup>o</sup> maij Anno Domini 1743 et Anno Ætatis 83." *Marks*, (1) capital Roman C in square shield (1738-9); (2) leopard's head crowned; (3) lion passant; (4) G. H., an object below like a shuttle, in shaped shield. The cover is later. *Marks*, (1) C. F. in plain rectangle; (2) lion passant; (3) small Roman d in square cornered shield (1779-80.) (*See group.*)

Isaac, son of Robert Fransham, was buried in the North aisle of this church, with a mural monument, in 1743.

13. **ALMS BASON.** Gilt. IHS with nails, in rays. *Inscription*. "ST. PETER'S MANCROFT, NORWICH, 1753." "Frans. Procter, Jno. Dersley, CHURCHWARDENS." *Marks*, (1) W. C. in plain oblong; (2) leopard's head crowned in shape; (3) small Roman long f in shape (1753-4); (4) lion passant in shape.

14. KNIFE. Gilt. *Marks* on blade, lion passant in square; on handle (1) I. G. (?); (2) lion passant; (3) sovereign's head, George III.

### XXXII.—ST. PETER PER MOUNTERGATE.

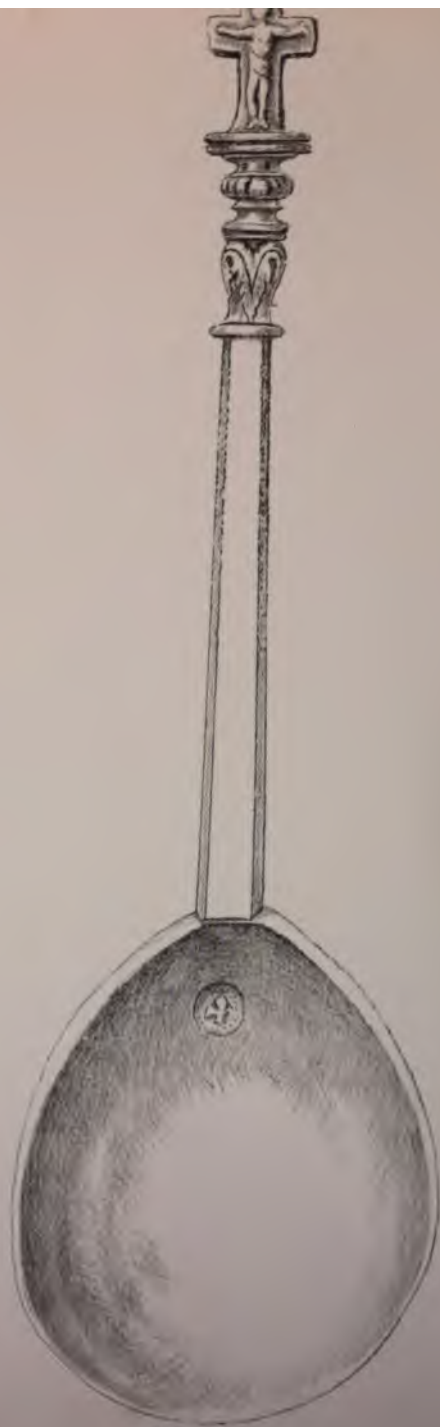
1. CUP. Good, bell-shaped; circular band within lines of moulding in relief; no boss in the stem; partly gilt. Height, 7 in.; diameter of bowl,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. Peter Peterson's work. *Inscription* on the bowl in later style, "St. Peter's Per Mountegate, Norwich." *Marks*, (1) orb and cross in lozenge; (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) B in square (1565-6.) Underneath the foot, "xiiij<sup>or</sup> i q<sup>t</sup>."

In the *Churchwardens' Accounts* of this parish is the following entry, "1735, July 19th. Paid for marking the cup, 00. 01 00." This is therefore probably the date of the inscription on the bowl.

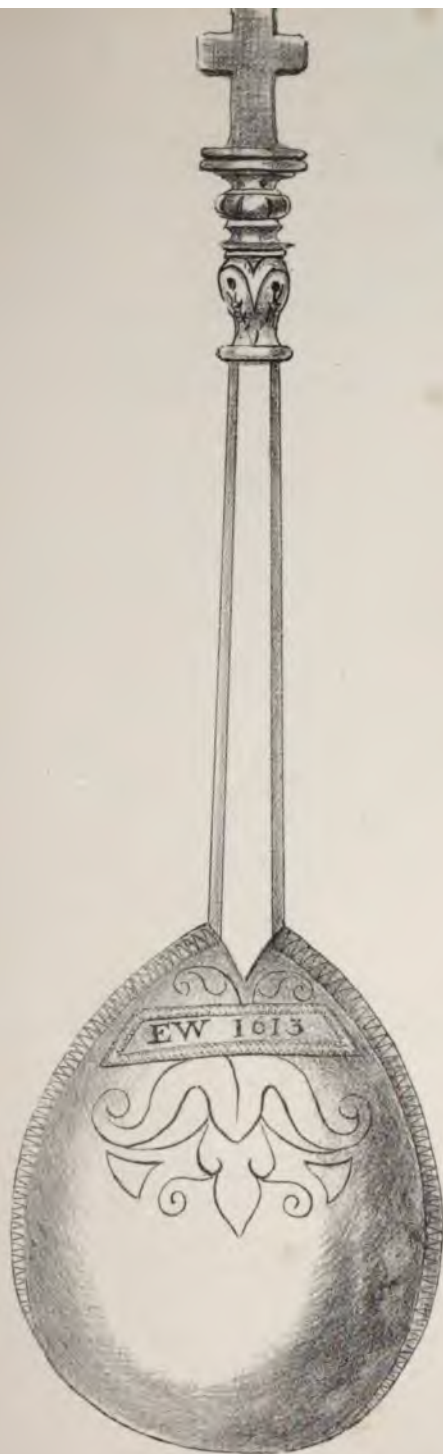
2. SPOON. An interesting specimen of a seal-headed spoon of the usual shape of the early part of the seventeenth century. A small worn crucifix surmounts the seal head, and is probably an older piece added to it. In the bowl is a circular stamp, much worn, which may possibly be a rose and crown. On the back of the bowl, in ornamental framework, is "E. W. 1613."

The Rev. W. Hudson, Rector of the parish, suggests that this may have been the christening spoon of Edward Warnes, Rector of Lammas and Hautbois, who was born in 1613, and was the benefactor to this parish of a valuable estate. His will is given by Blomefield (iv. 98.) He died 27th December, 1700, aged 87, and was buried at Thrigby. He provided that a prayer for his soul should be placed on his gravestone,





Spoon  
St Peter's per Mountgarrett, 1613.



Back of Spoon.





and gives his reasons and authorities from the early Church for observance of the practice (Blomefield, iv. 101.) The custom of giving a christening present of a spoon was very common at the time of his birth; and it seems not at all unlikely that a man of the devout character apparent by his will, would both dedicate a treasured piece of plate to the use of the church of the parish he had endowed, and also desire to invest it with some sacredness by affixing to it a crucifix. (*See illustration.*)

3. **PATEN OR ALMS DISH.** No foot. In centre, IHS. *Inscription* on the back, "St. Peter's Permouter Gate. Wm. Townsend. George Durent. Churchwardens. 1679." *Marks*, (1) a rose sprig in plain shield; (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) crown in plain shield; (4) T. H., mullet pierced below. (Thomas Havers; see under St. Augustine.)

4. **FLAGON.** *Inscription*, "This Flaggon weighs 37<sup>ozs</sup>. 18<sup>dwt</sup>s. Was Purchased by Voluntary Subscription of the Parishioners, in the Year 1765, John Fair and Robt. Leggett, Ch. wardens of St. Peter's per Mountegate, Norwich." *Marks*, (1) black letter capital **£** in plain shield (1765-6); (2) lion passant; (3) leopard's head crowned; (4) S. W. in oblong square.

5. **PATEN.** No foot. *Inscription* in centre, "St. Peter's per Mountegate, Norwich." *Marks*, same as on flagon.

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### XXXIII.—ST. PETER SOUTHGATE.

1. **CUP.** Small; wine glass shape, on stem. *Marks*, (1) a shield charged with three conger eels' heads erect; in the mouth of each a cross crosslet fitchy (*Arms* of King's Lynn);

(2) W. and another letter, mullet below. A similar stamp with the Lynn arms occurs on a paten at St. Nicholas' Chapel, Lynn.

2. **PATEN.** Cover to above; no foot. *Marks*, (1) S<sup>1</sup> in shaped shield; (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) a rose crowned; (4) capital D in shaped shield, small, (probably 1627-8.)

This paten, and the flagon at St. Gregory's, are the earliest pieces as yet noted, on which the Norwich standard mark of a rose crowned appears.

3. **ALMS DISH.** Shaped salver on three feet (duplicate at St. Etheldred's.) *Inscription*, "The Gift of Mrs. Eliz. Baist to St. Pet' S<sup>c</sup> Gate Church, Norwich, 1756." *Marks*, (1) W. C. in oblong; (2) small Roman long f in shaped shield (1753-4); (3) leopard's head crowned in shaped shield; (4) lion passant in shape.

Mrs. Baist gave a pair of flagons, with the same marks, to the Church of St. Michael at Thorn.

4. **SPOON.** Duplicate at St. Etheldred's. "Rat-tailed." E. B. in cipher on the handle; 1756 on the tongue. *Marks*, (1) small Roman u in shaped shield (1755-6); (2) leopard's head crowned in shape; (3) lion passant; (4) W. G. in script capitals, in oblong (William Grundy, as before.)

#### XXXIV.—ST. SAVIOUR.

1. **CUP.** Good Elizabethan; circular band; Peter Peterson's work. *Marks*, (1) Norwich castle and lion; (2) A in square (1564-5); (3) orb and cross in lozenge. Same marks on the foot. This is the earliest *Norwich* piece in the city.

2. **PATEN.** Cover to above; with foot. *Inscription* on the foot—

S	A	Y	N	T	E
S	A	V	E	R	S
A° 1568.					

3. **FLAGON.** Large. *Inscription*, "St. Saviour's, Norwich, 1737." *Marks*, (1) T. R. in lobed shield; (2) lion passant in plain oblong; (3) capital Roman V in plain shield (1735-6); (4) leopard's head crowned in plain shield. Same marks on the lid.

4. **ALMS DISH OR PATEN.** Shaped salver on three legs. *Inscription*, same as on flagon. *Marks*, (1) small Roman d in plain shield (1736-7); (2) leopard's head crowned in plain shield; (3) lion passant in oblong; (4) J. S. in script capitals in oblong. (Joseph Sanders (?) entered, December, 1730. —Cripps, p. 308.)

#### XXXV.—ST. SIMON AND ST. JUDE.

1. **CUP.** Plain circular band; Norwich make. *Inscription* in dotted letters, "Ad Ecliam S<sup>tor</sup> Simoniꝝ et Jude, 1634." *Marks*, (1) capital Roman I in shaped shield (1632-3); (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) a rose crowned; (4) a lion rampant in shaped shield.

2. **PATEN.** Cover to above. *Marks*, (1) capital Roman L in shaped shield (1634-5); (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) a rose crowned; (4) a lion rampant in shaped shield.

A cup, two patens, a flagon, and three alms dishes, plated.

## XXXVI.—ST. STEPHEN.

1. CUP. Elizabethan, bell-shaped; no circular band. *Marks*, (1) a cross pattée; (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) D in square (1567-8.)

2. PATEN. Cover to above, with foot. *Inscription* on the foot—

S A I N T E S T E V E N S 1 5 7 0 .
---

3, 4. PAIR OF FLAGONS. *Inscription*, "The guift of Anthony Mingay to the Parish of St. Stephens in Norwich, the first of May, 1627." *Marks*, (1)  $\frac{F}{W}$  in shaped shield. (He made much church plate, *e.g.*, patens at St. Andrew's, Plymouth; also a tazza belonging to the Corporation of Hull.) (2) leopard's head crowned; (3) lion passant in shape; (4) small italic *i* in plain shield (1626-7.) Weight, 41½ oz.

5. CUP AND COVER. Gilt; wine glass shape on balustre stem. *Inscription*, "The : Guift : of : Nicholas : Pipe : Draper : to : St. : Steuens : 1636." *Marks*, (1) italic *o* in plain shield (1631-2); (2) lion passant in shape; (3) leopard's head crowned; (4) R. F., quatrefoil and pellets, in shaped shield, a well-known mark.

The cover has a ring handle formed of two serpents entwined. (*See group.*)

6. ALMS BASON. *Inscription* on the back, "Given to St. Stephen's Church in Norwich, Anō Doñ . 1694." On the rim, "He that gives to the Poor Lends to the Lord." *Marks*, (1) E. D., a crown above; (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) small black letter *ð* in plain shield; (4) a rose, a crown above.

There is no alphabet of this character noted by Mr. Cripps in his Norwich tables.

7. PATEN OR ALMS DISH, with foot. *Inscription* on the



back, "For the Church of St. Stephen in Norwich, 1718." *Marks*, (1) E. A. and a mullet, in shaped shield (John Eastt, as before); (2) lion's head erased; (3) Britannia; (4) capital Roman C in plain shield (1718-19.)

8. SPOON. Strainer; recurved handle. *Inscription*, "J. H., Vicar, 1753." (Rev. James Heath.) *Marks*, (1) obscure; (2) G. L.; (3) obscure; (4) J. G.

### XXXVII.—ST. SWITHIN.

1. CUP. Partly gilt; bell-shaped bowl; circular band. *Inscription*, "✠ SAYNCT SWITHNNE ANNO DOMINI . 1567." *Marks*, (1) B in square (1565-6); (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) a trefoil slipped.

2. PATEN. Cover to above, with foot. *Inscription*, "St. Swithin, Norwich, 1721." *Marks*, (1) E. A., mullet below, in shaped shield (John Eastt, as before); (2) lion's head erased; (3) Britannia; (4) capital Roman F in plain shield (1721-2.)

This piece, and the following ones, are examples of the Britannia standard, retained after the restoration of the old sterling standard in June, 1720. Both standards were legal after that date.

3. PATEN. Large; with foot. *Inscription*, "Deo et Ecclesiæ S<sup>ti</sup>. Swithini Consecratum, Anno X<sup>ti</sup>. 1721." On the back, "Ex contributione Ministri Ecclesiæ et Quorundam Parochianorum." *Marks*, same as on cover to cup. Weight, 11 oz. 1 dwt.

4. ALMS DISH. *Inscriptions*, "Ex contributione," as before. On the rim, "But to doe good and to communicate, Forget not, Anno X<sup>ti</sup>. 1721." *Marks*, as before. Weight, 20 oz. 5 dwts.

5. FLAGON. The same two *inscriptions*, same four *marks*; also inside the lid. Weight, 38 oz. 15 dwts.

## XXXVIII.—DUTCH CHURCH.

The Dutch and other foreign congregations in Norwich were the refugees to whom an asylum from persecution was offered by Queen Elizabeth, to aid in restoring the woollen manufactures. They rapidly increased, and were allowed the use of certain vacant churches, and had a recognised Liturgy of their own. (See Blomefield's *Norwich; Norfolk Tour*, ii. 1188; Rye's *Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*, ii. 91; Burns' *History of Foreign Protestant Refugees*, 1846, p. 61.) The community still exists, and occupies the choir of the Black Friars, of which the Nave is St. Andrew's Hall. A congregation of Methodists has the use of it now, excepting on one Sunday in the year, when a sermon is preached in Dutch, and at the same service again in English. The rest of the service is in English.

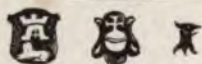
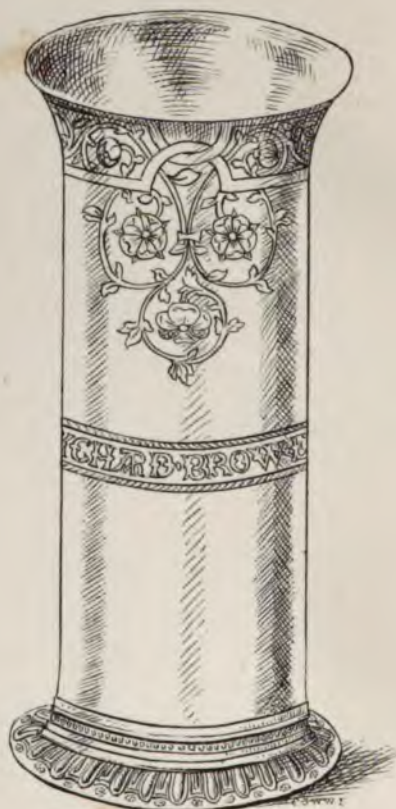
CUPS. Four beaker-shaped vessels, without feet or stems, silver gilt, engraved with floral patterns, 7 inches high, apparently the work of Peter Peterson; but the orb and cross are in a shaped shield, not in a lozenge.<sup>1</sup> The

<sup>1</sup> The plate at Haddiscoe St. Mary, Norfolk, of the date 1568-9, has for a maker's mark the orb and cross in a plain shield, not a lozenge. The description is as follows:—CUP. Good small Elizabethan, with circular band of flowing ornament. *Inscription* below the band, "THIS . CVPP . P'TAINE . TO . Y<sup>r</sup> . TOUNE . OF . HADSCHO . MADE . BY . IOHN . STONE . & . ROBERT . STONE." *Marks*, (1) E in square (1568-9); (2) Norwich castle and lion; (3) orb and cross in plain shield. *PATEN*. Small; no foot. Same three marks.

There are thus three varieties of the orb and cross, viz., with a lozenge, a plain shield, and a shaped shield, all of the date 1564 to about 1574. Peter Peterson died in 1603, and was buried July 11th, at St. Andrew's, Norwich, and his widow Dorothy, May 28th, 1608. Another Peter Peterson, perhaps his son, was married there in 1605, and buried July 28th, 1609.

I have not met with the orb and cross in a lozenge accompanied by any letter later than D (1567-8.) The letter E at Haddiscoe is the only instance I have found in Norwich plate. Probably the churches were all supplied by that year or the next; and later letters would be found, if at all, on secular plate.





THE GIFT OF M. RYCHARD.

BROWNE OF LEXINGTON.

Communion Cup.  
*Dutch Church, Norwich.*

four are exactly alike, and have an *inscription* round the middle of each, several of the letters being linked together, "THE GIFT OF MR. RYCHARD BROWNE OF HEIGHAM." *Marks*, (1) Norwich castle and lion; (2) orb and cross in shaped shield; (3) an eagle's head erased.

There appears to be no paten, or other plate, belonging to the church. These are very interesting cups, being of Norwich make, but unlike any other specimens to be found here. Their somewhat secular shape is usual among foreign Protestant congregations, and was probably by special direction of the Dutch Church authorities. Their date is likely to be about 1570—80. Richard Browne, the donor, was a merchant of Norwich, and Sheriff in 1595, and died in his year of office. His *mark* is recorded in our third vol., p. 204, in Mr. W. C. Ewing's *List of Norwich Merchants' Marks*, and engraved in plate vii. 28. It is carved on one of the spandrils of the entrance door of the well-known Dolphin Inn at Heigham, afterwards Bishop Hall's residence, with the initials R. B. on the other spandril, and the date 1587 in the centre, with the arms of Browne, Sable, three herons argent; impaling argent, a chevron between three bucks trippant sable, (Rogers? or Green?) What connection he had with the Dutch congregation does not appear. His gift shows that he sympathized with their views, and probably frequented their worship. (*See illustration.*)

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I am indebted to Mr. Cripps for kindly revising these pages and supplying the names of several makers.



## Chronological List of Plate with Norwich Marks.

Date.	Articles.	Church.	Maker's Mark.
1564-5	Cup and Paten	St. Saviour	Orb and cross
1565-6	Cup	St. Augustine	Trefoil slipped
"	Cup	St. Edmund	Orb and cross
"	Cup	St. John Timberhill	Crowned head
"	Cup	St. Lawrence	Trefoil slipped
"	Cup	St. Peter per Mountergate	Orb and cross
"	Cup	St. Swithin	Trefoil slipped
1566-7	Cup and Paten	St. Clement	"
"	Paten	St. Edmund	Orb and cross
"	Cup	St. Helen	"
"	Cup and Paten	St. James	Estoile
"	Cup and Paten	St. John Maddermarket	Orb and cross
"	Paten	St. John Timberhill	"
"	Cup and Paten	St. Margaret	Head affrontée & trefoil slipped
"	Cup and Paten	St. Martin at Oak	Fish
"	Cup and Paten	St. Michael in Coslany	Orb and cross
"	Cup	St. Paul	"
"	Cup and Paten	St. Peter Mancroft	"
1567-8	Cup and Paten	St. Martin at Palace	"
"	Cup and Paten	St. Mary in Coslany	"
"	Cup and Paten	St. Stephen	Cross pattée
1568	Cup and Paten	St. Andrew	Orb and cross
1570-80	Four Cups	Dutch Church	"
c. 1620?	Cup	St. Peter Hungate	Defaced
1627-8	Paten	St. Peter Southgate	S'
1628-9	Flagon	St. Gregory	Pegasus
1632-3	Cup	SS. Simon and Jude	None
1634-5	Paten	"	Lion rampant
1657	Dish	St. Peter Mancroft	H. G. and bell
c. 1662	Cup, Paten, Flagon, and Alms Dish	Palace Chapel	A. H.
1675?	Paten	St. Peter Hungate	T. H. and mullet
1679?	Paten	St. Peter per Mountergate	"
1687-8?	Flagons and Alms Bason	St. Michael at Plea	"
"	Paten	St. Paul	"

Data.	Articles.	Church.	Maker's Mark.
1694	Alms Bason	St. Stephen	E. D. and crown
1697	Paten	St. Augustine	T. H. and mullet
Probably Norwich, but unmarked.			
1669, perhaps older.	Cup	All Saints	None

### Names of Donors.

The dates in parentheses are those of the marks, when they do not agree with the dates of the gift.

Adamson, Mary . . .	St. John Maddermarket . . .	1706
Atkinson, John . . .	All Saints, (1701-2) . . .	1708
Baist, Elizabeth . . .	St. Etheldred, (1753-4) . . .	1756
„ „ . . .	St. Michael at Thorn . . .	1753
„ „ . . .	St. Peter Southgate, (1753-4)	1756
Blackborne, Robert . .	St. Peter Mancroft . . .	1612
Boateman, John . . .	„ „ . . .	1657
Browne, Edward . . .	St. John Sepulchre . . .	1795-6
Browne, Richard . . .	Dutch Church . . . . .	c. 1570-80
Cawlltrop, Lady . . .	St. Martin at Palace . . .	1567-8
Clarke, Richard . . .	St. Peter Mancroft, (1741-2)	1683
Davie, Jehoshaphat . .	All Saints . . . . .	1669
De Grey, Anna . . .	Cathedral . . . . .	1660-1
Dombrain, Rev. J. . .	St. Benedict . . . . .	1866
Fransham, Isaac . . .	St. Peter Mancroft . . .	1738-9
Gardiner, Stephen . . .	St. George Tombland . . .	1751
Gleane, Sir Peter . . .	St. Peter Mancroft, (1625-6)	1633
Goodwin, Laurence . .	St. Andrew . . . . .	1704
Goss, Matthew . . .	St. Peter Hungate, (1734-5)	1779
Greene, John . . .	St. George Colegate . . .	c. 1720
Gurney, John . . .	St. Giles . . . . .	1869



Gurney, Rev. J. J. . . .	St. John Sepulchre . . .	1880
Hansell Family . . .	Cathedral . . . . .	{ 1879
		{ 1881
Harris, Rev. S. B. . . .	St. Martin at Palace . . .	1865
Havers, Thomas . . .	St. Augustine . . . . .	1697
" " . . .	St. Michael at Plea . . .	1694
Heath, Rev. J. . . .	St. Stephen . . . . .	1753
Helwys, Sarah . . .	Cathedral . . . . .	1743
Johnson, William . . .	St. Etheldred . . . . .	1612-13
Lane, Thomas and Mary	St. Peter Hungate . . .	c. 1620
Laurence, John . . .	All Saints . . . . .	1754
Medley Family . . .	Cathedral . . . . .	{ 1873
		{ 1877
Mingay, Anthony . . .	St. Stephen . . . . .	1627
Minister and Parishioners	St. Swithin . . . . .	1721
Norwich, City of . . .	Cathedral . . . . .	1665-6
Parishioners . . . .	St. Mary in the Marsh . .	{ 1766
		{ 1863
Pipe, Nicholas . . .	St. Stephen, (1631-2) . .	1636
Press, John . . . .	St. Helen . . . . .	1759
Remington, Alderman	St. Andrew . . . . .	1597-8
Rhodes, Barbara . . .	Cathedral, (1707-8) . . .	1668
Salter, Elizabeth . . .	St. Andrew, (1670-1) . .	1680
Snell, Robert . . . .	St. Giles . . . . .	1738
Suckling, Dean . . .	Cathedral . . . . .	1615
Sufyld, Cecily . . . .	St. Clement . . . . .	1566-7
Titlow, Rev. S. . . .	St. John Timberhill . . .	1871
Trappett, Benjamin . .	St. Margaret . . . . .	1763
" " . . .	St. Julian . . . . .	1765
Ward, Maria . . . .	St. Gregory . . . . .	1628
Warnes, Edward . . .	St. Peter per Mountergate .	1613
Witherick, Peter . . .	St. Peter Mancroft . . .	1635











# The Stone Bridge

BY THE HORSE FAIR IN ST. FAITH'S LANE, NORWICH;

WITH

Some Account of the Ancient History and Topography  
of the Adjoining District.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. W. HUDSON, M.A.,

VICAR OF ST. PETER PERMOUNTERGATE, NORWICH.

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THE Stone Bridge, which is the central subject of this paper, is a curious survival of antiquity in the very midst of modern progress. The road-maker and builder have advanced to within a few yards of the spot; but, by good fortune rather than design, have hitherto left it untouched.

Of the hundreds who in the course of a year make their way from Prince of Wales' Road by St. Faith's Lane into the Lower Close, probably nearly all could at once call to mind the old wall which skirts the road on their left; but scarcely one, perhaps, is aware that if he keeps close to the wall, at a point not far from where the wall bends round towards the open space called the Horse Fair, the ground is hollow under his feet, and he is in fact crossing over a bridge which once spanned a dyke that here passed under the road.

In this old wall is a doorway, on entering which the visitor finds himself in a small plantation now the property of F. J. Underwood, Esq., the proprietor of the adjoining vinegar works, but formerly the end of a large piece of meadow or garden attached to the house in St. Faith's Lane now used as the Boys' Home. This piece was cut off from the rest by the formation of Cathedral Street North. The enclosure may be described as an irregular triangle, one side formed by the backs of the houses in Cathedral Street, another rather curved by the old wall as it skirts the road, the third by the same wall which, instead of continuing along St. Faith's Lane to Prince of Wales' Road, takes a sharp turn at right angles to the lane.

The bridge at once attracts attention almost in the middle of the curved side, and being blocked up at the back has the appearance of a great cave hollowed out under the wall at a depression of several feet below the surface of the surrounding ground. It is marked as "The Stone Bridge" in King's Map of Norwich, published in 1766. The following is a probable account of its origin and purpose:—

The old wall under which the bridge is made was originally the boundary wall of the Precincts of the Grey Friars, in speaking of whom Blomefield<sup>1</sup> says, "Roger Virley licensed them to carry and re-carry their goods through a creke of his to their site, which was confirmed by Elizabeth Elmham, widow of Sir John Ingaldesthorp, Knt., in 1404, and by Thos. Skipwith, Esq., in 1464, with license for the Warden to fish in that creke to the Stone-bridge." Besides containing some inaccuracies in the names, this statement would seem to imply that the stone bridge is mentioned in Mr. Skipwith's deed. Such, however, is not the case, as may be seen by referring to Kirkpatrick's *History of the Religious Orders*

<sup>1</sup> Vol. ii. p. 108; Miller, 1806.





THE STONE BRIDGE, ST. FAITH'S LANE, NORWICH.



in *Norwich*, p. 115, where a full account of these grants is given.

It appears that "Roger Verly, citizen of Norwich, granted to the warden and convent of the Order of the Friars Minors, in the City of Norwich, a certain easement of carrying and re-carrying corn and other victuals, and also other their goods and chattels, by a certain ditch of water of the same Roger in Norwich, in Nether Conesforde; which said ditch extends itself from the king's river towards the east, unto the king's way towards the west." No date is assigned to Roger Verly's grant; but he could hardly be other than the citizen of that name who was five times bailiff between 1335 and 1344.<sup>2</sup>

This grant was ratified and confirmed on the Tuesday after the feast of Gregory the Pope, in the sixth year of King Henry VI. (1404), by Elizabeth Elmham,<sup>3</sup> widow, John Ingaldesthorpe, Knt., John Carbonel, Esq., and seven others, and leave was added for the friars to "fish freely in the aforesaid ditch."

Finally, the grant was once more confirmed in 1464, by William Skipwith, Esq., then the sole owner of the ditch and the adjoining property. He describes the site as being "in the parish of St. Vedast," and gives leave to use eight feet of land on either side for the purpose of fishing.

After recording this grant, Kirkpatrick<sup>4</sup> adds the following note: "This was the creek over which the

<sup>2</sup> A Roger Verly is mentioned as a feoffee for "lands and tenements in *Norwich*" in 3rd Edward III. (1330).—Rye's *Materials for a History of the Hundred of North Erpingham*, p. 32.

<sup>3</sup> Elizabeth Elmham was widow of Sir William Elmham of Westhorpe, Suffolk. He died in 1403, leaving his widow his executrix, in conjunction with Sir John Ingaldesthorpe. She was not "widow of Sir John Ingaldesthorpe," as stated in Blomefield, no doubt originally by a clerical error. The manor was afterwards in possession of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter.

<sup>4</sup> Page 118.



Stone Bridge lies in St. Vedast's Lane, near to the place where the horse-fair is kept."<sup>5</sup>

The creek ran across the meadow behind Messrs. Hills and Underwood's works, in the direction marked by a line of trees. It is shewn in King's Map. It was an open dyke within the memory of persons still living; and a portion of it was uncovered at the time of Millard's Map of 1834.

The Greyfriars would no doubt have been glad to extend their possessions as far as the river, as the Austin Friars succeeded in doing a little further to the south. But, either Roger Verly, or those who preceded him, would not part with the land, or more probably they found their further approach to the river barred by the "King's Way," or street of "Nether Conisford" (now St. Faith's Lane) which was then probably a more important thoroughfare than it became in after years. How the lane had previously crossed the creek, whether by a bridge or by a ford, it is impossible to say. The present bridge must certainly have been the work of the Greyfriars when they built their wall, for the wall and the bridge are evidently of one construction, the face of the arch being flush with the wall which is built on it.

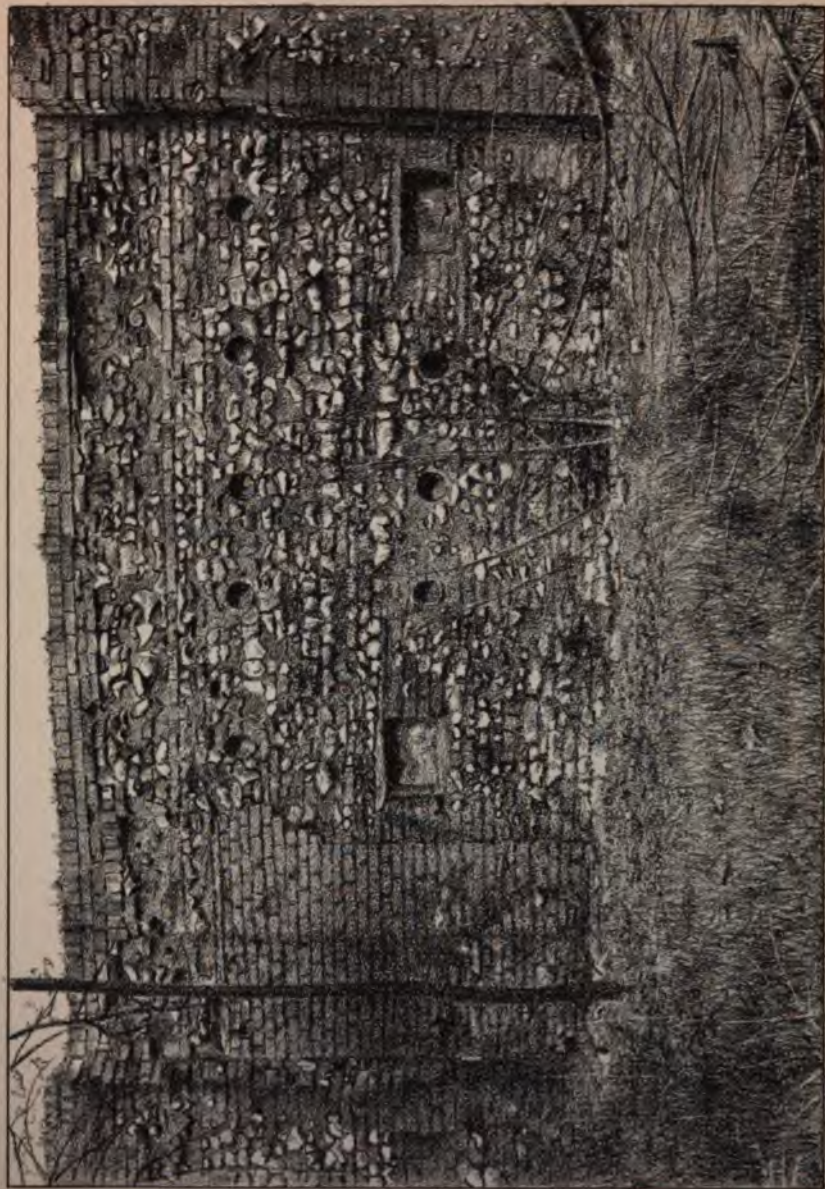
In assigning a date for the work, it may be assumed from the considerable dimensions of the bridge, that the grant to use the creek had first been obtained. This would harmonize with the time when the wall would be built. The latest date mentioned by Kirkpatrick for the acquisition of any of the Greyfriars' property is 1294. Blomefield mentions an enlargement of their site in 1299, which was confirmed in 1330.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> The name of "the Horse Fair" is still given to the triangular space outside the passage into the Close. Kirkpatrick writes as though the fair were held in his time. The meadows were then open from the lane to the river.

<sup>6</sup> An enlargement mentioned by Blomefield in 1345, really took place in 1292 (20th Edward I.)--See Kirkpatrick, *Religious Orders*, p. 110.







PART OF THE GREYFRIARS' WALL, NORWICH.

We may therefore conclude that, soon after that date, leave to use the creek was obtained, and the bridge was built.

The bridge has a span of no less than 15 feet. It is now blocked up at the back by a stone wall built to support the road, for which purpose there are also two beams of wood let into the road, which is wider by several feet than the bridge. The thickness of the wall being about 3 feet, the bridge extends (to its apparent termination) 10 feet under the road; this would be the width of the road at the time the bridge was built. The wall inside the plantation is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the apex of the arch; and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the roadway outside, making the roadway 2 feet above the bridge. Inside the bridge and low down on either side are some small niches of an arched shape, apparently intended for the reception of wooden bars, to answer perhaps the same purpose of obstruction as the boom across the river.

The bridge is not the only object of interest in the plantation.

About 10 feet south of the bridge is a recess in the wall, about 18 feet wide, distinguished by a double row of earthenware jars embedded in the wall, with their mouths outwards. The upper row contains five, the lower three, with a small locker or cupboard at either end. It is reasonable to suppose that this was the inside of some building, which, from its position, might well have been a porter's lodge. There are however no visible indications of any such building having been attached to the wall, nor has a search along the wall below the surface of the ground been rewarded with the discovery of the side walls of any building. At the northern end of the recess is a doorway, now closed up with modern bricks. This was certainly an ancient entrance into the Greyfriars' enclosure, if not into a house. In the lane outside are still remaining the stone



jamb.<sup>7</sup> The wooden lintel, which has at some time given way under the weight of the superincumbent masonry, is still traceable both inside and outside. The stone threshold is also to be seen a little below the surface on the inside, and its northern end rests on a very large foundation stone, which evidently played an important part in the construction of this part of the wall or perhaps of the bridge. This was doubtless the exit used by the friars when they exercised their right of fishing in the dyke from the bank on either side. The road was then 3 feet lower than at present, and this would also be the measure of the ascent from the doorway to the crown of the bridge, a distance of about 18 feet.

This plantation also furnishes us with a clear piece of evidence for the determination of the course of the Greyfriars' boundary. Their wall may still be traced for nearly half its circuit. It begins in King Street, north of Mr. Lowe's School, and goes straight to St. Faith's Lane. It then skirts the lane in its zig-zag course till it comes to this enclosure. At the southern end of the enclosure it leaves the lane and strikes off, at right angles, to the east, forming one side of the plantation, and it terminates as it is bending slightly southwards, as if about to cross Prince of Wales' Road. It must have crossed the line of that road further up on the other side of Cathedral Street North, for the object of this divergence from St. Faith's Lane was to avoid St. Vedast's Church and Churchyard, which never came into their possession. This churchyard occupied the site of Capon's stableyard and the greatest part of Cathedral Street South, as far as about the middle of Prince of Wales' Road. The church stood at the back of the stableyard, in the angle formed by these two streets. After skirting St. Vedast's churchyard, the Greyfriars' wall (here entirely destroyed), proceeded to Rose Lane, including Cook's

<sup>7</sup> This observation is due to J. Gunn, Esq., who has taken a great interest in the investigation of the bridge and its surroundings.

Hospital, which was built on their ground. It then went up Rose Lane as far as King Street, the line of which it followed to the point where we started.

Mr. Skipwith, who finally confirmed the grant to the Greyfriars in 1464, lived in a house which, with its surrounding grounds, was called after him Skipwith's Place. His property lay<sup>8</sup> "in the parish of St. Vedast, in the street [*vico*] of Nether Conesforde, and abutted on the king's way towards the west, and on the king's river [*ripam*] called Wenson towards the east." Towards the north it included the dyke which passed under the stone bridge, but did not, I think, extend so far as the cathedral priory wall.<sup>9</sup> Southwards, according to the description in a lease of 1737, quoted by the Charity Commissioners,<sup>1</sup> it abutted on land on which was afterwards made the road leading to the Foundry Bridge.<sup>2</sup> It thus occupied an area of four or five acres, nearly corresponding to the ground at present in possession of Messrs. Hills and Underwood, excluding a strip of ground under the cathedral wall on the north, and including the lower part of Prince of Wales' Road on the south.

Where the house stood is uncertain. It could hardly have been far to the south of the house in St. Faith's Lane belonging to the Vinegar Works, and now occupied by Mr. Sutton.<sup>3</sup> The Great Hospital lease of this property to James

<sup>8</sup> *Brit. Mus. Add. Charter*, No. 14792.

<sup>9</sup> The ground immediately under the cathedral wall is that called "Osyar Yard" in the Great Hospital Charter, and is distinguished from Skipwith's Place, as being in the occupation of a different tenant.

<sup>1</sup> *Further Report*, p. 510.

<sup>2</sup> That is, the continuation of Rose Lane from St. Faith's Lane to the Foundry Bridge.

<sup>3</sup> The deed referred to above, which relates to this property after Mr. Skipwith's death, recites its conveyance by him to feoffees in two portions, one to the south of the other. A "messuage with buildings and gardens" is mentioned as comprised in the southern portion. The garden lay to the south of the house.



Poole in 1777, gives the lessee permission to "take down the messuage then standing," or binds him to keep "the old buildings" in repair, if not pulled down.

Before Mr. Skipwith's time, the house, says Blomefield, had been "the City House of the *Duke of Exeter*,<sup>4</sup> of Sir William Elmham, Knt., Sir John Carbonel, Knt., after that of the family of the Morleys, and then of the Lord Bardolph." Of this list of apparently successive owners only one can certainly be identified with the property, Sir William Elmham, whose widow confirmed the use of the dyke to the Greyfriars in 1404. She died at her husband's manor of Westhorpe in Suffolk in 1419. Sir William Elmham himself died in 1403. If the Duke of Exeter preceded him, it must have been the first of the four who held the title, viz., John Holland, son of Sir Thomas Holland and Joan Plantagenet the Fair Maid of Kent, who, afterwards marrying the Black Prince, became the mother of Richard II., to whom therefore the duke was half-brother. He was beheaded in 1400. But while there is nothing to connect him with Norwich or Norfolk, there is evidence that the second holder of the title, Thomas Beaufort, was not only possessed of property both in the county and the city, but was also connected with all the four owners mentioned in Blomefield's list. Thomas Beaufort was son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Catherine Swinford. On the attainder of Thomas, Lord Bardolf, in 1408, he received from his half-brother, King Henry IV., a grant of the forfeited Honour of Wormegay, with all the property of the Bardolf family in West Norfolk. He was created Duke of Exeter in 1416, and died in 1426. In his will<sup>5</sup> he constitutes, with others, William Philip, Knight, and William Morley, "my treasurer," his executors. He speaks

<sup>4</sup> It is so marked in Taylor's plan of Norwich in the *Index Monasticus*.

<sup>5</sup> Nicholas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, i. 207, 210, 211; Nichols' *Collection of Royal Wills*, p. 250.



of his manor of Westhorp atte Marshall at Westhorpe in the county of Suffolk, and the reversion of his messuages, lands, &c., in the city of Norwich. He wills that William Morley should have for his life all his tenements within the city of Norwich, and leaves a doublet to Richard Carbonel, Knight, and a cup to William Philip, Knight. Thus it appears, that besides having property in Norwich, he was in possession of Sir William Elmham's manor of Westhorp, and was bound by ties of friendship or service with Richard, son of Sir John Carbonel; with one of the Morley family, and especially with Sir William Phelip, the Lord Bardolf of Blomefield. We can hardly doubt that he was the Duke of Exeter who owned Skipwith's Place, though it may be questioned whether he ever occupied it. Perhaps Blomefield's list of occupiers after Sir William Elmham may be explained as follows:—Sir John Carbonel was one of the feoffees who signed the grant to the Greyfriars in conjunction with Elizabeth Elmham, and in that capacity he may have acted as owner of the house, or even occupied it. The Duke of Exeter then coming into possession of it granted it to his treasurer, William Morley, and finally it passed into the hands of Sir William Phelip of Dennington in Suffolk, who, having married Joan, daughter of Thomas, Lord Bardolf, and being a favourite at court, had the title and all the property of the Bardolfs restored to him. He died in 1441, and probably did not occupy this place, for he inherited also from his uncle, Sir Thomas Erpingham, another similar place called Berney's Place in St. Martin at Palace, which was sold by his widow in 1448.

Mr. Skipwith, from whom the place derived its name, was Burgess or Member for the city of Norwich in 1462, and was, as we have seen, possessor of the property in 1464. From the place having received his name, we may conclude that he long resided here. He was also lord of the manor of

Fordham near Downham Market, where his family continued for several generations.

Either at his death in 1480 or not very long after, Skipwith's Place must have passed into the possession of St. Giles' Hospital. When that hospital was dissolved and re-founded by King Edward VI. under the title of St. Helen's Hospital, Skipwith's Place was transferred under this name to the new foundation. The Vinegar Works were first established on it about 1760, by James Poole, Esq., Mayor, and the freehold has now been purchased by Messrs. Hills and Underwood.

The following description of Skipwith's Place, taken from the original Charter of the Great Hospital in 1547, contains many points of interest:—"and also that whole messuage and one place (*placeam*) of ground called Skipwithe's Place as it lies within the Mote (*intra le Mote*); one piece of pasture lying on the west side of the said Messuage, . . . and one garden lying on the south side of the said Messuage, and one pond (*stagnum*) in the middle of the said garden, and one sluice (*unum le sluice*) running to the same pond, and all the fishings and fishing-rights in the same waters, and the aforesaid Messuage belonging, that is to say in the Mote, and Estkirke and Southkirke, commonly called Est Crick and South Crick, with all and singular their appurtenances lying and being in the parish of St. Vedastus within our City of Norwich, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Burman." This description furnishes evidence of the abundance of water and watercourses in this locality. Its most interesting feature is the names given to certain spots included in Skipwith's Place. For these names the Charity Commissioners,<sup>5</sup> professing to quote from the letters patent, substitute "and the east and south creek." Evidently, however, these words do not describe things then existing; but are old place-names, the original significance of which had long been lost. The common pronunciation

<sup>5</sup> Report, p. 484.



of them is certainly preferable.<sup>6</sup> *East kirk* or church might have a meaning there in reference to St. Vedast's Church, but *South kirk* could not. On the other hand, crick is the old Saxon or Danish form of creek, and these names may well be thought to have preserved the memory of two inlets or coves, so named by the first settlers on this spot. There is other evidence that the river bank in this immediate locality was unsettled until quite recently. Between the dyke and the cathedral wall was an island<sup>7</sup> called the Swan Bank, and just here several pieces of land are said by Blomefield to have been gained from the river.

It is possible that in these inlets and coves, so suitable for landing from the opposite side of the river, we may find a clue to the name "Conesford" belonging to this district. The "ford" must have been a passage by boat,<sup>8</sup> and not on foot, and was most likely in this locality, since these meadows were at a very early time closely connected with the opposite manor of Thorpe.

At all events, at an early period in the history of the city there was in this locality a well-known staithe, and perhaps there were two. One was Lovell's Staithe, the other is called Rushmere or Rustlin Staithe by Blomefield, who states that Sir Thomas Roscelyn built a house near it in Edward II.'s time, and describes the situation as being "on the north side of Skipwith's Place," that is, in St. Faith's Lane, near the cathedral wall. The author of the MS. additions to Cleer's Map of Norwich in the Norwich Museum (traditionally said to be Kirkpatrick), has written on the river bank in this position, "Roscelyn Staithe, called corruptly Russhworth Staithe," perhaps supposing Russhworth and the other

<sup>6</sup> Further on in the Charter a well-known street is described as "Bred Street alias Bear Street." In this case the popular pronunciation of "Burgh" Street, which has survived to the present day, was far more correct than the spelling of those who framed the charter.

<sup>7</sup> Blomefield, ii, 106; Charity Commissioners' Report, 530.

<sup>8</sup> See Taylor's *Words and Places*, p. 167.

similar names to be corruptions of "Roscelyn." He has first placed "Lovell's Staithe" by Sandling's Ferry,<sup>9</sup> but has afterwards erased it and written it in between the two lines just quoted relating to Roscelyn Staithe. All which shews that he had no means of identifying the position of Lovell's Staithe, and thought it might be the same as Roscelyn's Staithe. The reason why Lovell's Staithe is placed just outside the wall of the Cathedral Precincts is that it defined the southern limit of the Prior's Fee<sup>1</sup> along the river bank, and it is assumed that the boundary of the fee coincided with the line of the wall as far at least as the first bend after the Horse Fair. But it is obvious to remark that in that case the wall would naturally have been used to define the boundary, as it is so used in one of the descriptions. Though the existing descriptions clearly mark the point where the boundary entered King Street at Newgate Lane, they give no clue to determine where it left the river at Lovell's Staithe. Blomefield seems to assign quite a different position to Lovell's Staithe, for in speaking of St. Vedast's parish<sup>2</sup> he says, "The fee of the Prior of Norwich extended over this whole parish to Lovell's Staithe, which is at its extremity,<sup>3</sup> and took its name from Roger

<sup>9</sup> Harrod, in *Norfolk Archaeology*, ii., p. 6 (note) says Lovell's Staithe was "adjoining south to Sandling's Ferry." He must mean just outside the wall of the Close, for the staithe would hardly be inside the monastery precincts. There was a lane leading from it to the street of Nether Conisford.

<sup>1</sup> Two descriptions, very similar to each other, of the limits of the Prior's Fee will be found in Harrod's *Castles and Convents*, p. 25, and in *Norfolk Archaeology*, ii. p. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Blomefield, ii. p. 106.

<sup>3</sup> St. Vedast's parish must have extended along the river for some distance. At the time of the issue of the Great Hospital Charter (1547) no less than nine separate holdings of property are specified as being in St. Vedast's parish. From the Charity Commissioners' Report it appears that, in their opinion, all the property of the Great Hospital in that parish (with the exception of one tenement purchased in 1617) was part of the original grant



Luvell, its owner in 1249." This would place the staithe considerably lower down the river.

The existence of this staithe, perhaps even of these two staithes, at so early a period indicates that in those days this locality was the seat of a good deal of commercial activity, and probably, therefore, of a busy population. This is confirmed by the fact of two of the great orders of friars having settled here, for they sought their spheres of labour, not in lonely spots, like the monks, but in populous quarters of large towns. Moreover, in the Norman period there were in the district under review four parochial churches, St. Vedast, St. John the Evangelist (enclosed by the Greyfriars), St. Michael-in-Conisford (enclosed by the Austin Friars), and St. Peter Permounergate, to which the other three were finally united.

This evidence of an early activity is still further strengthened by a consideration of the natural character of the locality.

The district through which the dyke passed is spoken of

of Edward VI. A map shewing the property of the Great Hospital and other Trusts was prepared by Mr. Millard in 1827, and is now in possession of Mr. Millard of Prince of Wales' Road. From that map (which is copied so far as relates to St. Vedast's parish in the plan accompanying this paper) it will be seen that the Great Hospital possessed the whole river bank, from the cathedral wall to the Austin Friars, near St. Ann's Staithe, except one piece of freehold now held by Mr. Hotblack. The piece between St. Faith's Lane and Rose Lane was almost certainly in St. Peter Permounergate, for Seaman's and Peterson's estates adjoining were partly in one of these parishes and partly in the other. This leaves only one piece of property (viz., the one between St. Vedast's Churchyard and St. Faith's Lane) besides those on the river side, to make up the nine described in the charter. It follows, therefore, that nearly all the nine holdings were by the river side, and since they were all in St. Vedast's parish, if Lovell's Staithe were at the southern extremity of that parish, it must have been considerably to the south of the Foundry Bridge. The Commissioners (p. 510) distinguish the parishes, but on examination their distinction is found to be of no value.

The original charter is in the office of Mr. E. S. Bignold, Clerk to the Great Hospital Trustees.



in Roger Verly's grant as "Nether Conesforde." The explanation of this and the corresponding term "Over Conisford," given by Blomefield, is that "all the parishes on the east of Conisford Street were said to be in Lower or Nether Conisford; those on the west in Over or Upper Conisford." This definition, though on the whole correct, is misleading. Upper and Nether Conisford were two districts, each with its "common" street. King Street was the street or way of Over Conisford; St. Faith's Lane was the street of Nether Conisford.<sup>5</sup> One or two examples of this use of the terms will suffice. When, for instance, the Austin Friars were fined for interfering with "the Cokeye Well in the street of Nether Conisford,"<sup>6</sup> this took place in St. Faith's Lane, near where the Synagogue now stands. On the same page we read that they obtained possession of a messuage which "abutted on the king's way of Upper Conesford." This must have been in King Street, between St. Faith's and St. Ann's Lanes. Again, the southern boundary of the Prior's Fee is described<sup>7</sup> as passing (in part of its course) along the "common way of Nether Cunesford," *i.e.*, St. Faith's Lane, probably by the Horse Fair; and as issuing "onto Over Consford wey,"<sup>8</sup> *i.e.*, King Street, north of Mr. Lowe's School. Once more, in 2nd Richard II., a messuage on the right or north of that portion of the now demolished Pump Street which went from the top of Rose Lane in the direction of the Shirehall, is described as abutting on

<sup>5</sup> It is likely that the street of Nether Conisford originally parted from that of Over Conisford at the top of St. Ann's Lane, and that its present point of departure from King Street is due to the Austin Friars, who obtained leave to enclose more than one lane. Such an alteration seems intended by Woodward in the change introduced into his plan of Norwich between 1300 and 1500 (*History of Norwich Castle—Series of Historical Plans.*)

<sup>6</sup> Kirkpatrick, *Religious Orders*, p. 132.

<sup>7</sup> Harrod's *Castles and Convents of Norfolk*, p. 247.

<sup>8</sup> *Norfolk Archaeology*, ii. p. 6.

"Upper Conesford east,"<sup>2</sup> *i.e.*, on King Street, while the messuage next adjoining the former on the Castle side is described as being "in Upper Conesford," the spot indicated being at no great distance from the south-west corner of the Agricultural Hall.

It is evident that the origin of the terms is to be sought in the natural features of the districts thus described. Over or Upper Conisford was the high ground which sloped down from the Castle Hill and Ber Street. Nether Conisford was the low-lying ground by the river side. From the city boundary at Carrow to St. Ann's Lane, this is only a narrow strip, but at that point the river makes a bend, forming the great plain which extends from there to St. Martin at Palace. The northern and larger half of this plain is occupied by the Cathedral Precincts and the parishes of St. Helen and St. Martin at Palace. We are now concerned only with the southern half, between the wall of the Cathedral Close on the north, and St. Ann's Lane on the south. It extended inland almost as far as King Street. The natural level of the ground remained to a great extent unaltered till the beginning of the present century, but since then the district has undergone so many changes that its original features are quite lost to a casual observer. The making of the Foundry Bridge and its approaches; the formation of Synagogue Street, St. John's Street, and most of all, Prince of Wales' Road and the two Cathedral Streets, have produced more alteration in the natural features of this quarter of the city in the last eighty years than was effected in the preceding eight centuries. Still it is even now possible to trace some of the ancient levels at several points: in the plantation where the stone bridge is situated; in the other part of the same ground attached to the Boys' Home on the other side of Cathedral Street; and in the garden between Prince of Wales' Road and St. Faith's Lane (at the back of Nos. 42 to 54) the ground will

<sup>2</sup> Harrod's *Castles and Convents of Norfolk*, p. 140.

be found to lie several feet below the adjoining roads. This is still more visible at Cook's Hospital in Rose Lane, built in 1692, the descent to which is by six steps, and that this was on the level of the road when it was built is clear from some houses on the opposite side of the road being built on the same level, which is also the level of the lower part of Capon's stableyard adjoining the hospital.

The former steepness of the descent from King Street towards the river may be observed by any one who enters the yards or passages on that side of the street, particularly Watson's Yard, opposite St. Peter Permountergate Church, leading through to St. John's Street.

In considering the primitive condition of this portion of the great plain we are speaking of, it must not be forgotten that it would appear to an observer as lying distinctively *between the river and the Castle*. All authorities agree that before Norwich became more than a village, there was a fortification of some sort on the Castle Hill, defended by earthworks; and further, that these earthworks approached very closely to King Street, between the top of Rose Lane and the Post Office. It is true there is considerable divergence of opinion as to the exact nature and direction of these earthworks. Probably Harrod's suggestion of a separate horseshoe-shaped enclosure round the Castle Meadow would find more general acceptance at the present time than Wilkins' theory of a triple rampart and ditch. In regard however to this particular part of the circuit, both theories agree in recognizing such a bank and ditch as almost touching King Street by the Castle Meadow, for some considerable distance. That at this point the Castle Hill projected most into the meadow of Nether Conisford appears from a consideration of the watercourses which crossed it, as far as they can be traced.

The creek or ditch which the Greyfriars obtained leave to use was, no doubt, a natural dyke formed originally by a



stream of water descending from the Castle Hill. The depression in which it lies may be traced as far as the garden of the Boys' Home. Philip Browne in his *History of Norwich* (p. 139) supposes it to have occupied an important position in the primitive topography of the city: "Here," he says, "is likewise a small brook communicating with the river, which now terminates at Stone Bridge. This was the ancient boundary which separated the lands of the King to the south and those of the Bishop to the north of it."

In King's Map is also marked a similar creek, parallel with the first and more to the south. This, like the other, was an open dyke till between fifty and sixty years ago, when it was drained and filled up. It began near some iron gates leading to what was lately best known as Messrs. Ketton's oilcake mill, and entered the river between that property on the north and what is now Mr. Ranson's timber yard on the south. This dyke is marked in Cleer's Map<sup>1</sup> of 1693, in the Norwich Museum, which does not shew the first; and an interesting mention of it at the same date is, I believe, to be found in St. Peter Permoungergate Church. On a stone, half covered by the font, is recorded a bequest of £5 annually to the poor of the parish by John Seaman in 1696, "for the performance whereof," he says, "I do devise y<sup>e</sup> two tenements and ground pertaining to y<sup>e</sup> same in St Faith's Lane right over against the pump *near y<sup>e</sup> creek.*" The property thus devised stands opposite to Mr. Hotblack's shoe factory, and, therefore, at some little distance from the dyke. At that time the pump<sup>2</sup> and the creek must have been the most prominent landmarks in that immediate neighbourhood. Assuming that this dyke was the relic of

<sup>1</sup> It is, however, marked in a wrong direction. The position of the place where it issues into the river as compared with St. Ann's Lane shews what dyke is meant.

<sup>2</sup> An old disused pump still exists at the back of the three cottages on the opposite side of the road, adjoining Ranson's timber yard.

a stream from the higher ground it would seem to have come from the direction of Rose Lane. A little doubt is thrown upon this by the fact that a smaller copy of Cleer's Map, undated, makes the creek commence in a little stream coming from the north. Millard's Map also makes the dyke commence from that direction. On the other hand, Cleer's large Map and King's so distinctly make it terminate abruptly landwards just short of St. Faith's Lane, and this is so entirely corroborated by the testimony of persons who remember it, that I conclude the addition in the other maps was an artificial piece of drainage, and not part of the original watercourse.

There still remains a third stream, the direction of which may be traced with tolerable accuracy. It passed through the grounds of the Austin Friars. Mention has already been made of their interference with the "Cokeye Well" in the street of Nether Conesford. After the dissolution of the Monasteries a "cockey or drain" is spoken of in 1594 as passing through the "ground called the Augustine Freres." The Austin Friars occupied the southern part of the meadow of Nether Conesford, as the Greyfriars occupied the northern portion. Their property included that part of King Street between St. Faith's Lane and St. Ann's Lane, ran down the north side of St. Ann's Lane, then after a short river frontage near St. Ann's Staithe, it struck straight across, at the bend of the river, to St. Faith's Lane, so as to include the present site of the Hop Pole Gardens.<sup>3</sup> The fourth side of the square was formed by St. Faith's Lane, between these gardens and King Street. This compact enclosure remained unbroken till 1849, when Synagogue Street was cut through the middle of it. In the construction of the Synagogue the builders encountered what is

<sup>3</sup> Taylor, in the *Index Monasticus*, gives these boundaries correctly. Kirkpatrick incorrectly describes the river as the western boundary; and Blomefield extends their property indefinitely along St. Faith's Lane.



described as a very large ancient drain, running in a rather more south-easterly direction than the street, as though intended to issue in the river at the bottom of St. Ann's Lane. In the line thus indicated, on the other side of St. Faith's Lane, a ditch is stated to have existed not very long ago, starting not far from William Street, opposite the back entrance to Messrs. Boulton and Paul's works.<sup>4</sup> This ditch and drain no doubt marked the line of the cockey that ran through the grounds of the Austin Friars.

If the foregoing account of these three streams is correct, it will be observed that they all diverge from a common centre. Somewhere about the upper part of Rose Lane a spur of the Castle Hill projected into the low ground at a sufficient elevation to determine the course of the streams throughout the meadow.

The suitability of such a situation for the settlement of a fishing community, such as that which formed the earliest population of Norwich, is obvious. It would be the last part of the meadow to be affected by a flood. The two creeks were navigable for boats almost to the very spot; and if Harrod's theory be accepted, that the principal approach to the Castle passed from King Street by the side of the Castle Meadow opposite Rose Lane to the present bridge over the moat, this spot lay exactly on the nearest route between the Castle and the river.

It was either just on this slightly elevated ground or just at its foot that the Church of St. Vedast stood, having been founded, as I venture to suggest, for some of the earliest inhabitants of Norwich, before Yarmouth had supplanted it as the readiest market for the sale of fish, and probably also

<sup>4</sup> In the MS. annotations on Cleer's Map is marked, on the site of this ditch, something almost illegible, but which seems to be "Kyng's Kockey." The same words are also written between two parallel lines at right angles to the former, which would form a continuation of the second dyke just mentioned if it were drawn in a right direction on the map.

prior to the time when herrings were landed on the site of St. Lawrence's Church.

Tradition assigns to St. Vedast's Church a place in *Domesday Book*, though it is not mentioned by name. It is there stated that in Norwich, in the time of King Edward the Confessor, a certain Edstan held two churches and the *sixth part* of a third. This last is identified as the Church of St. Vedast, because at a later time the *sixth part* of that church was given to the almoner of Norwich Priory. Though it can scarcely be said that the identity of the church is thus established, the presumption is generally held to be reasonable. Some confirmation of it may be found in the fact that Edstan's property in Norwich included twelve acres of *meadow*, and to one of his three churches was attached six acres of *meadow*. As Edstan held under the King and the Earl, i.e., in that portion of the burgh which contained the districts of Ber Street and King Street, and was distinguished from the Bishop's portion, now occupied by the Cathedral Precincts, it seems almost certain that these eighteen acres of meadow must have formed part of the river-side meadow of Nether Conisford, in which the parish of St. Vedast lay.

Assuming, then, the existence of St. Vedast's Church in the time of King Edward the Confessor, it might be further argued, from the subdivision of the endowment, that it had even at that date passed through several hands since the first foundation of the church. But those were unsettled times, when the tenure of property was most insecure.

A more interesting field of enquiry, bearing on the probable origin of this church, is suggested by the name of the saint to whom it was dedicated. St. Vedast was a contemporary and coadjutor of the more famous St. Remigius, Archbishop of Rheims, who baptized Clovis I., founder of the French monarchy. In the preparation of Clovis for baptism St. Vedast is said to have assisted. He became Bishop of Arras

in the north-west of France, and dying in 539, was buried in the cathedral there. After the lapse of more than a century, in 667, in the days of Theodoric or Thierry III. one of the most unfortunate of the degenerate successors of Clovis, <sup>when</sup> the bones of St. Vedast were removed from the cathedral to <sup>Canonage</sup> a monastery dedicated to his memory outside the walls. The monastery was endowed by Theodoric, who with his wife Clotilde was buried there, and it became one of the most notable monastic foundations in France.

It is plain that the occurrence of a dedication to St. Vedast in Norwich at so early a period is to be traced to foreign influence. The existence of that influence is not difficult to discover, though it may not be possible to determine exactly when it led to the dedication of the church. Tracing back from the reign of King Edward the Confessor we find that in his time the predominant ecclesiastical influence at work in England was Norman, and not Flemish or French. Previous to that, under Sweyn and Canute, it was Danish. But still earlier we come to a long period of a hundred years, from the establishment of King Alfred's kingdom to the death of Edgar and his great minister Dunstan (from 880 to 980), during which there is abundant evidence of intercourse between England and Flanders, as that part of France in which Arras is situated came about that time to be called. Alfred's step-mother, Judith, was the daughter of Charles the Bald, King of France. In her widowhood at her father's court she contracted a marriage with Baldwin, a Flemish noble, who was afterwards created the first Count of Flanders. Their son, Baldwin II., married Alfred's daughter Elfrida. His son and successor, Arnulf, Count of Flanders, rebuilt the abbeys of St. Bertin and St. Vedast in Flanders at the very time when in England, Edred, another grandson of Alfred's, was reforming the abbeys of Glastonbury and Abingdon, under the influence of Dunstan. On Dunstan's death the abbot of St. Vedast wrote to his



successor, speaking of his friendship with the great Archbishop; and the earliest Life of St. Dunstan was for a long time in the possession of the Abbey of St. Vedast, having possibly been sent there not many years after his death.<sup>5</sup>

Although, however, this intimacy between England and Flanders undoubtedly existed during this period, it must be remembered that the ties which then united East Anglia with the rulers of the country politically, and still more ecclesiastically, were always of the loosest, and frequently severed altogether. For more than eighty years after 839 there was no East Anglian bishop, and it is doubtful how far the Danish settlers had renounced their paganism.<sup>6</sup> There were, in fact, only two intervals during which it might be thought probable that the name and knowledge of this Flemish saint would have penetrated to Norwich: the few years which followed the baptism of Guthrum and his settlement in East Anglia, and those which followed the subjugation of East Anglia by Edward the Elder until the death of Athelstan, when this part of England was again left under Danish control. In favour of the latter of these intervals is the fact that by that time the Christian Church in East Anglia had begun to re-assert itself, whereas at the earlier its organization had well-nigh perished. In spite of this, however, there is much to be said in favour of the earlier epoch as affording a fit opportunity for the introduction of St. Vedast's name into the city. The conversion of Guthrum and his followers may have been the result of policy rather than conviction; still, by profession they became Christians, and if Paganism was openly avowed in country places, the Christian religion would certainly be professed by the inhabitants of such a place as Norwich Castle and its

<sup>5</sup> Stubbs' *Memorials of St. Dunstan*, P.R.O., Intro. pp. 120 and 121. Jubilee Edition of the *Works of Alfred the Great*, Bosworth and Harrison, 1858, vol. i. pp. 282, 302, &c.

<sup>6</sup> *Report of the Archæol. Institute's Visit to Norwich*, 1847, p. 47.

immediate neighbourhood. And there is distinct evidence to connect the instruction by which their faith would be fostered with a Flemish source. Unable to find scholars in his own country, Alfred applied to Hincmar, Archbishop of Rheims, and the most eminent man of learning who accepted the invitation was Grimbald, a monk of St. Bertin at St. Omer, a place at no great distance from Arras. The lives of St. Vedast and St. Remigius had both been written by Alcuin, whose work in the foundation of learning in the French Church Hincmar had revived and continued. As the lives and acts of saints occupied a prominent place in the religious teaching of those days, the name of St. Vedast may well have been brought to Norwich by some disciple of Grimbald sent from his school at Winchester to assist in the conversion or instruction of Guthrum's subjects in East Anglia. It is, indeed, within our knowledge that the name of St. Vedast was not only known, but deemed worthy of special honour by the Church at Winchester within less than a century after Grimbald's arrival in England. In the *Benedictional of St. Athelwulf*, Bishop of Winchester,<sup>7</sup> prepared about A.D. 975, St. Vedast is one of only fifteen saints for whose festivals a special form of benediction is appointed. The supposition that the original introduction of the name was due to Grimbald is, perhaps, somewhat strengthened by the fact that in two Anglo-Saxon<sup>8</sup> Martyrologies of the same century in which unfortunately the month of February, when St. Vedast was commemorated, is lost, we find in September the names of St. Bertin and St. Omer, two saints with whom Grimbald was specially associated.

I would suggest therefore that the Church of St. Vedast may have been originally founded for a settlement of Danish fishermen and other dependents on the lord of Norwich

<sup>7</sup> See *Archæologia*, xxxiv. 66.

<sup>8</sup> Quoted by Lingard, *Anglo-Saxon Church*, p. 513.



Castle, whoever he may have been, who established themselves in Guthrum's time on the meadow between the river and the Castle Hill. A church in such a situation would of course share in the destruction which fell upon the city in 1004, when Sweyn "came with his fleet to Norwich," landing perhaps near this very spot, to avenge the massacre of St. Brice's Day. But Canute afterwards ordered that the churches destroyed in his father's time should be rebuilt, and to that date we may assign the foundation of the church, which did not entirely cease to exist till the present generation.<sup>9</sup>

One point of difficulty remains to be stated. For at least three hundred years St. Vedast's parish has been "commonly called St. Faith's," and the name of St. Faith's Lane has for more than two hundred years been given to the street of Nether Conisford.<sup>1</sup> What is the connection between these two names? There is a popular impression that the two names, "Vedastus" and "Faith," are both derivatives of "Fides." In his *Index Monasticus*, Taylor gives "Vedast" as another name of St. Faith the Virgin, to whom the Benedictine monastery at Horsham St. Faith's was dedicated. And it is most remarkable that the same association of the

visible.  
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link.

<sup>9</sup> In the angle of the house attached to Capon's stable, at the corner of Cathedral Street South and Rose Lane, is a large stone which was formerly built into St. Vedast's churchyard wall. It is supposed to have been taken originally from the church, and to have marks on it of Saxon origin.

<sup>1</sup> In Peter Peterson's will (temp. Elizabeth) land at the junction of Rose Lane and St. Faith's Lane is described as "in the parish of St Vedast als. S. ffaith's."

On the back of the Deed of Consolidation between the parishes of St. Vedast and St. Peter Permoungergate is endorsed "The Union of St ffaith's parish," &c. This was in 1564, but the endorsement may be later.

In an Indenture of Isaac Girling in 1666, part of his property is said to abut on the "Common Highway called St ffaith's Lane."

These three documents are in St. Peter Permoungergate parish chest.

Quite recently the name of part of St. Faith's Lane, between King Street and Rose Lane, has been changed to Mountergate Street.

two words should be found in the *Benedictional* of St. *Athelwulf* just referred to. In the form for St. Vedast's Day<sup>2</sup> the word "fides" occurs three times, twice as specifying the peculiar virtue of St. Vedast. But even supposing that this is the etymology of the word "Vedastus," it is very far from explaining the use of "Faith" for "Vedast" by the common people of Norwich several centuries after the dedication. The corruptions which the name Vedastus has undergone are into "Vaast" and "Foster," which last is an English mode of pronunciation; hence, in London we find St. Vedast's Church in Foster Lane.<sup>3</sup> But how St. Vedast's Church in Norwich came to be called St. Faith's and associated with St. Faith's Lane is a difficulty for which I am unable to offer any satisfactory solution.

*The analogy: 'St. Faith' having no admission & conveyance  
of believing was alluded in St. Faith's which came only  
as a corruption with from Norman St. Faith. [But King also  
red 10 more in England -]*

*J. A. M. Allen  
2 Jan. 10, 1871*

#### NOTE ON THE TERMINATION "GATE" IN THE KING STREET DISTRICT.

THE little lane which marked the southern limit of the Prior's Liberty in King Street, as mentioned on p. 128, was called *Newgate*. It led from King Street to St. Faith's Lane between St. Outhbert's Churchyard on the north and the Greyfriars on the south, and was afterwards enclosed within their wall. The latter part of the word is, no doubt, to be taken in its meaning of "way," and it is interesting to observe how frequently this termination occurs in the names of the lanes entering or issuing from King Street. The three lanes

<sup>2</sup> "Deus fundator fidei .... qui beatum Vedastum ad hoc armasti virtute ut tibi militaret in fide, concede. . . . Ut te retribuente populus crescat in numero pro quo sacerdos sudavit in fide." Full information concerning St. Vedast will be found in Butler's *Lives of the Saints* and *The Bollandists' Acta Sanctorum*, on February 6th.

<sup>3</sup> To Dr. Simpson, F.S.A., the present Rector of this Church, I am indebted for some of the above references.

I may also take this opportunity of expressing my obligation to Alderman Underwood, of Chapel Field, a native and for many years an inhabitant of St. Peter Permountergate parish, for the benefit of his early recollections of the locality.

which lead from Ber Street to King Street were all formerly called "gates." Mariners' Lane was *Hollgate*, Horn's Lane *Skeygate*, Thorn Lane *Sandgate*. There is also some reason to suppose that the upper part of Rose Lane was at one time called *Southgate*. Blomefield gives the name of the church which stood near to where the Rose Tavern now stands as St. John the Evangelist *in Southgate*. His authority is an entry in Tanner's MS. collections in the Norwich Diocesan Registry (p. 38), which runs thus: "Placea in Southgate ubi fuit aliquando Ecclesia S. Johannis Evangelistæ, ubi nunc taberna (Tax. Walt. Ep. Norw.)"<sup>4</sup> It is difficult to account for this statement, except by supposing Southgate to be an old name for Rose Lane. Another name with the same termination still survives in the district, though not associated with any lane, *Permouthergate*. The old explanation of this name, "by the gate of the (castle) mount," is untenable, because it is certain that in the earliest records, both civil<sup>5</sup> and ecclesiastical, the name is described as St. Peter "*de Parmentergate*," which could only mean "in the way or lane of the Parmenter," an old word for a merchant<sup>6</sup> tailor. The lane so called may possibly have been Stepping Lane, though in that case the name was exchanged at a very early period for Tofts' Lane, or it may have been a lane which ceased to exist after it had given its name to the church.

There were thus certainly four, and most probably six, lanes in King Street all called "gates"; and it is further to be noticed that they all partook of the same character, being all steep and narrow passages from a higher level to a lower. Three of them descended from the high level of Ber Street to the street of Over Conisford, where it is only slightly elevated above the river; one, Parmentergate, (whether Stepping Lane or not) was almost similarly situated; while the two others passed from the street of Over Conisford where it attained its highest elevation (now greatly reduced) in crossing over the outstanding spurs of the Castle Hill to the street of Nether Conisford, by a short and rapid descent, as appears from the observations made on pp. 131 and 132.

<sup>4</sup> I give this entry as I find it. I have been unable to ascertain whether the words are really a quotation from the document referred to, the ecclesiastical assessment called the "Norwich Taxation," made in 1254.

<sup>5</sup> See note by Harrod in *Norfolk Archaeology*, ii. 260.

<sup>6</sup> *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, Pref., p. xi. (Camden Soc. 1846.)







## Glimpses at Country Life in the Sixteenth Century.

COMMUNICATED BY

WILLIAM ANSELL DAY, ESQ.

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AMONG a mass of unarranged documents belonging to the Marquis Townshend I have lately discovered a number of papers relating to the country life of Sir Nathaniell Bacon. He resided principally at Stiffkey Hall, on the Norfolk coast, in a picturesque old manor-house, of which Mrs. Herbert Jones has given an interesting account in our eighth volume.

Sir Nathaniell was a man of some note, and appears to have been trusted with various matters requiring the exercise of discretion and address, both by the Crown and the Privy Council. He was Sheriff of the county in 1586 and 1599, and M.P. for Norfolk in 1585, 1592, and 1614. He died in 1622, and was buried at Stiffkey.

From the documents in the muniments at Raynham it is evident that he was an active and intelligent county magistrate, who devoted much time and attention both to his duties as justice of the peace and as an arbitrator and peacemaker when his neighbours were at enmity with each other.

Some of the papers may be properly ranged in classes, such as those relating to the administration of the poor law of Elizabeth, the mustering and training of the militia, the persecution of the Papists, and the proceedings in cases of bastardy. These for the present I do not propose to notice. There are, however, some miscellaneous documents which throw light on the relations of various classes of society to each other which possess considerable interest.

In the sounding periods of the historian we read the deeds of kings and heroes, and in his pages we track the fortunes of great families, the fall of dynasties, the rise and overthrow of statesmen and forms of government, but how little do we understand the conditions under which "the people" lived. We can, indeed, trace the smaller landowners to some extent by studying the deeds and charters which tell us what land they sold and purchased, and what immunities they enjoyed. We may breathe into these legal mummies the breath of life, clothe them in the costumes which marble, alabaster, and brass have made familiar to us, and realise, however imperfectly, the deeds they accomplished and the aims for which they toiled. But the masses—the proletariat, the adscripti glebæ—were voiceless then as they have been voiceless since, and there was no one to record their sufferings, their trials, or their sins. They passed their lives in an obscurity from which no contemporary has raised the veil, and all we know of them is gathered from scattered notices which for the most part were accidentally introduced into works having a very different purpose in view.

It seemed, then, that the MSS. to which I have referred might offer some trustworthy information on matters not generally understood, and that while they might interest the general reader they might also be of service to antiquarians and students of history.

The documents, however, are not all of this character, and the following is a curious illustration of the power assumed by the Privy Council in the days of Elizabeth to interfere in matters relating to the personal liberty of the subject. The paper is a copy, such as apparently was customarily sent to the justices, the original being probably transmitted to the sheriff, or chairman of sessions.

After o<sup>r</sup> hartye comēdacions Forasmuch as complainete hathe ben made unto us that Edmūde Webbe who aboute seven yeares past married the Dawghter of Nichas Semtwlyn [?] Esquier hath ben syth Whitsontyde last past conveyed from his Wief by the pcuremēte of Wiſſm Webbe John Webbe and Anthonnye Stretly & caſyed into Norff. and nowe is or lately hath ben in the howse of the Lady Bowes beinge to be suspected that they intende to ꝑcure his dishineritaunce We have thought it reasonable upon honorable request made unto us in that behalve to require you to use as good meanes as you can to fynde hym owte And thereupon to give order that he be delivered to the bearer hereof Giles Rumeſford his uncle to make his repayre unto us w<sup>h</sup> as good expeditiō as he maye. And further that you take bonde to her Mātys use of Wiſſm Webbe John Webbe and Anthony Stretly or so many of them as shal be founde in that County that they and ev<sup>r</sup> of them shall make their repayre unto us with like expeditiō by such a day as you shall think meate Whereof and of the rest of your doings we pray you to signifie unto us by your lres. And so we bidd you hartily farewell from Richmonde the xij of ffebruary 1574.

Your loving frinds

W. Burleigh.	Sussex.
F. Knolly.	R. Leicester.
Jermy Croft.	T. Smith.

In the same year is the following paper, which throws some light on the value of agricultural and other products at this time.

Informaçõs for Nathaniell made the xxvj of June, 1574.

1. ffirst I have agreed that Mounforde shall be allowed for the reparaçons done at Styfkye since Christmas last so the same excede not iij<sup>l</sup>. vj. viij.

2. Itm̃ he is also to sell the lent corne rysing between this and Michmas next of the ground bought of Barker.

3. Itm̃ he is also to sell the lxxxxvj<sup>com</sup> v pecks of barley remayning in Mounford's hands to be sold to my use to the best advantage and that as shortly as conveniently it maye.

4. Itm̃ he is also to se to the sale of xx<sup>com</sup> v bushells of mystelyn remaining in Mounford's hands at the best pryce and w<sup>th</sup> as much spede as he canne.

5. Itm̃ he is also to call upon Mounford for the sale of M.M.M<sup>li</sup>. hoppes vj<sup>l</sup>. of Towe xij barrells of Tarre vj barr. of fisseshe and xij barrells of pytch, the rates and pryces whereof as they were bowght in Flaunders were delyvered to hym in a note at the wrighting of theise Instrucçons.

6. Itm̃ he is also to treat with Raines and his sureties for the som of vj<sup>xx</sup> x<sup>l</sup> due at Michal and our La. daye laste for the rent of Styfkey and after the money receyved (and not a prt yf it maye be) to treat with him also howe I shall be answered of the rent from hense forthe. And that I am content uppon good assuraunce that eyther their sureties or any other whom they shall pcure shall enjoy the yeres of his Lease observyng the covenants contayned in the same.

7. Itm̃ that such money as he shall receyve of them he cause it to be sent uppe by my sonne Wyndham, the beggynyng of the next tearme as before, yf he can get a suer

messenger & if he shall fynde that they will not paye this money Then is he to cause processe to be served upon them. Itm I have agreed that the vj trees in Fulmeston Wood shal be employed abowght the howses at Styfkey or abowght the making of a milne there.

Itm I have agreed that xx<sup>s</sup>. shall be given to the towneshipp of Styfkey in the way of benevolence for the relief of the towne.

Bacon.

Marchandyzes bowght by John Mounford in Flanders,  
viz. :—

for m <sup>li</sup> .m <sup>li</sup> .m <sup>li</sup> . hoppes bowght at	xxiiij <sup>s</sup> . a	
c <sup>wt</sup> . beside custome . . . . .	xxxxiiij <sup>l</sup> .	x <sup>s</sup> .
for vj <sup>l</sup> . towe to make fyshernette at		
xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> . a li. . . . .		x <sup>l</sup> .
for xij barrells of tarre at viij <sup>s</sup> . a barrell .		iiij <sup>l</sup> . xvj <sup>s</sup> .
for vj barrells of Fishe at xvj <sup>s</sup> . the		
barrell . . . . .		iiij <sup>l</sup> . xvj <sup>s</sup> .
for xij barrells of pytche at x <sup>s</sup> . a barr <sup>l</sup> . .		vj <sup>l</sup> .

Suma LX<sup>l</sup>. ij<sup>s</sup>.

There can, I apprehend, be no doubt that this instruction emanated from the Lord Keeper, and was signed by him, and it would appear from it that in 1574 Nathaniell Bacon acted in his father's behalf in the management of his estate at Stiffkey.

The Lord Keeper died in the year 1579, and Nathaniell succeeded him in the ownership of the Stiffkey estate and was appointed one of the justices of the peace for the county.

Three years later, under the hand of another justice, Sir William Butte of Thornage (who was Sheriff of the county in 1563), the following warrant was addressed to



The complaint of the poore inhabytants of Althroppe for reformation of divers iniuries and wronges w<sup>ch</sup> course They were directed by the Right Wor<sup>ll</sup> Sir Nathaniell Bacon, Knight.

In most humble manner complayneing unto your good worships wee the poore inhabitants of Althroppe doe praye a redresse of these manifold open iniuries and wronges done unto us whose names are hereunder written by one Wittm Dye of the same towne.

ffirst the unjust delay in detayneing of an order set downe in writeing by the Right Wor<sup>ll</sup> Sir Nathaniell Bacon Knight for the equall and indifferent rayteinge of all bills and taxations which should be att any tyme layd amongst us, w<sup>ch</sup> wryteinge he now flattlye denyeth to have, seekeing to suppress the same, so as for want of the good direction therein contayned we are by the said Dye continually oppressed in the collecting and gathering of all towne chardges. Secondly the abuse in surcharging of our small comon with his sheep to the extreame starving of all our great cattell against all coullour of law equity or reason. Thirdly he keepeth up fences against our comon but purposely layeth open his home yardes and other grounds so as our Cattell going upon our comon doe daylie against our wills run into this daunger, and that only through his owne default, when they are so hunted and beaten, bayled and otherwise abused, as is incredible that any Christian should offer the like unto dum beasts, and intollorable for us to endure. ffourthly whereas many of his growndes lay open heretofore, for the maintenance of his fold course, he hath now inclosed the moste parte of them and keepeth them severall to himself all the yeare and yett notwithstanding doth mantayne his full number of sheepe as ever he did before to our utter undoing yf it be not redressed. ffiftlye he breaketh up other mens severall

grownde for the more freer passage and ease of his sheepe, and as it is well to be proved, even att this tyme doth drive over their new sowen winter corne and into their home yards and Orchards, eatinge spoylinge and breaking downe their new sett grists and plants and saieth he will doe it for that he knoweth that wee, your poore orators, want abillity to contend with him at the comon law, and further doth animate and incourage his soones and servants to beate and abuse us his poore neighbours affirming openly in threatning and menacing sort, that he shall and will breake our hart stringes whereof we as poore subiects doe by your wor: good meanes crave redresse, before any further inconvenience doe come, and wee your poore iniured neighbours will not faile to praye for the prosperous continuance of our gracious Sovereigne his good and wholesome lawes, and the good health and wellfare of all you his Maties Justices longe to continue.

Henry Green Wyſſm Ellis and George Blackburne  
and Edmund Ellis.

I have not had the opportunity of ascertaining who William Dye was. From the representation of those among whom he lived it would seem that he was of the number of those who in all ages, under the suns of India and the fogs of Britain, have alike made themselves hated and notorious by "grinding the faces of the poor," and yet, who shall say? In the days of Elizabeth great changes were working both in the laws relating to property and in the value of property itself, and many a complaint may have arisen out of the unwillingness of the stubborn English mind to recognize alterations which the progress of society, the changes in the law, and the very necessities of the times had rendered inevitable.

Possibly Dye was overseer of the parish, an individual who, down to my own early days, was always an object

of dislike and suspicion to his lesser rate-paying neighbours. I recall a conversation, now quite half a century old, between my father and his wood-reeve, John Card. The wood-reeve was very old, full of prejudice, but the master of a world of local wisdom, gathered partly from tradition and partly from observation, and he represented to his employer that as an active magistrate he should interfere to prevent the overseer from making so good a thing of his office, and to protect the poor from his extortions. Thereupon ensued a long discussion, my father trying to persuade Card that the office of overseer was an honorary one, Card maintaining that it was against nature and precedent that men should spend time on other people's business and not be paid for it. At length, being unable decently to continue the controversy, he ended it by saying "Well, Sir, I suppose you do know best, but I never knew an overseer who hadn't a new pair of jack boots before he had been a month appointed!" A pair of jack boots in those days, when Sussex was known as "Mudshire," was the finishing stroke to the dandy's toilette among the farmers and yeomen.

Be it however as it may, there is no doubt the introduction of the Poor Law of Elizabeth must have caused much discontent among those who were called upon to contribute to its burden.

There had been legislation on the subject of the relief of the poor from an early date, but it does not appear to have been of a very exacting kind; it imposed no heavy burthen, and caused, as far as we can trace, no special discontent.

Doubtless as population increased the burthen of the poor became a severer tax upon those who were better off, but the principal almsgivers were the great religious foundations which were scattered far and wide over the land.

The zeal which inspired the monks of old had indeed

died out: the active missionary work of the Church was no longer in their hands. The shrine was duly decked; the offices of religion were celebrated with seemly and decorous regularity; but the enthusiastic faith which animated founders and martyrs existed no more, or existed only in a few stern hearts which mourned in silence the decay of ancient piety, and mourned in vain.

The monasteries had ceased to justify their own existence by the work their brethren performed. The religious bodies had become great landowners: their far-reaching possessions extended on every side, and the missionaries had risen or sunk into country gentlemen. The lord abbot was a Peer of Parliament, the prior kept his hawks and hounds, and was counted among the territorial magnates of his district, and the canons and monks led easy lives and beguiled their hours with chess and other mundane follies.

The people, alive to sincerity, and honouring zeal even where it is misplaced, no longer bent in humble credulity before abbot, and prior, and monk. It was not simply that heretics had arisen in the Church, who had tried to win them from her creed; it was that within the very folds of the Church eager and earnest men were struggling for the faith; men vowed to poverty, men who mixed among and sympathized with the multitude, and whose lives of rigor and self-sacrifice put to shame the splendour and worldliness of monastery and shrine.

The monasteries were suppressed, and the immediate result was that a flood of pauperism was let loose upon the land. It was met in the unyielding spirit of Henry VIII. by penal legislation. Soon, however, it became clear that the evil could not be so stemmed; that there was a great mass of poverty to be dealt with and provided for; and if it were neglected that its writhings might endanger social order and the property of the rich.

This is not the occasion on which to trace the history of the Poor Law, and it is sufficient to say in general terms that the tendency of legislation in the latter days of Elizabeth was to regard poverty more as a misfortune and less as a crime. In 1562 for the first time payments to the relief of the poor were made compulsory. It was, it is true, a feeble enactment, surrounded by difficulties, and easy of evasion; still the principle was laid down, and has never since been abandoned.

Two great measures on this subject were passed in 1597 and 1601, and under these Acts overseers were appointed who were to raise by taxation of every inhabitant and occupier in their parish such sums of money as they should see fit, for the purpose of setting people to work who were unemployed: for the purchase of a stock of flax, hemp, wool, thread, and other articles for them to work on; and for the relief of such as by reason of infirmities or age were unable to work.

If Dye were overseer he would have had very ample scope for favouritism and oppression. There appears to be nothing in the nature of a "rating value" on which assessments were to be levied, and beyond an appeal to the justices or the great man of the district there was no supervision by which the conduct of the overseers could be controlled. Dye, therefore, may have unduly rated his neighbours and excused himself from all contributions to the poor-rate. It is on record in a south of England parish that sums put down as "casual relief" by an overseer under the old poor law were really small donations he presented to himself out of the public purse, and perhaps Mr. Dye was the unconscious precursor of that south-Saxon worthy.

The complaint on the subject of the common leads to the inference that Dye was lord of the manor. As far back as the reign of Henry III., under the Statute of



Merton, lords were authorized to enclose the wastes of the manor, provided they left sufficient land uninclosed to satisfy the wants of the commoners. As it became more valuable and population increased, it was natural that the lords should covet land which if brought into tillage, or even into improved pasture, might be of considerable value to the owner. Accordingly there are many instances of disputes between the lord and the commoners, turning on the question of whether the inclosures which were made on all sides were such as were justified by law.

The tendency of agriculture, too, at this date was to develope grazing and the keep of stock, and to discourage tillage, and in such a period the commoners would naturally be jealous of their rights, as both they and the lord would keep more stock than formerly, and thus require the use of a larger quantity of grazing ground.

There are at Raynham a long series of shepherd's accounts, from which the importance of sheep and cattle to a landowner in those times can readily be shown. And as far back as 1533, in an Act of Parliament intended to mitigate what was then considered as an evil, it is stated "that greedy and covetous persons keep such great portions of the land from the occupying of the poor husbandman, and use it in pasture and not in tillage, so great is the profit that cometh of sheep, some having 24,000, some 20,000, some 10,000, some 6000, some 5000, and some more and some less."

Very probably Mr. Dye was "a greedy and covetous person," whose only thought was the consolidation and extension of his property, no matter who suffered from it; and it may be that one by one he bought up the smaller men, who could not contend with him, and destroyed those common rights which have sometimes been regarded as the most precious inheritance of the poor.

And now I take leave of this oppressor of his neighbours,

for his acts of brutality to "dum beasts" calls for no comment. One can but regret that in the time of James I. there was no society in existence which took them under their protection. In acts of brutality human nature seems the same whether in the seventeenth or nineteenth century.

The inhabitants of Wells, Norfolk, thus petitioned Sir Nathaniell Bacon and one of his colleagues on the magisterial bench.

To the Right w<sup>r</sup>shypp<sup>l</sup> Sir Nathaniell Bacon Knight  
and Xtopher Calthorpe Esqre. twoe of his Matys  
Justices of the peace in this countie of Norff<sup>k</sup> the  
inhabitants of Wells do wish all psperitie.

Forasmuch as it hath pleased your good wo: to consider the greate inconveniance o<sup>r</sup> towne hath susteyned a long tyme by the multitude of ale howses and for redresse thereto yo<sup>r</sup> wo: hath resolved beside o<sup>r</sup> twoe Innes to pmit no more but three Ale howses hereafter yo<sup>r</sup> wo: certifies us also that you have suppressed Wifm Willson, Wifm Curtis, and Thomas Bunting and doe wille us to make it known unto yo<sup>r</sup> wo: which of the reste in o<sup>r</sup> jugement are fittest to be continued. We doe render unto yr: wo: humble and harty thanks for yo<sup>r</sup> care of o<sup>r</sup> good and doe humbly request yo<sup>r</sup> wo: to be still carefull for us and pticularly on this point to remain o<sup>r</sup> constant w<sup>r</sup>shpp<sup>l</sup> friendes that we maye have no more ale howses than nede require. If soe itt maye please yo<sup>r</sup> wo: we w<sup>th</sup> ge<sup>n</sup>ll and uniform consent doe think that twoe ale howses beside o<sup>r</sup> twoe Innes are sufficient and that David Boot and Willm Micklefield are the metest to kepe the same and wish hartely that all the reste maye be suppressed w<sup>th</sup> whome also if we shall finde any looseness in their place we doe vowe to inform yo<sup>r</sup> wo: that they may be reformed or

changed att: yo<sup>r</sup> wo: pleasure thus w<sup>th</sup> o<sup>r</sup> hartie praiers  
to God for yo<sup>r</sup> wo: welfare we rest

Yo<sup>r</sup> w<sup>r</sup>shipps att command the inhabitants of Wells.

Clement Boul<sup>t</sup>.

James Spottiswōd.

Robert Toff.

Rob<sup>t</sup>. Money.

Henrye Doult<sup>a</sup>.

Henrye Conglan.

Robt. Leech.

Robt. Magnus.

Ab<sup>m</sup>. Gouldsmith.

John Chamberlin.

Will. Congtom.

Stephen Feake.

Richard Conghau.

The early legislation upon this subject is quaint and amusing. The paternal principles of government which were so much contemned two centuries later, were in full vigour then. Some of the restrictions on inebriety (men called it "tippling" when they framed Acts of Parliament for Tudors and for Stuarts) were marked with a puritanic severity which frowned down vice and punished it, while others show a more catholic spirit, and seem disposed, under certain restrictions, to make terms with evil.

By an Act passed in 5th Edward VI., the justices of the peace had power "to put away common selling of ale and beer in common alehouses and tippling houses where they shall think meet." All future keepers of such houses were to "be thereunto admitted in the open sessions of the peace, or else by two justices of the peace," who were to take bond and surety against the using of unlawful games, as also for the maintenance of good order.

The succeeding reigns of Mary and Elizabeth are marked by no legislation on this subject, but in the very first year of James I. an enactment was passed which imposed



a fine of 10s. on any innkeeper, victualler, or alehouse keeper who permitted any of his neighbours "to remain drinking or tipling in his house." This enactment, strictly interpreted, might have led to considerable inconvenience, so it was followed by an exception in favour of the following classes. "Such as shall be invited by any traveller and shall accompany him only during his necessary abode there." The labouring and handicraft men in towns and cities were permitted on usual working days to spend "one hour at dinner-time to take their diet in an alehouse." And an exception was also made in favour of workmen who for the time being lodged and victualled in any inn.

The Act imposes a fine of 20s. on any innkeeper who should sell less than one full ale quart of the best beer or ale for a penny, and of the small two quarts for a penny, and these fines were to go to the use of the poor of the parish. Legislation was very active on these subjects during this period, for shortly afterwards a fine of 5s. was imposed on every person who should be convicted of being drunk, and if he repeated the offence he was to give sureties for his good behaviour in future. Another offence punished by fine, and in default of payment by the stocks, was the remaining drinking or tippling in any alehouse or inn. These provisions were enforceable by the justices in petty sessions, so that their authority was practically all powerful.

The legislation on the subject of cottages varied greatly at different times. In 1589 an Act was passed under which it seems probable that the following petition was presented. It commences by stating that great inconveniences arose from the erection of "great numbers and multitudes of cottages," and prohibits their erection unless four acres of land is attached to each, "to be continually occupied and manured therewith." It also provides that not more than one family shall reside in a cottage, and

concludes by exempting from the law (among others) "any cottage to be made which for any just respect upon complaint to the Justice of Assize at the Assizes, or to the Justices of the Peace at the Quarter Sessions shall by their order entred in open Assizes or Quarter Sessions, be decreed to continue for habitation for and during so long time only as by such Decree shall be tolerated and limited."

It seems probable that under this Act power was given to Barneby to build a cottage on some waste ground, but that the conditions of the license not being complied with, the cottage was subsequently pulled down. This petition is therefore an application for the renewal of the permission, subject to such conditions as the circumstances of the case required.

In most humble manner shewethe unto y<sup>r</sup> good worshippe the inhabitants of the parrishe of Beston in the behalfe of one poore man Bartholemewie Barnebye that whereas wee together with him were s<sup>u</sup>ties unto yo<sup>r</sup> good wor: for the erection of a cottage for the sayd Barnebye for w<sup>ch</sup> we acknowledge ou<sup>r</sup>selves much bound unto yo<sup>r</sup> wor: notwithstanding the cottage being buylt by this Barnebye, was restrayned to be a dwelling house by the Justices at o<sup>r</sup> Sessions holden at Beccles, through complaynt made by one Dawson, who was and is the poore mans heavye adversarye, unlesse it would please y<sup>r</sup> good wo: to certifie Sir Henrye Gaudye Knight (for that is his wor: desier) under y<sup>r</sup> hand and seale, that you doe give full consent, that it maye stand in another place uppon the same waste peece of grownde, being taken downe in pt, or all, to satisfie the lawe, w<sup>ch</sup> being granted, Sir Henrye Gaudye Knight do pmise so to ratifie, as it shall stand a dwelling howse for the poore man, notwithstanding his adversaries malignitye. This therefore we most earnestlye



intreate at yo<sup>r</sup> wor: hands in the poore mans behalfe, w<sup>ch</sup>  
that we may obtayne, we and he shal be still bound to  
praye for yo<sup>r</sup> wor: long and happy lyfe.

Yo<sup>r</sup> worshippes bound in all dutye

G. King, clar.

Francis Tayler.

Henrie Bulliant.

John Pledger, Jun<sup>r</sup>.

John F . . .

Mark Harman.

Robert Smyth.

To the Right Worshipfull

Anthony Bulliant.

Sir Nathaniel Bacon Knight.

Francis Evrye.

The two following letters possess no historical value, but every side light that can be thrown on the manners and customs of our ancestors has an interest of its own, and the price of a cast of hawks and the use of a drag-net are worth noting in connection with the more serious duties of a country gentleman, more than two centuries and a half ago.

In the time of Henry VII. it was enacted that no person should take on his own ground the eggs of any falcon, gosshawk, paners or swans, out of the nest, under pain of imprisonment for a year and a day, and fine at the king's will. And no man should bear any hawk of the breed of England called a nyesse, gosshawk, cassel, laner, laneret, or faulcon, upon pain of forfeiture of his hawk to the king. All persons bringing hawks from beyond seas were to bring a certificate of the fact from the custom-house where they were landed, and the disturbance or injury of these birds was punishable by fine recoverable before the magistrates.

This legislation, repulsive as it may seem to a modern sportsman, was in fact a relaxation of laws previously in force. In the time of Edward III. the finder of a hawk had to deliver him to the sheriff, the latter functionary

had to proclaim the fact through all the "good towns" in the county, and finally, if the wanderer was not claimed, the sheriff was to keep it, making compensation to the finder for his honesty and his luck. If, however, the finder concealed the bird instead of rendering it up, he suffered two years' imprisonment, and a fine which could only be commuted by a prolonged incarceration; and by another enactment in the same reign the stealing a hawk was converted into a felony.

Good Sir,—Dawes hath importuned me to wright extempore what I remembered or conceived y<sup>e</sup> day of ower meeting. I was the rather encouraged for that he told me yt S<sup>r</sup> Henry Gawdy tould him he would subscribe to what you and I did herein, you also wished my noates of remembrances.

For these reasons I determyned to collect, but not so confusedly as this prevayling poore man hath enforced me rather than by delay to grieve him w<sup>th</sup> a suspected denial.

However seing I meane well, I conceal them as misshapen to your ordering and when you have corrected and added bouth the form and substance I will desier to see and approve it. I have been earnest with Dawes to returne us these noats because under my hande.

I kept promise with S<sup>r</sup> Henry Gawdy for his Hawkes. Thei came by Everards sonne (who went w<sup>th</sup> them) upon friday night last 8 Jerfawcon and a cast of Jerkin unto ye widowes howse to Cromer, whereof upo<sup>n</sup> Saterdag he had word by my message and hath bought for £12. 5s (as my man telleth me) a Jerkin and two Jerfawcons. Ye poore widowe selleth them reasonably if you please to buy. Sterne died after he had layd sick 7 or 8 weeks and not otherwise, y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> he had was seased upo<sup>n</sup> for his expenses, and but he was by his comiss<sup>n</sup> fownd to be for the king

ye Hawks also had bin stayed, such cuñing ye Dutch takers show to ingross that coñmodity.

Thus comitting you to God's good grace and p̃tection I rest yours to my small power assuredly.

Austin Palgrave.

Barningh̃m

27 of Aug. 1609.

Right woripp<sup>n</sup>, according as my Cosin Marget hath in her l̃fe to me one you<sup>r</sup> behalfe required I have attempted w<sup>th</sup> M<sup>rs</sup> Gallard for her draggnet which she is very willing to lend you for a tyme so as it maye stand w<sup>th</sup> you<sup>r</sup> pleazure to have w<sup>th</sup>all him that haith the custodye thereof, which is one Wiffm Pickerell of Crom<sup>r</sup> a pore man that for small consideraçõn will not onely bring it, but shew any (that it shall please you to appoint in that buisinis) he maie have to deale w<sup>th</sup>all. Thus . . . . . expecting youre awnswer herein I humblie take my leave of you this 14 of September 1608 resting your worpp at all times to command.

Thomas Baxter.

A much more solemn and serious matter is opened up in the following representation made in all form by the lord and steward of a manor to Sir Nathaniell as the avenger of insulted law.

Right worshipfull Sir: So it is John Colffer of Briston beinge yesterday at a Courte Leete there houlden for that manour chosen by geñall consent of all the Leeters twelve in number for one of the Constables there this yeare, and beinge required and charged in his Ma<sup>ties</sup> name to take his othe accordinglye the saide Colffer in contempt of that Jurisdiccon and in evill example of all the then and there tenn<sup>ts</sup> mor then thirty, did not only depart that Courte

disdainefully without licence but utterlye refused to beare that office, so imposed uppon him. And bycause inferior authorities ought not to be made contemptible and elusorye in publique affayres, but hath been supported and assisted alwaies by supiour powers they in their grave wisdomes and censures reprouvinge suche scornors and forcinge them to conformitie. We your dutifull supplicants lord and Steward of the Jurisdiccon aforesaide do beseeche vestrū brachiū implorando your assistance to compell by your supiour power the said Colffer to take uppon him the said office and to be sworn thereunto. This our humble request we comēd and comit to your grave consideracon and yours, and your good ladies helthe and happinies to the almightyes ptecōn.

Your dutifull suppliants

To the right worshipp<sup>l</sup>

Jo : Hunt.

S<sup>r</sup> Nathaniell Bacon Knight

John . . . .

att Stifkey this be delivèd with speed.

The office of constable was in old time imposed on almost every class of society. At the court leet the jury nominated the persons they thought best fitted for the office, and from their choice there was no appeal. True there were some persons who were exempt by reason of the dignity of their office, such as justices and clergy; some too were excepted because their appointment was ill calculated to serve the ends of justice, such as madmen, idiots, the decrepit, and the very poor. Physicians were too useful to be thus employed, and for some reason which, though I can surmise, I cannot authoritatively pronounce upon, lawyers and attornies were subject to a similar disqualification.

No one had a right to refuse to accept this important public trust, and doubtless the steward and jury were scandalized when Mr. John Colffer, instead of accepting the office, in contempt of their jurisdiction disdainfully walked

away. The scene among the fathers of the village must have been worthy of Wilkie or Frith. The offended dignity of lord and steward, the dumb amazement of the jury, the vociferous party feeling of the thirty by-standers, would have formed a worthy subject for the pencil of a great artist. Then a little later the lord and his colleague sat down in the public-house, over possibly a tankard of spiced ale, and with austere countenances indited their appeal to the justice, winding up with commending Sir Nathaniell to the protection of the Almighty, and by way of conciliating him (Sir Nathaniell at least) included Lady Bacon in their prayer. Having with solemn regularity completed their well-written letter, sealed and despatched it to the squire in the neighbourhood, they might well jog home to their supper, feeling they had done all that loyal subjects could do to uphold the dignity of their sovereign and the noble institution of the court leet.

The portentous letter arrives. Sir Nathaniell takes down his books and consults them. The law is clear. If the constable elect were present at the court leet and refused to serve, the steward might fine him, but perhaps in this instance the action of the steward was not sufficiently prompt, and the constable elect may have disdainfully walked away, ere the penalties of the law fell on his head. If such were the case Sir Nathaniell would find himself in a legal difficulty, and if he knew no more of law than some county magistrates do at the present day, would probably send for the clerk. That worthy would thereupon take horse from Holt, from Fakenham, or from Blakeney, as the case might be, and wend his way over hill, through valley, and across the common and waste land, till by the waters of the Stiffkey river he came to the manor-house by its side, which Sir Nathaniell and his father the Lord Keeper had lately built.

Stiffkey, even in its ruined and desolate old age, is a



fair and beautiful wreck; but in the days of its glory, when tower and hall were perfect, when the garden glowed with summer flowers, when the stately terraces, adorned with statue and fountain, were all perfect; when the mighty oaks reared their heads beside it; when its courtyards were thronged with a retinue of servants and retainers; and the merry voices of children mingled with the graver accents of old age; then indeed Stiffkey must have been a type of the stately manor-houses of old England.

Ushered into the presence of the worshipful Sir Nathaniell, the clerk and the justice take counsel on the case. They find no summary jurisdiction is vested in them, and that all that can be done is to indict the defaulter and bind him over to appear at sessions or assizes to answer for his delinquency.

# The Condition of the Archdeaconry of Norwich in 1603.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. AUGUSTUS JESSOPP, D.D.

DEANERY OF SPARHAM.

[Continued from p. 49.]

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-Beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Inappropriations, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
ALDERFORDE . . Robert Rendall, Rector.	20	None.	None.	£4. 6s. 8d.	The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Norwich.
BRANDESTON . . Christopher Sanckye, Rector.	35	Do.	Do.	£7. 12s.	The Master and Fellows of Mary Magdalene College, Cambridge.
BELAUGH . . . Elias Ryz, Curate.	50	Do.	Do.	Rectory inappropriate to Mr. Benedicke Barker; not en- dowed with a vicarage; Curate's stipend £8.	(i) John Hunt, LL.D. (ii) Roger Bullwer.
THURNINGE (i) . GEISTWEIGHT (ii) Simon Tompson, Rector of (i) and Vicar of (ii)	80 80	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Three-quarters of a mile apart; union; no degree. Geistweight is a parsonage inappropriate to Mr. Roger Bullwer; endowed with a vicarage.	

See Winterton, in decanat. Flegg.				
REIFFHAM ST. MARY. Anthony Maxie, Rec- tor, B.D.	150	None.	None.	Sir John Townsend, Knt.
SALL . . . . Richard Wrathall, Rector.	100	Do.	Do.	Mrs. Jane Allington.
SPARHAM . . . . Richard Borne, Rect.	40 50	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	(i) George Grime. (ii) Thomas Hunt.
TWYFORD (i) . . . GEISTE (ii) . . . Henry Hilton, Rec- tor of (i) and Vicar of (ii)	140	One man does not receive.	Holds two benefices by union ; half a mile apart ; is a B.A. Geist is inappropriate to Thomas Hunt of London, and endowed with a vicar- age. (i) £4. 19s. 11½d. (ii) £5. 10s. 5d.	Anthony Brown.
ELSINGE . . . . William Smyth, Rector.	220	None.	No degree; value £11.	John Denny.
LINGE . . . . Richard Grange, Rector.	120	Do.	Is a Master of Arts; no value stated.	Thomas Hunt.
BYNTRE . . . . Edmund Ryx, Curate.				

# The Condition of the Archdeaconry of Norwich in 1603.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. AUGUSTUS JESSOPP, D.D.

DEANERY OF SPARHAM.

[Continued from p. 49.]

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
ALDERFORDE . . . Robert Rendall, Rector.	20	None.	None.	£4. 6s. 8d.	The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Norwich.
BRANDESTON . . . Christopher Sanckye, Rector.	35	Do.	Do.	£7. 12s.	The Master and Fellows of Mary Magdalene College, Cambridge.
BELAUGH . . . Elias Ryx, Curate.	50	Do.	Do.	Rectory inappropriate to Mr. Benedicke Barker; not en- dowed with a vicarage; Curate's stipend £8.	(i) John Hunt, LL.D. (ii) Roger Bullwer.
THURNINGE (i) . . . GEISTWEIGHT (ii) Simon Tompson, Rector of (i) and Vicar of (ii)	80 80	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Three-quarters of a mile apart; union; no degree. Geistweight is a parsonage inappropriate to Mr. Roger Bullwer; endowed with a vicarage. (i) £7. (ii) £5. 10s.	

BLAKY. Anthony Maxie, Rec- tor, B.D.	150	None.	None.	£12. 9s. 7d.	Sir John Townsend, Knt.
SAILL. . . . . Richard Wrathall, Rector.	100	Do.	Do.	£9. 18s.	Mrs. Jane Allington.
SPARHAM . . . . Richard Borne, Rect.	40 50	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Holds two benefices by union ; half a mile apart ; is a B.A. Geist is inappropriate to Thomas Hunt of London, and endowed with a vicar- age. (i) £4. 19s. 11½d. (ii) £5. 10s. 5d.	(i) George Grime. (ii) Thomas Hunt.
ELSINGE . . . . William Smyth, Rector.	140	One man does not receive.		£5. 11s. 8d.	Anthony Brown.
LINGE . . . . . Richard Grange, Rector.	220	None.	None.	No degree ; value £11.	John Denny.
BYNTRE . . . . . Edmund Rvx. Curate.	120	Do.	Do.	Is a Master of Arts ; no value stated.	Thomas Hunt.



Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distances apart of Benefices. Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
BILLINGFORD . . William Armitage, Rector.	80	None.	None.	Is a Master of Arts. £7. 10s.	Thomas Oursby. [Query, Thomas Curson?]
BAWDESWELL (i) . FOXLEY (ii) . . . Gregory Grange, Rector.	90 60	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Qualified by union from the Bishop of Norwich. (i) £7. (ii) £6. 13s. 4d.	Mrs. Jane Allington of both.
WITCHINGHAM ST. FAITH (i) . . . Do. ST. MARY (ii) . Edward Muslebrooke, Rector of (i) and Vicar of (ii)	20 60	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Is a Master of Arts and qualified by the Bishop of Norwich; half a mile apart. (i) £5. 10s. (ii) £4. 17s. 11d. The parsonage of St. Mary is impropriate to St. Mary's College, Oxford, otherwise called New College, and is endowed with a vicarage.	
THIMBLETHORPE (i) HECKFORD cum WHITWELL (ii) Rob. Lambkyn, Rect.	60 240	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	M.A. Cambridge, and quali- fied by the Bishop of Norwich; two miles apart. (i) £4. 2s. 8d. (ii) £14. 5s. 10d. The vicarage of Whitwell belongeth to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.	Thomas Hunt of London is patron of both.

RECTOR.					VIRGUE OF A LEASE FROM "Christ's College in Oxford."
WESTON (i) and MORION (ii) . . . Christopher England, Rector.	140 42	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Qualified by the broad seal of England; is a Master of Arts and Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester; quarter of a mile apart. (i) £8. 18s. (ii) £3. 18s.	(i) New College, Oxford. (ii) Thomas Southwell.
RINGLAND (i) . . . BURNHAM DEB- DALE (ii) . . . George Burton, Vicar of (i) and Rector of (ii).	120 60	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Qualified by union of the Bishop of Norwich; is a Bachelor of Arts; ten miles apart; Ringland is a par- sonage endowed with a vicarage, and is inappropriate to Firman Neave by a lease from the King. (i) £3. 6s. 8d. (ii) £10.	(i) The King. (ii) Thomas Southwell.
HEVERLAND . . . John Bottrell, Vicar.	110	Do.	Do.	Is a Master of Arts; impro- pate to Thomas Hunt of London; endowed with a vicarage. He payeth this respondent four marks per annum. £4. 11s.	Bishop of Norwich nomi- nates, and Thomas Hirne presents.

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
SWANNINGTON (i) WOODALLINGE (ii) John Turner, Rector of (i) and Vicar of (ii).	130 209	None. Do.	None. Do.	Qualified by the Archbishop of Canterbury; is a Bachelor of Laws. Four miles apart. Woodallinge is an impropriation, endowed with a vicarage. (i) £6. 11s. 5½d. (ii) £8. 8s. 4d.	The Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall are patrons of both.
FOULSHAM and BYNTRE. Rich. Hunt, Rector, non comp. nec examinatur.					
DEANERY OF BRECCLES.					
MARTEN . . . . John Cross, Rector.	50	None.	None.	Is a Bachelor of Arts. £6. 5s.	Wm. Gane.
CARBROKE . . . Stephen Bowgon, Vicar.	280	Do.	Do.	No degree; inappropriate to Lady Sowthwell of Woodrising; £8.	Lady Sowthwell.
CASTON (i) . . .	120	One man and two women.	One man and two women.	Is a Bachelor of Divinity; two benefices; one mile and a half apart. (i) £6. 19s. 2d.	(i) Mrs. Barny, widow. (ii) The feoffees of the late Earl of Arundel.

STOWBEDON. Christopher Sutton, Rector.	70 70	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	One mile apart; qualified by union from the Bishop of Norwich. (i) £4. 19s. 4d. (ii) £4. 0s. 8½d. The Rectory of Stowbedon is impropriate, and endowed with the vicarage.	"This respondent is pa- tron of both the sayd livings."
SAHAM TONY . . . John Estmond, LL.D., Rector.	200	Do.	Do.	£21. 14s. 6d.	The Warden and Scho- lars of St. Mary's Coll., Oxford.
ASSHILL. . . . Richard Betts, Rect.	140	Do.	Do.	£19. 13s. 6½d.	Henry Bedingfield, Ward to the King's Majesty.
WATTON (i) . . . THREXTON (ii) . . Hugh Turner, Vicar.	160 24	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Two benefices, one mile apart, united by the Bishop of Norwich; no degree. Rec- tory of Watton impropriate; endowed with the vicarage. (i) £6. 16s. 7½d. (ii) £7. 4s. 9½d.	(i) This respondent. (ii) Bishop of Norwich.

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
GRISTON . . . Lancelot Gryffen, Vicar.	120	None.	None.	The rectory is inappropriate to the Bishop of Ely; endowed with vicarage. £7. 8s. 9d.	The King.
THOMPSON . . . The same Lancelot Gryffen, Curate.	120	Do.	Do.	Improper to Robt. Futter; not endowed with any vicarage; curate's stipend £5 per annum.	Lady Southwell.
SCOULTON . . . John Kyrby, Rect.	150	Do.	Do.	£10. 4s. 2d.	
OVINGTON . . . Henry Rise, Rector.	70	Do.	Do.	£7. 3s. 6d.	Thomas Lingwood of Ovington and Robert Wightman of Middleham, Yeoman, are patrons.
TOTTINGTON . . . Rob. Gittinge, Vicar.	60	Do.	Do.	No degree. The parsonage is inappropriate to Lady Southwell; endowed with the vicarage. £6. 13s. 9½d.	Lady Southwell.
BRECCLES (i) . . . ROCKLAND AND- REW (ii) in Arch.	52 36	One man and two women. None.	None.	Holds two benefices, united by the Bishop of Norwich; one mile apart; has no	(i) Sir Robert Gardiner. (ii) Mr. Holdich of Raynham.



ELLINGHAM PAR- VA. Robert Evat, Rector. Non comput nec examinatur. Est homo infirmus. <i>Postea examinatur dicit ut sequitur.</i>	63	Do.	One man and one woman.	Knt.; endowed with a vicar- age.  £7. 1s. 8d.	Mr. Flynt.
DEANERY OF TAVERHAM.					
RACKHEATH . . . Edw. Parrish, Rector.	50	None.	None.	£6. 13s. 4d.	John [query, Thomas?] Pettus of Norwich.
FRETENHAM . . . Richard Woods, Rector.	80	Do.	Do.	£10.	William Pecke.
TAVERHAM . . . Roger Hincks, Rector.	108	Do.	Do.	£8. 6s. 3d.	Bishop of Norwich.

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
SPROWSTON (i) cum BEESTON (ii) William Inman, Curate.	100	Six persons do not receive.		Parsonage of Sprowston impropriate in the possession of Sir Miles Corbett, Knt., not endowed with any vicarage; this respondent receiveeth for his stipend £6 per annum. The church of Beeston is profaned, it is a parsonage valued £3. 6s. 8d., and has been of long time void. He serves two cures, Sprowston and St. Mary's in Norwich; one mile and a half.	(ii) Unknown.
ATTLEBRIGG (i) FELTHORPE (ii) Edward Roberts, Vicar of (i) and Rector of (ii)	26 90	None. One man does not receive.	None.	Holds two benefices, one mile apart; qualified by a real union; is a Bac. of Arts. Attlebrigg is impropriate, and endowed with a vicarage, which is valued at £4. 8s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., Felthorpe is valued at £4.	(i) Dean and Chapter of Norwich. (ii) Bishop of Norwich.
MEOPHAM and SALLOWES. Robert Booth, Vicar.	80 in both.	None.	None.	Holds two vicarages, three-quarters of a mile apart, united together; has no decree: rectories impropriate.	Sir Miles Corbett, of both.

x.]	SPIXFORD (i) and HORSHAM FIDES (ii) John Hicklinge, Rector of (i) and Curate of (ii).	27 300	None. One woman does not receive.	£7. 17s. 1d.	Leonard Maxer.
z	DRAYTON (i) . . . St. Augustine (ii) in Norwich. John Staller, Rector.	135 103	One woman recu- sant.	Holds two benefices with cure; two miles apart; is a Master of Arts, Lord Mowntwyes' [Query, <i>Mon- tagu's</i> ?] Chaplain. (i) £6. 2s. (ii) £7.	(i) Bishop of Norwich. (ii) Dean and Chapter of Norwich.
	HORSTEAD . . . Nicholas Ayland.	Gave answers in Dec. Ing- worth.			
	HORSFORTH . . . Stephen Carter, Vic.	160	None. None.	Rectory inappropriate to Sir Charles Cornwallys; en- dowed with the vicarage; valued £4. 5s. 7½d.	William Phillips of Westminster.
	CROSTWICK . . . William Atwell.	Gave answers in Deanery of Blowfield.			

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distances apart of Benefices. Inappropriations, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
HELLESDEN (i)	70	None.	None.	Holds two benefices, fourteen miles apart; qualified by his degree. (i) £12. (ii) £10. 0s. 2½d.	(i) Bishop of Norwich. (ii) Sir Thomas Lowell, Knt.
LARLINGE (ii) in Arch. Norf. Edmund Sucklinge, Professor of Theology, Rector.	80	Do.	Do.		
STANNINGALL. Mgr Linton, Rector, non compt. nec examinatur. "The incumbent is not respondent nor have been of a long time."				Ecclesia est profanata, parochiani audiunt divina in ecclesia de Horstead prædicta.	Mr. Walgraue, Armiger.
CARTON . . . William Fugill, Vic.	100	None.	None.	Rectory inappropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich; endowed with a vicarage, valued £4. 7s. 1d.	Dean and Chapter of Norwich.
CIVITAS NORWICH.					
ST. PETER DE MANCROFFE. William Wells, B.D.,	124	One woman.	One man.	The church is a donative in the hands of certain feoffees of the parish.	

ST. LAWRENCE . Richard Gammon, Curate.	120	Do.	Do.	are a donative in the hands of the City of Norwich.	He is appointed by Mr. Chancellor and the parishioners, and his stipend is 20 marks per annum, paid by the parishioners. It is a presentative and is valued £4. 13s. 9d.
ST. CLEMENT'S AD PONTM. Fulcus Roberts, Rect.	100	Do.	Do.		Robert Wood.
ST. JULIAN and ST. JOHN OF TIMBERHILL. Thomas Woodward, Rector.	80 in each.	None but such as are already in gaol.			Sir Charles Cornwallis.
ST. SIMON & JUDS. Thomas Thwaites, Rector.	Examined in Dec. Blowfield (Thorpe.)				
ST. GEORGE OF COLGATE. Christopher Allen, Curate.	100	None.	None.	It is a donative.	



Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
ST. JOHN OF MATTER MAR-KET. Richard Howlet, Curate.	120	None.	None.	It is a presentative. £7. 10s. 2d.	New College, Oxon.
ST. SWITHIN . . . Thomas Robynson, Curate.	80	Do.	Do.	He holds it by sequestration. £6. 3s. 4d.	
ST. MICHAEL AND SPINAM. Robert Grey, Curate.	120	Do.	Do.	Improperiate to the Abbey of St. Faith's. Not valued.	Sir Charles Cornwallis, Knt.
ST. ANDREW . . . Thomas Newhouse, Curate.	240	Do.	Do.	It is a donative committed to feoffees of trust within the parish.	
ST. MARTIN AND PORTAS PAL-LATH. John Whitgift, Curate.	130	Do.	Do.	Rectory improperiate to Christ Church, Norwich; not endowed with a vicarage. This respondent hath for stipend of the parishioners £8 per annum.	
ST. GILES . . .	100	Do.	Do.	St. Giles' is improperiate to	

John Lowe, Curate.	180	Do.	Do.	It is a donative belonging to Christ Church; stipend, 20 marks per annum, paid by the parishioners.	(i) Lord Dacres and Sir Wm. Cornwallis. (ii) The feoffees of the late Duke of Norfolk.
ST. MARTIN AD QUERCUM. Robert Kente, Curate.					
ST. MICHAEL AD PLACITA. Bixtley in Arch. Norf. (ii). John Holden, Rector.	120 25	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Holds two benefices; two miles apart; has no degree; is a licensed preacher. (i) £6. 10s. (ii) £5.	
ST. SALVATORIS . Martin Stebbyn, Curate.	100	Do.	Do.	Impropriate to Christ Church, Norwich; not endowed with a vicarage; stipend, £10 per annum, paid by the parishioners.	
ALL SAINTS . . . George Swan, Rect.	140	Do.	Do.	£13. 14s. 0½d.	Sir Charles Cornwallis.
SAINT EDMUND (i) Eaton (ii) in Arch. of Norfolk. John Fearnellie, Rector of (i) and Vicar of (ii).	60 200	None. One Woman.	None.	Holds two benefices; a mile apart; is a Bach. of Arts. Rector of Eaton is impropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich and endowed with the vicarage. (i) £3. 6s. 8d. (ii) not valued.	

Parish and Name of Person examined.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of Double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Improvements, Endowments, Valuations, &c.	Name of Patron.
ST. GEORGE OF TOMBLAND. Thomas Miller, Chaplain.	100	Five men and one woman do not receive.	None.	It is a donative; his stipend is £6. 13s. 4d., paid by the parishioners.	The Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.
ST. MICHAEL IN COSLANY. William Bathoe, Professor of Theology, Rector.	164	None.	None.	£13. 6s. 8d.	
ST. JOHN OF THE SEPULCHRE. Thomas Bankes, Chaplain.	140	Do.	Do.	It is a donative; stipend, £20 per annum.	
ST. MARY IN COSLANY, and SPROUSTON in Deanery of Ta- verham. William Inman, Chaplain.	100	Three persons do not receive.		It is a parsonage presentative; stipend, £8, paid by the parishioners.	Sir John Townsend, deceased, was patron.
ST. STEPHEN and ST. GREGORY. Matthew Stoneham,		No return.			

ST. PETER MON- TERGATE.	Do.	
ST. MARGARET in Westwick. John Lowe, Chaplain.	Do.	

In quorum omnium et singulorum premissorum fidem et testimonium has literas nostras certificatorias, sive hoc presens publicum Instrumentum de mandato nostro confectum, Signoque et subscriptione nostri Michaelis Peade notarii publici, actorum nostrorum scribe, signari et sigilli nostri officii appensione comuni fecimus, datum, quoad sigillationem presentium, decimo sexto die mensis Augusti anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo tertio, Regni vero excellentissimi et potentissimi in Christo principis ac domini nostri Jacobi Dei gratiâ Angliæ, Fraunciae, et Hibernia regis, fidei defensoris, anno primo, et regni sui Scotiæ tricesimo sexto.

Et Ego Michael Peade Norwicensis diocesis auctoritate sufficienti notarius, Quia premissis omnibus et singulis, dum sicut præmittitur sub annis domini et regni domini nostri regis mensibus diebus et locis predictis agebantur et fiebant, una cum prænominatis testibus presens personaliter interfui. Atque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audiri. Ideo hoc præsens, publicum instrumentum partim manu mea propria, et partim manu aliena (me interim aliunde occupato) fideliter scriptum exinde confeci subscripsi et publicavi atque in hanc publicam et auctenticam formam redegi. Signoque nomine et cognomine meis solitis et consuetis signavi in fidem et testimonium præmissorum omnium et singulorum rogatus et requisitus.

Quod vidimus testamur.

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# St. Lawrence's Well, Norwich,

AND

## Gibson's Conduit.

COMMUNICATED BY

MR. M. KNIGHTS,

FROM THE PAPERS OF THE LATE MR. A. W. MORANT, F.S.A.

---

THE late Mr. A. W. Morant, for many years Surveyor to the Norwich Corporation, made copious extracts from the Norwich Assembly Books of the sixteenth century. On leaving Norwich for Leeds he gave the MS. to Mr. M. Knights, and the following curious particulars, relative to the erection of the ornamental pump in Lower Westwick Street, and its founder, Robert Gibson, are now contributed from it to the Society's pages.

From a very early period there was an open common well for the use of the citizens a short distance from the public street; for it appears that in 1547 the Court of Mayoralty granted the parishioners of St. Laurence a lane from the high street to the well, together with the said well, on condition that they erected a door at the south end of the lane, to be kept open in the day-time and shut securely at night. Evidently there had been some serious if not fatal accident, or these conditions would not have been enjoined. It may be that these conditions were frequently disregarded, as their observance would often be inconvenient; wherefore Robert Gibson, a wealthy

resident in the parish, erected an elaborately-adorned conduit, on which he caused to be inscribed some doggrel lines recording the service he had done to his neighbours, though, as will appear, he at the same time gained some personal advantage. The lines are as follow :—

This water here caught  
In sorte as yowe se  
From a *Spring* is broughte  
Threskore Foot and thre.

Gybson hath it soughte  
From Saynt Laurens Wel  
And his charg this wrowghte  
Who now here doe dwel.

Thy ease was his coste, not smal,  
Vouchsafed wel of those  
Which thankful be his Work to se,  
And thereto be no Foes.

Robert Gibson was a beer brewer. On the 27th February, 1575, he was granted a lease of a close, parcel of the Gildencroft, for twenty-one years; and on the 11th March of the same year he was granted a lease of two other closes, parcel of the Gildencroft. Under 26th April, 19th Elizabeth (1577), it is recorded "This day it is also agreed by the consent of this assembly that Robert Gybson shall have the little entry that goeth out of the street to St. Laurence well, the which well and entry lieth between the tenement and the garden of the said Robert, with this proviso, that the same Robert shall at his proper costs and charges in a conduit or cock of lead bring the water from the said well up into the street for the ease of the common people, and for the maintenance of the same conduit and cock wherein the water shall be conveyed: the said Robert here promised that he will bind the messuage wherein he dwelleth to the Mayor, shreeves, citizens, and commonalty, by such reasonable devices as by the counsel of the city shall be devised."



In the month of May, 1590, Robert Gibson was very discourteous to the newly-elected Mayor, Thomas Pettus. His conduct was indeed so outrageous that it was put on record in the Assembly Book in the following terms:— "Whereas Robert Gibson, beer brewer, hath in very lewd manner abused Mr. Mayor and that as well privately as openly in the last Court of Mr. Mayor; whereupon he was commanded to appear here this day, and the said Robert hath made default. This day (4th May) it is agreed that the said Robert shall appear at the next assembly to answer his misdemeanour and submit or else to be then discom-moned and disfranchised." It is probable that the irascible, rough-speaking Robert Gibson appeared at the assembly and made due submission, for Mr. Morant's MS. contains no further allusion to him for a considerable period.

On 30th August, 1594, there is a record of an "indenture sealed to Robert Gibson of a certain entry or passage to the Fountain in the parish of St. Laurence, commonly called St. Laurence Well, for 300 years."

Thomas Lane, who was chosen Mayor in May, 1602, was treated by Alderman Robert Gibson to some "scornful, contemptuous, and foul speeches." Perhaps the mayor was unpopular with the beer brewers, for at his election Thomas Norford, a beer brewer, used many slanderous and reproachful speeches as well of the proceedings as of Mr. John Sylver, "the deputy-recorder, namely, that Mr. Sylver was a perjured Knave and a drunken Knave, and that they had chosen a new elect tailor with a pair of shears in his hand." For his "unseemly words and his ill behaviour," the assembly unanimously agreed that Norford "shall be a mere foreigner, and disfranchised and utterly excluded from the freedom and privileges of this city." This "condigne punishment" inflicted upon Norford ought to have made Robert Gibson, who had once offended and submitted, "buxom to Mr. Mayor." He, however, chose



to play a part which was inimical to the public health, while he at the same time utterly defied the chief magistrate. What he did and the occasion are fully set forth in the voluminous minute of August 9th, 1602, copied from the Assembly Book by Mr. Morant:—"Whereas the King's Majesty by his several proclamations did manifest his great care and desire to restrain all assemblies and meetings as well from the place and for the time of his coronation and from the city of London as well as in all other cities and Corporate towns and places where this infectious sickness of the plague was noised to be, and also did give express charges and commandment to all officers in place of authority to use their best means and endeavours to be foreseeing and careful that all occasions of concourse and meetings might be taken away to avoid the scattering and spreading of the plague. And although we had just and good cause to show all tokens of thankfulness to God for our present happiness in our enjoying so happy a King, yet in regard of his Highness' care and the increase of the plague in this city, we did somewhat forbear, but yet solemnly observed and kept the day of his Majesty's coronation, which every true hearted subject had a desire to do; notwithstanding the unruly multitude not regarding his Highness' proclamations nor magistrates' commandment nor the contagious disease of the plague, nor contented with three or four mighty shows, sports, and meetings continuing for the most part of the afternoons and nights, whereby great multitudes were gathered together as well of those out of sick houses as others, and thereby the plague much increased, as thereby died that week forty-three, and the next week following sixty-seven. The better sort of people being much grieved and offended that the under sort would not be stayed, nor by the magistrates restrained, Mr. Mayor having a desire to labour and use all means to suppress and stay those meetings and assemblies for the

causes aforesaid, moved the Aldermen that they in their several wards would take care to restrain like further meetings and assemblies, which took not that effect was hoped. Whereupon Mr. Mayor, calling to him some of the ancient Aldermen, Justices of the Peace, requiring them to take pains and travail with him and to persuade the people to forbear such further meetings and assemblies during the time of the infection, who together with many gentle speeches used by them passed from street to street entreating the people to give over and to take down such things as were hanged out and did minister occasion of the concourses aforesaid and were indeed shelters and shaddows over the infected houses. And passing by the house of Mr. Robert Gybson, Alderman, who, not long before, had one died out of his house and another out of a tenant's house of his near there, both which houses were covered with coverlets and other things, and one of them certified to die of the plague and the other also as is reported, Mr. Mayor gently entreated Mr. Gybson to cause those hangings and other things before his house to be taken down, which if he should do might be a good example for others to do the like. And then Mr. Mayor and other Aldermen passing to other streets and places within the city returned by Mr. Gybson's house (it being in his way) where those hangings and things continued which he had formerly intreated to be taken down. Mr. Mayor, seeing his entreaty and courteous speech was of no force nor regard, then he commanded twice them to be pulled down, to whom Mr. Gybson, in spiteful and scornful manners said, 'I would see who dare pull them down,' to which Mr. Mayor answered, 'that dare I,' and did take hold of one of the hangings and pulled it down, whereupon Mr. Gybson, in the hearing of a great number of people, used many reproachful, scornful, contemptuous, and foul speeches and unfitting behaviour, and to disgrace him what he could.



The next day following Mr. Mayor, going to the Guildhall with the sword before him, the said Gybson again openly in the streets in the hearing of many challenged Mr. Mayor for his former doings, using many threatening speeches, disdainful terms, and words unfit here to be set down. Shortly after a libel was cast abroad containing much matter of disdain, reproach, and slander against Mr. Mayor, his children and family. This day twelve or thirteen of the Aldermen with the Sheriffs being assembled did send for Mr. Gybson to come to them touching the speeches and behaviour used to Mr. Mayor, who being before them and charged with the misdemeanour before remembered, and amongst other things he being blamed for resorting and frequenting the house and company of Mr. Sylver, who was certified to have died of the plague, and did notwithstanding go into all companies, to which in his former behaviour scornfully said to Mr. Mayor in open Court 'that none would say so but Benett, your companion, that lewyd fellow'; whereupon as well for his former abuses and misdemeanour, as for his present speech in open court, not regarding the place and presence of the magistrates, the good behaviour was by justices then and there present granted against him. This assembly, notwithstanding having full knowledge what was done by the Justices of the Peace against the said Gybson, did consult and debate of the ill-example of the said Gybson and conceiving it not sufferable in the city did, as well for the causes aforesaid as for a terror to others in succeeding times, with one assent, consent and agreement (no one of them in assembly gain-saying) not only discharge and amove him of his degree and place of an alderman, but from henceforth with like consent do disfranchise him of and from the freedom and liberties of this city and for ever henceforth to be a foreigner and so to continue. And that another alderman be chosen in his place and stead on Friday next in the afternoon by

the inhabitants of the ward whereof he was alderman according to the charter and liberties of the city. Present at this assembly, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Francis Rugg, Mr. Thos. Layer, Mr. Richd. Ferroure, Mr. Thomas Pye, Mr. Roger Wild, Mr. Alexander Thurston, Mr. John Desmond, Justices of the Peace; Mr. John Mingay, Mr. William Drake, Sheriffs; Mr. John Cully, Mr. Richard Toby, Mr. Thomas Anguish, Mr. Richd. Sadler, Garsett, Aldermen, &c."

Blomefield says that Gibson made submission, which is not to be gathered from Mr. Morant's notes, for while on the 21st September, 1603, "Thomas Norford was again sworn a freeman and into the Common Council," Mr. Robert Gybson on the same day exhibited to the assembly "certain exceptions to be found touching his disgrading from his place as an alderman within the city and his disfranchisement, and to be merely a foreigner of and from the freedom of the city." Whereupon the assembly "do take upon them and affirm that the cause do wholly concern this house, and the former act of assembly, which they will uphold and maintain, and will receive no exceptions to the proceeding otherwise. And therefore if any suit be urged against Mr. Thomas Lane or any other in particular, or in general, for the causes and business before remembered, they mean and will defend the same so far as they are warranted by law so to do."

Gibson did not live much longer to be a further source of trouble. He died in 1606, and was buried in the chancel of St. Laurence Church.

An etching of the well has been given by Cotman in his *Norfolk Architectural Etchings*, plate xi. In rebuilding the Brewery, Mr. H. Bullard carefully replaced each stone of the ornamental heading of the well, with the royal arms, and it may now be seen in the wall next the street.



# Monumental Brass Inscriptions

IN NORFOLK

Omitted in Blomefield's History of the County.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A.,

*Hon. Sec.*

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SINCE the publication of "Blomefield's" History in 1739—1775 a great many monumental brasses, as well as other valuable objects in sculpture, glass, &c., have been lost by decay, neglect, or over-restoration,<sup>1</sup> and we have every reason to be glad that, in many instances, their existence was recorded, and notes were taken of them, before it was too late. But, on the other hand, it is evident that a great many things were in the churches, and are there still, which Blomefield and those who assisted and succeeded him never noticed or described at all. This is particularly the case with monumental inscriptions. Probably considerable numbers more than exist now were left unrecorded, and have been lost since the History was published; but many remain, and it is very desirable that the information they contain should be in print. Of course the more important inscriptions are not likely

<sup>1</sup> The practice of covering up monumental slabs by new seats or organs is still, it is to be feared, not infrequent, and is one that ought to be stringently resisted by the official custodians. Still worse is the banishment of interesting old stones, to make way for so many yards of monotonous modern tiles.



to have been omitted; but any such records may be useful, and may supply help to pedigrees, especially when they are earlier than the parish registers, and our Society's pages seem a suitable place in which to preserve them.

The following pages form a beginning of such an undertaking; and it is hoped it may be carried on so as to include the whole county. The fifteen hundreds comprised in this paper are placed in alphabetical order, and are those of which the churches have been personally visited by the Rev. Edmund Farrer for his work on the *Church Heraldry of Norfolk*. Having taken rubbings of all the brasses in the churches he has examined, he has kindly allowed me to compare them with *Blomefield's History*; and therefore the collection of unpublished inscriptions here given is entirely due to his industry and liberality. In cases where inscriptions, not in Blomefield, have been since recorded in modern antiquarian publications, I have not excluded them on that account, desiring to give, if possible, a complete list of his omissions. In several cases he has omitted the less important words of the inscriptions he does give, or has mistaken the date, or has not preserved the character of the original. These deficiencies I have supplied and corrected. There may still be brasses remaining loose in church chests, or in private possession, to which I have not had access; and I shall be grateful for any additions that can be made to this list.

---

*Hundred of Blofield.*

BLOFIELD. (Blomefield, vii. 210.)

1. (Excised letters.)

Hic iacet Sepultus Johes Howys pat' Thoꝝ Howys Elii Rector  
tor' huj' ecclie q' obiit vijº die Sepebr' A. dñi Mccccviij cui aie ꝑꝑiciet' de' a.

Thomas Howys, "a gray-friar, Rector of Castlecomb in Wiltshire, of Blofield and Pulham," and Mawtby, Norfolk, was confessor to Sir John Fastolf, and one of his executors: of whom he "had about 4000 [marks] to lay out in repairs and ornaments of churches and religious houses; and with part of this he repaired the church and chancel of Pulham St. Mary; and in a south window set up the effigies of this knight in his coat and armour gilt, with his crest, &c., also the effigies of his lady kneeling."—Blomefield, xi. 208. Thomas Howys is frequently mentioned in the *Paston Letters*.

2. Orate p̄ aīa Margarete Barnard uīis  
Joh̄is Barnard q̄ obijt xij<sup>o</sup> die Augusti  
A<sup>o</sup> dñi M.cccc<sup>o</sup>xcij<sup>o</sup> cuj<sup>o</sup> aīe ppiciet de'. Amē.

3. Orate p̄ aīabz Joh̄is Rydmā & Margarete  
uīis sue q̄ quidm̄ Joh̄es obiit die (*sic*) Aprilis  
A<sup>o</sup> dñi M.cccc<sup>o</sup>xxiiij<sup>o</sup> quor<sup>o</sup> aīabz ppiciet de'.

4.

HERE LYETH ENTERED THE BODY OF THAT PIOUS  
DISCRETE AND CHARITABLE GENTLEWOMAN, M<sup>RS</sup>  
MARGARET PASTON SOMETIMES WIFE TO EDWARD PASTON  
ESQ., DAUGHTER TO HENRY BERNEY OF REEDHAM ESQ.,  
EXPECTING THE COMFORT OF A GLORIOUS RESURRECTION  
WHOM THOUGH GOD LENT VNTO THE WORLD THREE-  
SCORE AND FIFTEENE YEARES FOR YE<sup>E</sup> BENEFIT THEROF  
YET ALAS HE SEEMED TO TAKE HER AWAY TOO SOONE  
FROM HER CHILDREN AND COUNTRY WHEREVON JOHN  
PASTON ESQ., HER SONNE & EXECUTOR, TO PERPETV-  
ATE THE FAME OF HER VERTVOVS MEMORY HATH  
DEVOTED UNTO HER THIS PIOUS MONVMENT IN THE  
YEARE OF CHRIST 1641

She hath dispersed abroad and given to ye poore  
& her righteousnesse remaineth for euer. Ps. 112, 9.

A lozenge above, with arms of *Paston* impaling *Berney*.

5.

DEO OPTIMO MAXIMO SACRUM.  
 EDVARDO PASTONO ARMIGERO THOMÆ PASTONI  
 EQUITIS AURATI HENRICO OCTAVO OLIM A  
 SECRETIS CVBICVLIS FILIO SECUNDO HOC  
 FILIALIS OBSEQVII MONVMENTVM ET  
 ÆTERNAM PIETATIS MEMORIAM IOANNES  
 PASTONUS ARMIGER FILIUS PIVS ET  
 OBSEQUENS, GEMENS, ET LAMENTANS  
 POSVIT

Vivit post funera virtua.

Shield above: arms of *Paston*, with a crescent for difference; impaling *Berney*. *Motto*: DE MIEVX EN MIEVX.

SOUTH BURLINGHAM. (vii. 227).

1. A chalice and host: on the latter *ih̄s*.  
 Þrag for the soule of S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Curtes on whose soule  
 Jesu have m̄cy the xix day of August A<sup>o</sup> d<sup>i</sup> M. h<sup>c</sup> & xl.
2. WILLYAM SMYTH CLERKE  
 WAS BVRIED THE 24<sup>th</sup> DAY  
 OF SEPTEMBER 1639.~

BURLINGHAM ST. ANDREW. (vii. 225.)

Orate ,p aīabz Joh̄is blak & Katherine  
 ur' eius qui obiit quarto decimo die mensis  
 Septembris a<sup>o</sup> dñi m<sup>o</sup>. h<sup>c</sup>. h<sup>o</sup>. cui' aīe ,ppiciet'.

BURLINGHAM ST. PETER. (vii. 225.)

1. Orate ,p aīa Henrici Wilton Rectoris istī  
 ecclie q' obiit ī uigilia pasche A<sup>o</sup> d<sup>i</sup> 150Λ. (1507.)
  2. Orate ,p aīabz Radulfe godwin et Agnetis ux'is  
 sue q' obiit A<sup>o</sup> dñi m<sup>o</sup> h<sup>c</sup> xlviii<sup>o</sup> quor' aīabz ,ppiciet' dē.
- He left 40s. to the repairs of this church. (vii. 226.)



Beneath the monument to Gregory Mileham, 1615,  
(vii. 225) is:—

3. ALICIA FILIA ROB'TI MILEHAM ET ELLEN VXORIS EIUS  
BAPTIZAVIT 10 MAR. 1538 SEPULTA 10BER 18 1607  
JOHES FILIUS P'DO ROB'TI ET ELLEN BAPTIZ FUIT  
JAN. 29 1540 SEPULT' EODEM DIE  
GREGORI FILIUS P'DORŪ ROB'TI ET ELLEN BAPT  
FUIT MAII 26 1544 ET SEPULT' 7BRIS 25 1550  
MARGRET FILIA P'DORŪ ROB'TI ET ELLEN BAPT  
FUIT MAR. 17 1546 SEPULTA JAN. 2 1603  
RACHELL FILIA P'DORŪ ROB'TI ET ELLEN BAPT  
FUIT IVL. 2 1547.  
GREGORI FILIUS P'DORŪ ROB'TI ET ELLEN BAPT  
FUIT MAII 28 IN DOŪO OCCUBUIT APR. 8 1615  
ROB'T' MILEHAM PATER P'DORŪ SUB HOC TUMULO  
EXPECTAT SECUNDŪ ADVENTŪ X'ISTI REDEMPTORIS  
QUI OBDORMIVIT FEB. 9 1559  
ELLEN VXO' ET CHARISSIMA ET MATER P'DORŪ  
SEPULTA FUIT 7BRIS 11 1597.

Outside the east wall is:—

4. ~ Memoriae Sacrum. ~

Will. Gillman heere lies byried in dvst  
Who thirty two yeares was a servant ivst  
To masters twoe, the second whereof came  
First in his armes to Chvrch to gett a name  
And least his name shovld with his bodye dye  
His master heere hath plac'd his memorye.

---

CANTLEY. (vii. 230.)

OF FRANCES GAVDYE HERE THE BODYE LYES  
TO EDWARD GAVDYE ESQUIRE WHILOM THE WIFE  
THE TWENTY ONE OF FEBRVARY SHEE DYES  
THE GLAS RUNNE OUT OF THIS HER MORTAL LIFE  
FROM CHARLES LOVEL ESQ. HER BREEDING CAME  
AND OF HIS DĀGHTERS THE FIRST BORNE WAS SHE  
BY VERTVOVS LIFE SHE PVRCASED A GOOD NAME  
AND WEL BELOVED WAS OF EACH DEGREE  
IN HEAVEN W<sup>TH</sup> CHRIST HER SOVLE DOTH NOW REMAYN  
EXSPECTING WHEN HER FLESH SHAL RISE AGAYNE.

ANNO DOMYNI 1637.

## PLUMSTEAD MAGNA. (vii. 239.)

Orate ,p aīa Rīchardī zottys qui obiit xxix die mēlis  
Augusti An° dñi m° cccc ij° cuī' aīe ,ppiciet' deus. Amen.

---

## POSTWICK. (vii. 248.)

Orate ,p aīa Johīs Bradfeld qui obiit xliii° die Septēb'  
A° dñi m° h° xliii° cuī' Aīe ,ppiciet' de'. Amen.

---

## STRUMPSHAW. (vii. 256.)

1. Orate ,p aīa Ricelaff Atken cuī' aīe ,ppiciet' de'.
  2. Orate ,p aīa Johīs harrys clīci qui obiit hīj°  
die Octobr' a° dñi m° cccc° cuī' aīe ,ppiciet' de'.
- 

## WITTON. (vii. 266.)

Orate ,p aīa dñe Juliane Angell  
botricis cuī' aīe ,ppiciet' de'.

With figure of a lady with veil and wimple, 15 in. in height.

---

*Hundred of Clavering.*BROOKE. (x. 107.)<sup>2</sup>

1. Praye for the soule of Jane Ward a° do' xh° xliiii.
2. Heer vnder resteth the  
Bodie of Thomas Tesmond  
gent. whoe deceassed  
the 13 of July, 1626.

<sup>2</sup> Brooke and Kirstead are detached portions of the Hundred of Clavering, but are placed by Blomefield in Loddon Hundred, which surrounds them.



## GREAT ELLINGHAM. (viii. 6.)

1. A female figure, with pedimental headdress, c. 1520.
  2. HERE LIETH BVRIED THE BODIE OF  
IOHN HAMOND GENTLEMAN WHO  
DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DAIE  
OF JVLY ANNO DÑI 1632.
- 

## HECKINGHAM. (viii. 24.)

Orate ,p aīa Augnetis  
Mod cui' aīe ,ppiciet' de'.

---

## RAVENINGHAM. (viii. 56.)

Blomefield mentions only two wives of Richard Baspole,  
"Agnes and Elene."

Orate ,p aīabz Rycardi Baspole  
Alicie beatr' & Agnet' uror'  
Suar' quor' Aīabz ,ppiciet' deus.

---

## STOCKTON. (viii. 44.)

The brass to John Fale, Rector, rebuilder of the rectory,  
is printed by Blomefield, but he gives the name as "Sale,"  
and omits the conclusion, after "conditus est";—

—NON SINE SŪMO TOTIVS VICINÆ RE—  
—GIŌIS GENITV VERI AMORIS INDICE. 5 DIE MARTII. AÑO DŌI 161

---

## THORPE. (viii. 57.)

Orate ,p aīa Johis Mottes et M'garete ux'is  
Ei' q' obijt A° do' m° 6° xxxiii° cui' aīe ,ppiciet' de'.

## THURLTON. (viii. 60.)

HEAR LYETH THE BODY  
OF THOMAS DENNY GEN  
WHOE WAS BVRRIED  
THE 13TH DAY OF MAY  
1646.

---

## TOFT MONKS. (viii. 63.)

1. Grate ,p aiabz Jacobi hadley & Isabelle  
cosort' sue q' obiit a° do' m° cccc lxxxiij°.
  2. Grate ,p aia Thome Hert & M'gerie . . .  
El' q' obiit A° X M° V° xxix° cui' aie ,p . . .
  3. HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ROBERT  
KEDGELL SONN OF IOHN KEDGELL WHO  
DEPTED THIS WORLD THE OF SEPTEM-  
BER 1606.
  4. HERE LIETH THE BODY OF EDWARD HOWLET LATE OF  
THIS PISH: DECEASED WHO WAS BVRIED MAY 24. 1607  
AS I WAS, SO BE YEE, AS I AM, YEE SHALL BE.  
THAT I GAVE  $\bar{Y}$  I HAVE, THAT I SPENT  $\bar{Y}$  I HAD.  
THVS I END ALL MY COST,  $\bar{Y}$  I LEFT  $\bar{Y}$  I LOST.
  5. HERE LYETH THE BODYE OF IOHN  
KEDGELL SONNE OF ROBERT KEDGELL  
WHO DEPTED THIS WORLD THE 21 DAY  
OF SEPTEMBER ANNO DÑI 1610. A GOOD  
BENEFACITOR TO THE POORE.
- 

## WHEATACRE. (viii. 67.)

Blomefield only prints a portion of the following :—

ROBT'US LONDON ARCÂ CUM CONIVGE SACRÂ  
HAC FATUM SUBIENS; CONSEPELITUR HYMO.  
AMBO FÆLICES, NVMEROSÂ PROLE BEATI  
COMPLERE HOSPITIO PACIFICIQ; DIES

HIS AMOR VNVS ERAT PIA QUOS RELIGIO IVNXIT  
 IVNXIT QVOS VIRTVS VIVIDA FIRMA FIDES  
 OSSA TENET CARIES, ANIMÆ PATIERE FIDELES  
 IVSTORVM EXPERTES FVNERIS VSQ' PRECES  
 ILLA OBIT IVNII ÆTATIS 59 { ILLE OCTOB̄ ÆTATIS 69  
 AOQ' XPI 1620 ~~\*\*\*\*\*~~ { 1627.

---

*Hundred of Depwade.*

MORNINGTHORPE. (v. 286.)

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF IOH̄  
 WARD WHO DYED 19 OF MARC  
 1626.

---

STRATTON ST. MICHAEL (v. 200.)

*Here lyeth the Body of Richard  
 Vynne who Died the Six & Twen-  
 ty day of January Ano dni 1626  
 being of the Age of 67 Yeares.*

Blomefield says this brass was lost in his time, and gives the age wrongly as 76. He adds that "M<sup>r</sup> Layer Vynne was Curate here some time."

---

*Hundred of Diss.*

SHIMPLING. (i. 155.)

HERE LYETH BVRYED THE CORPS:  
 OF ANTHONY LE GRYS GENT. YONGER  
 SON TO ROBERT LE GRYS & SUSAN  
 HIS WIFE. HE ENDED THIS LIFE THE  
 20<sup>th</sup> OF DECEMBER 1598.



1.



Drate p aīamā wīth rīchēz qūōdā vīcārī sūt ī  
Ecclīe. q' obūt ex die Januārī 24 dō m<sup>ccc</sup>ccxviii

2.



HERE LYETH <sup>E</sup>Y<sup>E</sup> BODY OF THOMAS STONES LATE  
MINISTER OF THIS PARRISH WHO DEPARTED THIS  
LIFE Y<sup>E</sup> 19<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF IANVARIJ 1627 BEINGE OF YAGE  
OF 73 YEARES HEE FAITHEVLLY TAUGHT Y<sup>E</sup> WORD<sup>E</sup>  
OF GOD IN THIS PARRISH 43 YEARES & NOW REST<sup>E</sup>  
THE LORD HATH CAUSED THIS PAINFVLL SHEPERD DY  
TO LIVE WITH HIM IN IOYES ETERNALLY,

1. BAWBURGH CHURCH.

2. ACLE CHURCH.



There is no entry in the register of the burial of Anthony Le Grys in 1598. The brass does not fit the indent in the stone, and it is thought probable that it belonged originally to some other church. The Le Grys family lived in Billingford and Dickleburgh. The brass is a palimpsest, and there is an entry in the burial register signed by Henry Harrison, Rector, 1830, stating, after recording the above inscription, that "on the reverse of the same brass is also the underneath inscription, Thomas Le Grys, Gen: obiit 27<sup>mo</sup> Septembris, Anno ætatis suæ 60: annoque Dom: 1692." This Thomas was buried here, and the entry is in the register, "Tho: Le Grys, Gent., was buried Sept. 28, 1692." The older brass, therefore, of Anthony, brought from elsewhere, was used for him.

---

*Hundred of Earsham.*

None.

---

*Hundred of Forehoe.*

BAWBURGH. (ii. 390.)

1. The brass to William Rechters, Rector, 1531, with inscription given by Blomefield, has a good chalice held by the thumbs of hands out of clouds. (See illustration and Haines, p. cxxv.)
2. The brass to Robert Grote and Agnes his wife, mentioned by Blomefield (ii. 391) is dated 28 July, 1500, and not 1504. The male figure remains: a small one in the usual civilian's costume, with a bag or gypciere.
3. The brass to Thomas Tyard, B.D., Vicar 1505, has a figure in a shroud, the legs exposed, and the hands crossed on the breast. The inscription is in large excised letters.
4. There is another small figure in a shroud, tied above the head and below the feet, the face only exposed, circa 1520.

## COSTESSEY. (ii. 418.)

1.        *Hic iacet Thomas Spantu*  
*A° dñi M° D° xij° cuj aīe ppiciet' de'.*

2. The date of the inscription to "William Wood the holder" is 1539, not 1533.

---

*Hundred of South Greenhoe.*

## GREAT CRESSINGHAM. (vi. 101.)

In addition to the marble tablet to William Smith and Dorothy his wife, mentioned at the above reference, is the following brass, which supplies the lady's maiden name. "William Robert" Smith is probably one of the earliest instances known of a double Christian name.

HERE LYETHE THE BODY OF WILL<sup>th</sup> SMITHE OF  
BOROWE CASTLE IN THE COVNTIE OF SVFF.  
ESQ. WHO MARIED DOROTHEE ONE OF THE  
DAUGHTERS OF ARTHUR HOPTON OF WITTAM  
IN THE COVNTIE OF SOM'SETT ESQ. AND BY HER  
HAVING ISSV WILL<sup>th</sup> ROBERTE SMITH & OWIN  
SMITHE DIED 6 OF DECEMBER 1596.

---

## NARBOROUGH. (vi. 154.)

The following is on the sill of a window, and records Henry Spelman, third son of Henry Spelman, Recorder of Norwich, by Ela Narburgh his second wife, and brother of Sir John Spelman, the judge. In the *Visitation of Norfolk*, i. 252, it is stated that he died unmarried, in 1533,

for so Blomefield says (vi. 132); but this brass proves that he died 23rd February, 1530. The *Visitation* mentions that his will is dated 8th February, 1530, and proved 20th June, 1533.

Orate p̄ aīa Henrici Spelman armig'i fratris  
Joh̄is Spelman militis Justic' dñi Regis qui obiit  
xxiii<sup>o</sup> die Februarii A<sup>o</sup> dñi M. b<sup>o</sup>. xxx<sup>o</sup> cuj' aīe ppiciet de'.

---

NECTON. (vi. 49.)

The well-known brass of William Curteys, notary, and Alice his wife, was formerly in this church. The male figure and the inscription were incorrectly engraved by Cotman, but he gave the name of the church as the neighbouring one of Holm Hale; in which mistake he was followed by Chambers' *Norfolk Tour*, ii. 630, the *Norfolk Topographer's Manual*, and by Boutell, *Monumental Brasses and Slabs*, p. 113, who also repeats his error of dating it 1490 instead of 1499. Even the late excellent antiquary, Mr. G. A. Carthew, writing specially on the very churches concerned, has not corrected the error. In his *History of West and East Bradenham, Necton and Holme Hale*, p. 195, he has mentioned the brass as at Holme Hale, and has given an illustration of the male figure and inscription, servilely copied from Cotman; which however is rightly, but inconsistently, lettered "Necton Church," although under Necton he had printed the will of William Curteys, and given particulars of the chantry founded by him in Necton Church. Such is the persistent vitality of this kind of error. Haines, in his *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, p. 143, has rightly ascribed it to Necton, and has given the right date; and he also states that the figure of the wife, which Gough had described (*Sepul. Mon.* ii. 277), was then (1860) in the possession of J. B. Nichols, Esq., of

Parliament Street (pp. cxxviii. 234.) The inscription only now remains, and is a rare example of the Roman method of computation by calends, &c., on monuments.

Orate ꝑ aīabꝫ Millī Curteꝝ notarii & Alicie ux'is ei' q' obierūt  
vº kalēdas Martij aº Khū M<sup>o</sup>ccclxxxix quor' aīabꝫ ꝑꝑiciet' de'. amē.

Blomefield mentions (vi. 50) that at that time the reading desk at Necton stood "on a gravestone of gray marble, having a portraiture and a plate of brass inscribed, but so covered as not to be legible." This was probably the brass.

### *Hundred of Guiltcross.*

None.

### *Hundred of Henstead.*

#### ROCKLAND ST. MARY. (v. 486.)

The following inscriptions are mentioned by Blomefield, but are not given in full.

1.           HERE LAIETH THE BODIE OF  
ROBERT COCKE THE YOVNGER  
GENTLEMAN, WHO DEPARTED  
THIS LIFE THE XXIII DAY ~  
OF IVNE ANNO DOMINI  
~ 1638 HIS AGE WAS  
TWENTY TWO YEARES.
  
2.           LIKEWISE HERE LIETH THE  
BODIE OF JOHN COCKE THE  
SONN OF  $\frac{1}{2}$  SAID ROBERT WHO  
DEPARTED THIS LIFE  $\frac{1}{2}$  26  
OF OCTOBER ANNO DOMINI  
1638.

## SURLINGHAM. (v. 466.)

A chalice and host, circa 1500.

---

## TROWSE. (v. 461.)

The brass to the wife of Roger Dalyson, 1585, has a good figure, in brocaded dress and ruff.

The following is given as "1708, æt. 76."

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE  
BODY OF ELIZABETH THE LO  
VING WIFE OF THOMAS CLYPWELL  
OF TROWSE NEWTON WHO  
DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> DAY  
OF AUG<sup>r</sup> ANNO DOM: 1728 AGED 63. (or 68?)

---

The brass to Thomas Blenerhayset, 1590, at

## YELVERTON,

is given by Blomefield (v. 494) as Bleverhayset. It is in small Roman characters, not black-letter. That of Margaret Aldriche, 1525, has a very small figure, with long hair.

---

*Hundred of Humbleyard.*

## COLNEY. (v. 3.)

HERE LYETH <sup>Y</sup> BODYE OF ROBERT PYTCHER  
INTERRED WHOE DEPARTED THIS ~  
LIFE <sup>Y</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> OF MAY 1641 ~

(Blomefield has May 1st.)

The brass to Henry Alikok, Rector, 1502, has a chalice and host.



*Hundred of Loddon.*

## BROOME. (x. 110.)

In the splay of a south window in the nave a stone has been placed upright, having the remains of a brass, circa 1450. It has represented two small kneeling figures, with a scroll proceeding from the hands of each, surrounding a square plate, now lost, which probably contained the usual representation of the Holy Trinity, or the Blessed Virgin and Child. There were three shields: two above, of which the dexter one remains, and is enamelled in colours, Ermine, a chief indented gules, *de Brome*; impaling, Checky, a fess (sable? *Winter* ?); and one below with *de Brome* alone. On one of the scrolls is a versicle which I cannot find in any psalter or service-book:—

*Tribularet si nescire [nescirem] misericordias tuas dñe.*

The other is gone except the last two words . . . tuam dñe. This may have been the memorial of Robert de Brome, Esq., lord of the manor, who died in 1455, and Oliva his wife.—Blomef. x. 109. She may have been the daughter of Edmund Winter, of Barningham, and Olive his wife.

---

HEDENHAM. (x. 145.)

## 1. A chalice and host.

*Orate p aīa Rīcī Grene quond' Rector'*  
*īstī' ecclīe q' obiit in a° dñi m° cccc° ij°.*

(Haines, pp. clxxviii. 139.)

2. *Orate p aīa dñi Radulphi Palmer quōdī*  
*Rectoris īstī' ecclīe qui obiit anno dñi m°*  
*cccc° xxx° cuius aīe ppicietur deus.*3. *Pray for the soule of Johñ lambert*  
*on whose soule Jhu haue mcy.*

4. Orate ꝑ aīa Jōhie  
 Rīchemā et ꝑ q'ib' tene' [pro quibus tenetur, i.e., orate.]

5. Rīchēman this sīxte of house and name  
 Ihon rīche in vertues goodes and fame  
 The fyue and twentye daye of Māye  
 ffrom vs to god dīd take hīs waye  
 Anno 1595.

6. On mural monument to Robert Bedingfeld, Esq.,  
 1600, Blomefield prints the first six lines of the inscription  
 (x. 146):—

OUR GOD . . . . .  
 . . . . . WIN AGAIN.

but omits the remaining ten, viz.—

YET WHEN I THINKE VPPON SVCH GIFTS OF GRACE AS GOD HIM LENT,  
 MY LOSSE HIS GAYNE I MVST AWHILE WITH IOYFVLL TEARES LAMENT,  
 YONGE YERES TO YEELD SVCH FRVIT ON EARTH WHER SEEDE OF VICE IS SOWNE,  
 IS SOMETIMES READ IN SOME PLACE SEENE, EMONGST VS SELDOME KNOWNE,  
 SO FAST TO FREIND AND FOE TO FEWE, SO GOOD TO EVERIE WEIGHT  
 I MAY WELL WISH, BVT HARDLYE HOPE, AGAYNE TO HAVE IN SIGHT  
 THE GREATER IOY HIS LIFE TO ME, HIS DEATH THE GREATER PAYNE,  
 HIS LIFE IN CHRIST SO SVRELIE SETT, DOTH GLAD MY HART AGAYNE.  
 HIS LIFE SO GOOD HIS DEATH BETTER DOTH MINGLE MIRTH WITH CARE,  
 MY SPIRIT WITH IOY, MY FLESH W<sup>th</sup> GREIF, SO DEARE A CHILDE TO SPARE.

# LODDON. (x. 161.)

1. A heart held by hands, out of clouds. Upon the  
 heart, "Credo": upon two scrolls proceeding from it, "quod  
 redemptor meus uiuit," "in carne mea uidebo deum." The  
 third scroll is lost. Underneath:—

Orate ꝑ aīa dionisiū Willys qui obiit xiiij  
 die mens' nouēbris anno dñi M CCCC  
 Sexagesimo scđo cui' aīe ꝑꝑiciet de' ame'.

On a shield, an ornamental letter D, enclosing a small v.

2.           Orate p. aīa Rogeri Ol̄y  
              worthe A. do<sup>i</sup> m. b<sup>e</sup> xxv<sup>io</sup>.
3.           Orate p aīa Joh̄is gare & Margerete  
              br'is sue quor' aīabz ꝑpiciet' de'. Amē.
4.           Orate p aīa Augnetis Berry que obiit  
              A<sup>o</sup> dñi M<sup>o</sup> b<sup>e</sup> xxix Cui' aīe ꝑpiciet de'.
5.           Orate p aīa Nicholai Tabell  
              gen'osi q<sup>i</sup> obiit a<sup>o</sup> dñi 1518.
6. HIC IACET SARA FILIA ROBERTI BARNARD GEN'  
NVP VXOR EDWARDI HOBARTE FILII IACOBI  
HOBARTE ARMIG<sup>i</sup> QVA OCTO ANOS NVPTA 17  
DIE FEBRVARII AN<sup>o</sup> DÑI 1611 FILIVM PEPERIT  
VOCAT<sup>r</sup> IACOB ET 16 DIE MARTII P<sup>x</sup>IME SEQUENTE  
GRAVESQ; DOLORES ADMIRANDE PATIENTIA PASSA  
LANGVESSENS IESV CHRISTV VNICV SALVATORV  
CONTINVE INVOCANS DIEM CLAVSIT EXTREMV.

7. Two figures, a man and his wife, in gowns and ruffs.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF IAMES HOBART ESQ. & FRAN-  
CIS HIS WIFE DAVGT VNTO S<sup>r</sup> WILLI<sup>a</sup> DRVRY OF HAVSTED  
IN Y<sup>e</sup> COVNT OF SVFF KNIGHT WHO LIVED TOGETHER 60 YEE  
AND HAD ISSVE 8 SONES & 6 DAVGT SHE DEPTED THIS LIFE  
12<sup>TH</sup> OF IVNE 1609 AND HE DEPTED THE 6 DAY OF FEBRV 1615<sup>ARY</sup>

HIS AGE 91

FOR VERTVE & HOSPITALI<sup>TY</sup>  
DEO HOMINIBVSQ; CARL.

On a square plate the arms of *Hobart*: impaling *Drury*  
quartering *Fressel*. Two helmets and crests respecting each  
other.

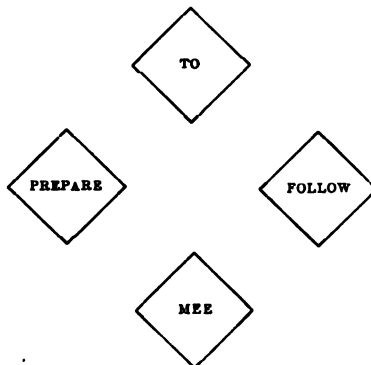
## MUNDHAM. (x. 171.)

1. Of yow<sup>r</sup> charite pray for the soule of  
Henry Osborn' whois bodie lieth buried  
undre this ston & died the xxij daie of Ma-  
che in the yere of ou<sup>r</sup> lord God A. m° ccccc°  
& xxxviiij & in the xxix yere of the Reign  
of our sou'eign lord kyng Henry the  
viij. On whois soule Jesu haue m'cy. Amen.

2. Under a shield of *Harborne* impaling *Bacon*, the following inscriptions. The stone is *mentioned* by Blomefield, with the name and date, and he adds six lines of verse quite different from the real ones.

HERE VNDER LYETH THE BODY OF WILLIAM  
HARBORNE ESQVIRE WHO DEPARTED THIS  
LIEF THE 7<sup>TH</sup> OF NOVEMBER, 1617~

BEHOLD A DEAD MANS HOWSE WHO FVLL OF DAYES  
RETIRDE HERE FROM THE WORLD DESERT AND PRAISE  
SHOVL D SITT VPPON HIS GRAVE VERTVOVS STRIFE  
THIS TO INSTRVCT AND THAT TO WRIGHT HIS LIFE.  
HEIRES SPARE YOVR COST HE NEEDS NO TOOMBE IN DEATH  
WHO EMBASSAGDE FOR QVEENE ELIZABETH.  
HIS NEXT WILL BE WHEN AT THE GENERALL DOME  
GOD SENDS HIS SOVLE TO FETCH HIS BODYE HOME.



## SEETHING. (x. 177.)

1.           Orate ,p aīabꝫ fransiscus<sup>1</sup> sponar &  
          Willmi Sponar quor' aīabꝫ ,ppiciet' de'.
  2.           Orate ,p aīa Alīciū<sup>1</sup> Sponar  
          cui' aīa ,ppiciet' de'. Amē.
- 

## WOODTON. (x. 192.)

1. Figure of a lady, kneeling, with square flat headdress and furred cuffs.

Orate ,p aīa x,priane Bacon q<sup>o</sup> obiit xbiij<sup>o</sup> die  
februarij A<sup>o</sup> dñi m<sup>o</sup> b<sup>o</sup> xxxij<sup>o</sup> cui' aīe ,ppiciet' de'.

2.           Pray for the soul of Thomas  
          Koppng on howys soul Jesu  
          haue mercy a<sup>o</sup> dñi M<sup>o</sup> V<sup>o</sup> xxxb<sup>o</sup>.

3.           HERE LYETH THE BODY OF THOMAS  
          FFENN WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE  
          FIRST OF NOVEMBER IN THE YEAR [blank.]
- 

*Hundred of Mitford.*

## EAST DEREHAM. (x. 213.)

1. The full inscription on the brass of Etheldreda Castell, of which Blomefield only gives the name and year, is

Orate ,p aīa Etheldrede Castell generose que obiit xbiij<sup>o</sup> die  
mēs Kuilj A<sup>o</sup> dñi M<sup>o</sup> cccc lxxxiij<sup>o</sup> cui' aīe ,ppiciet' de'. Amē.

Her figure also remains, a good small one, with tight sleeves and butterfly headdress.

2. The brass to Edmund (name omitted by Blomefield) Kelyng, Vicar 1479, has a small half-figure in the chasuble.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.



## MATTISHALL. (x. 225.)

1. A small figure of a civilian, circa 1450, not mentioned by Haines.
2. The brass, with a figure, to Geoffrey Dene, is called by Blomefield Geoffrey Davy.
3.       Grate p̄ aīa katerine deſu q' obijt bi°  
die mēsis Auguſtij A° dñi M° D° xxf.
4.       M JAMI . . . . BVRIED THE XI DAY  
          OF APRILL ANNO DMN 1613  
          HE DID PROFESSE THE LAWE  
          YET HE EMBRACED PEACE  
          ABHORRED BRIBES AND THERFORE  
          NOWE HIS SOVLE DOTH LIVE AT LAST.
5.       Morance daughter to Arthur  
          Croshold and Marge his wiſſe  
          was buried the xx<sup>th</sup> of maye 1614.
6.       Francis Croshold buried  
          25 March 1615.  
          Heare lge three syſters buried heare  
          they dyed all three within a yeaer  
          by ſayth in Chriſt they libed well  
          therefore with Chriſt their ſoules do dwell.
7.       Susanna Croſſold buryed y°  
          25 daye of Maye año 1617  
          whoſe Bodye lyeth Buryed here  
          together with thre Sisters deer.
8.       POST TENEBRAS SPERO LVCEM.  
          HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ANN WATTES (?) SOME  
          TIME WIFE OF IAMES MOTT THE FATHER OF IAMES  
          MOTT WHO WAS BVRIED Y<sup>2</sup> X OF IANV. A. DNI 1621 (?)

9. HERE VNDER RESTETH THE BODY OF IVDETH  
ELDEST DAUGHTER TO ARTHVR CRESHELD  
LATE WIFE TO JOHN BARKER OF MATISHALL  
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE AÿG THE 15, 1661  
MORTVA DVM VIXIT MVNDO QVIA VIVERET ILLA  
CÆLESTI RESONANS CANTICA VIVA DOMO~

---

REYMERSTON. (x. 242.)

The brass inscription called by Blomefield "Robt. Tyche-  
pole" is to "Robert ffychepoole 10 Jan. 1509."

---

THUXTON. (x. 254.)

1. Here lyeth the bodge of John flutter lat of Thuxton  
Gentellman who departed this present world the xiiij  
daye of Ienuarge A° 1572 and wase buryed the  
xviij<sup>th</sup> daye of y<sup>e</sup> same Month whose soule god for his  
mercy send a ioyfull Resurrecyon a men.
2. MARY SEFFOWLE BVRYED IN THIS PLACE  
SECOND WIFE TO GREGORY PAGRAVE WAS  
OF HER HE HAVE CHILDREN TOO SOÑES ONLY  
THE ELDEST NAMED ROBT Y<sup>R</sup> OTHER GREGORY  
HIR SOVLE CHRIST TOKE TO HIS ENDLES MERCY  
THE XI<sup>TH</sup> OF IVNE M.D. EIGHT AND SEVENTY.
3. THIS BODIE BVRYED IN THIS GRAVE  
WAS THIRD WIFE OF GREGORY PAGRAVE  
KATHERIN PIGEON WAS HER FIRST NAME  
RICH IN FAYTHE AND HONEST FAME  
WHOS VERTVES & WORKS BREIFLY TO DECLARE  
MANY POORE FOLKS DID FELE WHAT THEY WERE  
THIS LIFE SHE ENDED THE FIFTENTH OF IVLY  
THE YERE OF GRACE M.D. SIX AND NYENTY  
HIR SOVLE REST IN IOY BY GODS ERE<sup>D</sup> MERCY.

*Hundred of Taverham.*

## ATTLEBRIDGE. (x. 402.)

1.

Orate p̄ aīa Joh̄is Wafyn de attilbrigge q' obiit xxiij° die  
Mes' Junij Anno dñi m° cccc° lviij° cuj' aīe ppiciet' de' amē.

2. The inscription to Hugh Deen and Joan his wife, 1486, is given as "Denne." There was a representation of a heart above it.

3. Blomefield briefly mentions the following as "Park, 1483."

Orate p̄ aīa Thome Beck qui obiit  
ī festo scī laurencij a° dñi m° cccc° lxxxiij.

4. In the inscription to William Elys are some slight errors. It is:—

Hic jacet Corpus Will̄i Elys filij d (sic) hered' Will̄i  
Elys uni' Baronij scaccarij dñi Regis.

The date is about 1480—1500.

5. A small chalice and host.

Orate p̄ aīa dñi georgij cūng  
gam quodā vicarij Ksti' Ecclesie.

In the list of Vicars Blomefield mentions *William Conyngham*, without any date of institution, who was succeeded by John Cross in 1525.

6. Here lyeth buried the body of Alexander  
Bedingfeld gent. who departed this lyfe  
the xix day of July an° Dñi 1588

Who as by nature he was broughte & was as nowe he be  
So nowe by death he is hence cought, & so shall we all be.

He was a son of Humphrey Bedingfeld by Mary Castell his wife.—*Visitation of Norfolk*, i. 168.

## FRETtenham. (x. 420.)

Frettenham Church and some of its inscriptions are mentioned by Blomefield under *Muideston* (Mayton), a lost parish now apparently merged in Frettenham.

1. The rhyming inscription to Alys Burnham, wife of Giles Thorndon, beginning "© crīst ih̄u," has a good small figure of a lady with the horned headdress and veil, and large wide sleeves, c. 1430.

2. The rather obscurely-worded inscription to Margaret, wife of Gyls Seyncloze, Esq., "domina de Mayton," daughter of John Whyte, second son of Sir John Whyte, Knight, by Alice, daughter and heiress of Robert Burnham of Lynn, 1435," has a somewhat unusual ending, omitted by Blomefield: "p̄ quor' aīabꝫ īt'cedat."

3. A figure of a lady with the horned headdress, an ornamental girdle round a high waist, and tight sleeves with cuffs, c. 1440. No inscription. (See illustration.)

4.                   Orate p̄ aīā Roberti  
Breg . . ce cuius aīe  
ppicietur deus amen.

5.                   Orate p̄ aīā thome  
storne generosi q̄  
obiit A° do' m°b'xxx.

Thomas Storne of Stanninghall, willed to be buried at Frettenham. (Blomefield says in 1534: x. 464.)

6. HERE LYETH THE BODY OF RICHARD WOODES  
MASTER OF ARTES WHO DYED AN° 1620 HAVE-  
ING COTINVED A PAYNFVLL AND PROFITABLE  
MINISTER OF GOD VNTO THIS PISH 48 YEARES.



1.



2.

1. MARGARET, WIFE OF JOHN BERNEY Esq, 1474, Reedham Church.

2. A Lady, c. 1440, Frettenham Church.



1111

1112

1113

1114

1115

1116

1117

## HELLESDON. (x. 430.)

Hic jacet Thome Herte  
Corp' aīe de' ppiciet' excelsus.

Thomas Hert is in Blomefield's list of Rectors, presented in 1448.

## HORSTEAD. (x. 444.)

1. Grate ꝑ aīa Henrici Berd.
2. Grate ꝑ aīa Isabella Berte.

These two small inscriptions appear to be c. 1480.

3. The brass inscription to Nicholas Aylande, 1607, is called by Blomefield "Hylande." He has given the name correctly in the list of Rectors as presented in 1571.

4.

HERE LYETH EDWARDE BRES GENT. WHO DECEASED  
THE 24<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF AVGVST 1626 & IN Y<sup>E</sup> 64 YEARE OF HIS AGE.  
I DID NOT REIOYCE BYCAVSE MY SVBSTANCE WAS GREATE  
NOR BYCAVSE MYNE HANDE HAD GOTTEN MVCH. JOB 31.

5. Ann, daughter of John Tounshend, died Feb. 19, not 17, 1636.

6. Henry Ward, to whom there is a long inscription, with arms, died 4 May, not March, 1645, aged 86, not 85.

Several texts of Scripture appended to other inscriptions are omitted by Blomefield.

## SPIXWORTH. (x. 455.)

1. Grate ꝑ aīa Gregorij lvnsted q' obiit In  
festo Assūpcōis bte marie A° do' m° cccc° xiiij.  
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2. Orate ꝑ aīabꝫ Ioh̄is sty . . .  
 ur'is ej' quor' aīabꝫ ꝑꝑici . . .

The rest has been recently lost.

3.

Orate ꝑ aīa Margarete Thorne Pup' ur'is Thome de'  
 Thorne q' obiit h̄j° die septembr' a° x' m° b° xviij' cuj' aīe ꝑꝑiciet

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SPROWSTON. (x. 463.)

1. The brass to John Corbet, briefly mentioned by Blomefield, has kneeling figures of himself in armour (the upper half lost) and his wife: with four sons behind him, and six daughters behind her; with three shields of arms of *Corbet* and *Berney*.

Here under this Tombe lyeth buried In the mercy of Ihesus Chyrst the  
 of Iohn Corbet Esquier and Jane his wyfe which Iohn decessid y<sup>e</sup> xxvi  
 day of December An° dni M cccc lix and y<sup>e</sup> said Jane dyed y<sup>e</sup> day  
 of A° m° b° whois Bodie & soule god grant a joyful res'urre

If his will is dated 26 Dec., 1558, (*Vis. of Norf.* i. 35) it must have been proved 10 Jan., 1559-60, not 10 Jan. following.

2. Here lyeth y<sup>e</sup> bodie of Robert Spelman  
 the 4 sonne of Iohn Spelman of Par-  
 borough esquier w<sup>ch</sup> Robert deceased  
 the xi<sup>th</sup> day of January A° 1585.

---

TAVERHAM. (x. 472.)

Orate ꝑ aīa Ioh̄is Stok<sup>s</sup> Generosi q' obiit ij° die octobr'  
 a° do<sup>i</sup> m° cccc° lxxviij° cuj' aīe ꝑꝑiciet' de'. amen.

Haines (*Manual*, p. 149) mentions a chalice and inscription for John Thorp, priest, 1515.

## WROXHAM. (x. 477.)

VNDER THIS STONE IN HOPE OF A IOYFVLL RESVRRECT<sup>ION</sup>  
SLEEPETH THE BODYE OF MARGARET THE WYFE OF  
ROBERT BOOTH CLARK DECEASED 17 SEPT. 1632. -†-

MANS LYFE IS UNCERTAYNE AS BY ME DOTH APEARE  
MY SOVLE IS IN HEAVEN THOUGH MY BODY LIE HEARE  
DEATH HATH VS DEYDED VNTYL CHRYST COME AGAYNE  
THEN SHALL WE BE IOYNED AND TOGEATHER REMAYNE  
MY BODY THATS MORTALL THEN VPRAYSED SHALL BE  
AND SOE LYVE IMMORTALL NEVER AFTER TO DYE. -†-

Robert Booth was presented to this vicarage in 1589.

*Hundred of Walsham.*

## ACLE. (xi. 93.)

1. Orate ꝑ aīabꝫ Willm̃i Gay & Emme ux' sue qui  
obiit A° dñi m° cccc° 6° q° aīabꝫ ꝑꝑiciet' deus.

2. Orate ꝑ aīa Joh̃is Palmer  
cuj' aīe ꝑꝑiciet' de'. Amen. (c. 1520.)

3. A small half-length figure, with pointed beard, in  
ruff, scull cap, and preaching gown: hands joined in  
prayer. (See illustration, p. 201.)

HERE LYETH <sup>E</sup>Y BODY OF THOMAS STONES LATE  
MINISTER OF THIS PARRISH WHO DEPARTED THIS  
LIFE <sup>E</sup>Y 19<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF IANVARIJ 1627 BEINGE OF <sup>E</sup>Y AGE  
OF 73 YEARES. HEE FAITHFVLLY TAVGHT <sup>E</sup>Y WORD  
OF GOD IN THIS PARRISH 43 YEARES & NOW REST<sup>ETH</sup>

THE LORD HATH CAUSED THIS PAINFVLL SHEPERD D<sup>E</sup>  
TO LIVE WITH HIM IN IOYES ETERNALLY.

3. A small figure of a man in a furred gown, with large  
sleeves; a rosary pendent from his hands: the head lost.

Orate ꝑ aīa Joh̃is Swanne  
qui obiit xi die Ianuarij A° dñi  
m° 6° xxiij cuj' aīe ꝑꝑiciet' de'.

## BEIGHTON. (xi. 99.)

1. Grate ,p aīa Jōhīs Tympe q' obijt xvi° die  
Septēbr' A° dñi m° b° xxiiij° Cuj' aīe ,ppiciet de'
2. Grate ,p aīa Isabelle hūne nup ux'is Jōhīs  
hūne q' obiit A° do' m° b° xxv° cui' aīe ,ppiciet de'.

## HALVERGATE. (xi. 105.)

1. Hic jacet Jōhēs  
degmā cuj' aīe ,ppiciet.

2, 3. A palimpsest. A coarsely-executed bust of a woman with a turban headdress.

. . . Iepthe Robard Swane and  
. . . one (?) hys wyfe a° do' m° b° xl.

On the reverse, the bust of an ecclesiastic, with short hair, a cowl round his shoulders. c. 1420. (See illustration.)

## ffrater Wills Jernemu.

- 4, 5. Another palimpsest:—

Pray for the Soule' of Robard Colword & Kate'ine  
his wyfe on whois soule Iesu habe mēcy  
A° dñi m° cccc° xliij. Et ,p quibz tenentur.

On the reverse:—

Here restyth y<sup>e</sup> body of elisabeth y<sup>e</sup> wyf of thos y<sup>e</sup> lord scales y<sup>e</sup> wort  
Qwylu y<sup>e</sup> dowt' of y<sup>e</sup> nobyl lord bardolf ī hys dayes ryth dowthty.  
To qwose sowle ihu sende y<sup>e</sup> droppys of yi plenteuous mercy  
So y<sup>e</sup> aftyr pis owtlawry sche abyde wyth y<sup>e</sup> holy ī yi ,ppetuel glory.

Burke's *Extinct Peerage* states that Robert, fifth Lord Scales, married Elizabeth, daughter of William, Lord Bardolf, and that he died at the age of twenty in 1402. The above inscription appears, from its literary form, to be about thirty years later. Thomas appears to be an error. (See *Notes and Queries*, 6th Series, xii. 426, and 7th Series, i. 11.)





Frater Willms Jernem



lepyth Robard Swane and  
his wyfe a d m a n e l

HALVERGATE CHURCH NORFOLK.



6.

HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODY OF ELYSABETH WELLS  
WIFFE OF HENRY WELLS OF THIS TOWN WHO  
DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE XX<sup>th</sup> OF APRILL IN THE  
YEARE OF OVR LORD 1618 ATATIS SVÆ LXXXVII.

## HEMBLINGTON. (xi. 107.)

1. Grate ,p aīa margarete blakke que  
obiit xrv° die mens' may A° dñi m°  
cccc° lxxi° cuj' aīe ,ppiciet' deus.
2. Grate ,p aīa Audrie Brag  
q° obiit xiiij° die a'pl' a° do' m° b° b.
3. Grate ,p aīa Willi Blake q' obiit xrv° die  
Iunij A° dñi m° cccc° xxiij° cuj' aīe ,ppiciet' de'.
4. Grate ,p aīa dñi Johis lansca (?)  
cuj' aīe ,ppiciet' de'. Amē.
5. Grate ,p aīa Alicie B . . . . .  
die Julius A° dñi m° b° . . . . . (broken off.)
6. HERE · LYETH · THE · BO-  
DY · OF · REBECKA · HOW-  
LET · WHO · DECEASED  
AT · THE · AGE · OF · LXVI ·  
AÑO 1630. ++

## MOULTON. (xi. 109.)

1. Grate pro animabz Johannis Holler et Caterine ux' sue qui quidē  
Johēs obiit xxiij die decembris a° Regni Regis Henrici vij' xv°  
Blomefield gives the above, but not in a complete form,  
and mentions that "John Holler of Mowton, Gent., wills

in 1505 to be buried in the church, and gives to the gilt of our Saviour in Frethorp 2s." The brass, and the next is now loose in the church chest, and had a shield of arms Barry of ten, argent and azure, over all a griffin segrean or.

## 2.

Orate ꝑ aīa Anne Rūp' ur'is Iacobi underwode filie  
Henrici Palmer gent. q' obiit Kanuarij (sic) a° do' m° b° xxxv°.

Henry Palmer's will is mentioned by Blomesfield, making bequests in 1523 to the new making of the roof, and the making of the rood-loft.

---

RANDWORTH. (xi. 115.)

1. Three loose labels from a stone which had the bras of a heart, with an inscription below, and these labels arranged in radiating form above. They are palimpsests as follows:—

qd redeptor me' uiuit  
& in nobissimo die

ū Anglie & francie

videbo deum  
saluatorē meū

tu it qz ī serbicio reg

de terra surrectur' sū  
Et in carne mea ꝑ

.. 12 dyce Cibis Nortwici  
.. bris A° dñi m° b° x ꝑ

2. Orate ꝑ aīa Rogeri Rynge q' obiit ulto die  
decemb' a° do' m° cccc° lxxxiij° cuj' aīe ꝑpiciet' de'  
Amen.
3. Orate ꝑ aīa Rog . . gi . . . obiit xliij' die  
Augusti a° dñi m° b° viij° cuj' aīe ꝑpiciet' de'

4. Orate ,p aīabz Roberti Bunne et Beatricis uxis  
sue ille obiit q°z aīabz ,ppiciet' de' amē.
5. Orate ,p aīa Rob'ti Kyngge q' obiit iij° die mēsis  
Iulij A° dñi m° v° xxj° cuj' aīe ,ppiciet' deus.

REEDHAM. (xi. 131.)

1. A figure of a lady in close-fitting gown, furred round the shoulders and at the feet, and large butterfly headdress, or widow's veil: part of the brass of John Berney, Esq., and wife Elizabeth (Mundeford) 1474-5.—Haines, p. 147. (See illustration, p. 214.)

2. A large shield and achievement, with the arms of Berney impaling Southwell.

UPTON. (xi. 134.)

1. Orate ,p aīa Thome Cossey' de Upto q' obiit xij° die mensis decembris A° dñi m° cccc° lv° (?) cuj' aīe ,ppiciet' de'.
2. Orate ,p aīabz Rob'ti Wynne et Agnetis ux ei'.
3. Orate ,p aīabz Willi Wynne & Agnetis ux'is  
sue qui quidm Will's obiit xxviij die  
octobris a° dñi m° v° v° quor' aīabz ,ppiciet' de'.

By his will: "I will have a gravestone the price of 26s. 8d.; to the stonyng of the church 20 marks, if need be, more; to St. Peter's gild 6s. 8d." (xi. 134.)

4. Orate ,p aīabz Rob'ti dokkng  
& Helwisie consortis sue.
5. Orate ,p aīa Roger' Tayler cui'  
aīe ,ppiciet' de' a° x' xv° xxxiiij.



6.           Orate ꝑ aīa Thōne de'.  
taglour cui' aīe ꝑpiciet.

---

SOUTH WALSHAM ST. MARY. (xi. 142.)

1.           Orate ꝑ aīa Thome Spagne  
qui obiit xix die apri lis  
anno dñi m° cccc° 6°.

He gave lands in 1505 "to find a lawmp to bren before  
the Rode, and one to bren before the image of our Lady,  
the keeping of his yeare day. (xi. 143.)

2.           Orate ꝑ aīa Agnetis Spynne nup  
ux'is thome spynne cui' aīe ꝑpiciet de' amē.

3.           Orate ꝑ aīa Roberti Mellis  
cui' aīe ꝑpiciet' deus amē.

4.           HERE LYETH THE BODY  
OF IAMES ROWNCE MARCHANT  
OF NORWICH WHICH WAS  
THE SONE OF IAMES ROWNCE  
WHO DYED THE 8 AND  
TWENTY OF SEPTEMBER  
1638 AGED 55 3-3

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*It will be useful to append a List of Names of  
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parts of the Suffolk and Norfolk coast excited great alarm. There are many Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council relating to this subject, and there are evidences of frequent attempts being made to arrest the "furie of the sea." Among other places which were, or were supposed to be, in jeopardy, was the little town of Sheringham, a few miles from Cromer. This place is situated in a very exposed position, and a local historian remarked a hundred years ago that "the sea gains considerably here, and it is not uncommon to observe large pieces of arable land carried away with corn growing, betwixt seed time and harvest."

The return of the vessels belonging to various ports of Norfolk in 1580, shews that of 167 there enumerated only two belonged to Sheringham. These were the "John," of 14 tons, Edmund Hooke owner, and the "Peter," of 30 tons, William Allison owner. Three years previously, however, Sir Nathaniel Bacon had impressed eleven mariners there.

The "Town" was probably a small place in the time of Elizabeth, but the little ports on the Norfolk coast were the nurseries of hardy seamen, and in those days the greatness of England was supposed to depend upon her navy, and statesmen did their utmost to foster and increase it. The threatened destruction of a port, small though it might have been, was anxiously deprecated, and although the measures taken for its preservation were inadequate and ill judged, they were in accord with the scientific knowledge and established feeling of the age.

The first paper upon the subject is an appeal in 1578 for assistance, signed by three of the Norfolk justices; it is as follows:—

Christofer Heydon William Butts Knightes and Willm Heydon Esquyer Three Justices of the peace in the said countie of Norff. amonge others appointed To all to whome

these presents shall come to be seen hearde or redd Gretinge Whereas throughe the rage of the mayne Sea, and for want of convenient Harboroughe; The townships of Beeston and Sheringham are lately fallen into sooche greate ruynes and decaye as thinhabitants are not of theym selfs w<sup>h</sup>out the helpe of their frendlie neighbors adioyninge hable to pforme that good worke of provyding safetie hereafter to ensue to theym selfs and others, that willinglie they would doe wherein they deserve good incorgement to proceade in bringinge that to passe w<sup>h</sup> maie redounde to a generall comoditie of this whole contrey and w<sup>h</sup>out soome relief towards the same worke for the fynishinge whereof their habilities will not extend, It is to be doubted they are lyke not onlie to be greatlie hyndered But that it will redound to their further decaye and in effect to their utter undoinge. We therefore the said Justices pytyinge their case; have thought it a deede of charitie, hereby at the request of y<sup>e</sup> sayd inhabitants to make certificat thereof; the rather to moove you and e<sup>v</sup>ye of you to whose handes or hearinge these presents shall come, to helpe and releeve theym w<sup>h</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> benevolence Liberalities and contribucion; as Christian charitie maie bynde you, and as you or any of you would upon the like occasion be releevd and holpen. These o<sup>r</sup> l<sup>r</sup>es testimoniall to take place by and duringe the space of Three monethes next after the date hereof w<sup>h</sup>in the hundred of Gallowe. In wittness whereof we have hereunto sett o<sup>r</sup> handes and seales the firste of Januarye in the xx<sup>th</sup> yere of the raigne of o<sup>r</sup> sovaigne lady quene Elisabeth.

xpofer heydon.

Willm. Butts.

Willm. Heydon.

To thintent this so nedefull and beneficiall peece of worke may be the better and more spedelie brought to passe, we have thought good to request you the chief constables of

this hundred, w'h yo' good travaill and p̄swasion to further the same so mooche as convenyentlie you maye.

We find that there were many complaints of poverty in Norfolk at this time, and may not unreasonably conclude that the appeal made by three country gentlemen did not elicit any very material aid from men who themselves were suffering severely. A more powerful agency was therefore invoked—the power of the Crown.

It seems that letters patent were granted from the Queen to three men named Kyrke, Garter, and Sturgeon, under which they were authorised to construct a pier at Sheringham. In order to provide the money necessary to defray the cost of the pier a grant was made to them of all the penalties payable in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk under the Acts which I have cited for promoting the growth of flax and hemp.

This transfer of its rights by the Crown to private individuals appears at first sight to be somewhat inconsistent with the penurious habits of the Queen. It is, however, capable of an easy explanation. Henry VIII. had granted Sheringham on the attainder of its former owner, Edward Stafford, Duke of Bucks, to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. The Duke of Norfolk was in turn attainted in 1572, and the property again escheated to the Crown. It was held by the Queen during the whole of her reign, and it was therefore her interest that the advantage of the district should be the subject of exceptional care.

We may collect from the papers before us that the patentees were men of little standing and utterly unscrupulous. The statute of Henry VIII. gave them the power to levy exactions in respect of land "apt for tillage" in which flax and hemp were unsown. Doubtless they regarded the two counties as their prey, and used the penal powers the Act contained to the utmost of their oppor-



tunities. In those days the law was a ready instrument in the hands of a fraudulent or dishonest litigant, and as a judgment was secure wherever it was sought under the provisions of the statute referred to, there was nothing and no one to restrain the patentees. Far and wide they and their informers travelled, and wherever they went exaction and legal terrorism followed in their path. What matter if the soil was unfit for the growth of flax and hemp! that fact was no defence, because all a judge or jury could decide was whether the land was apt for tillage, and if so their penalties were safe. It might be, too, that there was no water in which the flax could be steeped, but that was no defence against an action, for the law had made no exception from the operation of the Act in any such case. Accordingly a reign of terror settled on the land, and for years it was at the mercy of a gang of unscrupulous and mercenary scoundrels. At length the sums they collected were so large, and the work they accomplished was so insignificant, that the magistrates in the two counties roused themselves to the seriousness of the situation. And some of the justices of Suffolk addressed the following letter to their colleagues in Norfolk:—

Whereas dyvers of our Neighbours Inhabitants in the Franchise of Bury have of late to their great trouble and charge, byn served w<sup>th</sup> proces, and dyvers of them compelled to compound at forty and fyfty shillings a man for not sowing of hemp according to the Lawe by one Mr. Garter and Kirke pretending to have employed and to imploye moste great Soñes upon Sheringh<sup>m</sup> Peare in Norff. by reason of w<sup>ch</sup> violent exactions as also in respect they can no waye make their landes and waters fytt and apt for the sowing and watering of hempe according to the effecte of the sayd Lawe: Exhibited their petition for them selves and the wholl Franchise of Bury to the right

honourable the Lordes of her maties most honourable Pryvy counsell for the discharging of the sayd Inhabitants from so unnecessary impositions. Wherein the poore petitioner receyved their honourable audience and favour recomēding as we understand the examinaçōn of all their or any other former pceedings both concerninge the olde and newe comyssiōn not only what Soñes of monye have by themselves or their deputyes in Suff. or Norff. byn leved, but also howe necessarily the same is, or lykely to be imployed, and whether the Soyle in the sayd Franchise be fytt for it or noe for the lawfull furtherance whereof wee hartely praye you to bestowe yo<sup>r</sup> travells into the sayd Franchise and as you shall fynd by iust and true certificate and by probable testimony of the unsufficiēcy of the greatest pte of the Soyle of the sayd Franchise for hemp, so to ease the sayd Franchise by yo<sup>r</sup> certificates. Or if yo<sup>r</sup> occasions shalbe such as you can not conveniently take veiwe thereof: then we praye you be certefyed by us herein that the cuntrye or in effectt the wholl pte thereof is unfytt both for land and water to beare hemp. If you shall require to be otherwyse enformed herein, wee will appoynt some to attend upon you at such tymes as you shall agree to meete whensoever. Thus not doubting of yo<sup>r</sup> wyse and good care herein w<sup>th</sup> our very hartye comendacaçōns we comytt you to God. Stowm̄kett this xiiij<sup>th</sup> of December 1591.

Yo<sup>r</sup> very Loving Freindes

Nycholas	Wylyam Spryng.	Willm. waldegrave.
Baco'.	Robt Ashfeld.	Jo. Heigham.
	Jhoñ Gurdon.	John Jermyn.
	Robt. Drury.	Henri Gylbertt.

[*Endorsed.*]

To the righte Worship <sup>l</sup>	S <sup>r</sup> John Peyton Knights &
o <sup>r</sup> very good Frindes	Nathanyell Bacon &
S <sup>r</sup> Arthur Heviningh <sup>l</sup> m.	Clement Paston
S <sup>r</sup> Willm. Paston	Esquiers.
S <sup>r</sup> Henry Woodhouse	

Four months later this letter was followed up by another which carries the matter somewhat further, the object now being, not so much the prevention of further, but the inquiring into and punishment of past oppression. This letter is addressed to S<sup>r</sup> John Peyton.

S<sup>r</sup> wheras at the suite of our neighbo<sup>rs</sup> in the Franchis of Bury, yt pleased the Lords of her Ma<sup>ties</sup> most hon<sup>able</sup> Pryvye counsell to directe ther l<sup>res</sup> to you and others in Norff. for the xamyna<sup>co</sup>n of the Imployements of sundrye somes of money heretofore collected by one Kirke and others, by reason of a commiss<sup>n</sup> graunted for the not sowing of hempe, w<sup>ch</sup> have bin levyed on sundrye psones, the discoverye wherof in lykyhood mighte bring benefitt unto the cuntrye, and ryde yo<sup>r</sup> and our neighbo<sup>rs</sup> from the subiecton of such unnecessarye Imposicyones we doe therfore very hertelye desier you that as it semeth, by thir LL. l<sup>res</sup> they had especiall regard, to have all former pcedings of Kirke and others weighed and considered so it might please you to take some speciall paines therin, so as ther LL. might accordinge to ther desiers be certified, and it mighte further please you, to yo<sup>r</sup> uttermost to pswade M<sup>r</sup> Nathanyell Bacon and others to whom the l<sup>res</sup> are directed to take some paines therin, w<sup>ch</sup> done you shall finde us redye to acquite yo<sup>r</sup> good deserte and contynuallie binde yo<sup>r</sup> and our good neighbo<sup>rs</sup> to be thankefull for yo<sup>r</sup> good Labor. Thus w<sup>th</sup> our most hertie comends we committ you to God. Bury, this x<sup>th</sup> Aprill 1592.

Yo<sup>r</sup> very loving frinds

Willm. Waldegrave.

Robt. Jermyn.

Jo. Heigham

Wylliam Spryng.

Robt. Ashfeld.

Robt. Drury.

To the right worship<sup>ll</sup>  
our very good frind S<sup>r</sup>  
John Peyton Knight.

The following memorandum or certificate is indorset  
 "Information from the Gents. in Suff. touching hempo  
 sowing in ye Franchise of Bury."

Upon especial informaçon unto us and other  
 delyvered by dives of credyte and longe expeirençes  
 Inhabitñts inhabitinge in the Franchis of Bury  
 St. Ede, as also of our owne knoweledge and poore  
 experyence, We desier you to be advtised as followeth  
 viz.

That in effecte the holle pte of the Soyle of the Franchi  
 of Bury is and hath bin in sundry places tryed to be utterly  
 unfitt and unapt for the sowing of hempe or flaxe.

The especial cause we attribute to the coldnes of the  
 Soyle because the same is either claye or feadeth very neare  
 upon the claye, w<sup>ch</sup> naturallie fceureth colde, the most  
 contrary to the encrease of flaxe or hempe and wher the  
 earthe is neither claye nor feadeth as aforesaid upon clay  
 it is for the most pte a Loñye earthe neither Sande nor  
 claye, w<sup>ch</sup> we suppose to be colder then claye, and thi  
 experyence teacheth us, for that we usually ar constraines  
 to sowe our barleys after most other cuntries.

Moreov<sup>r</sup> if in some townes some small pcelles might w<sup>t</sup>  
 some extraordinary charge be made fitt for hempe yet ou  
 claye waters ar not fitt to water the same in, for if in  
 any one towne ther shold be two akars ground sowed w<sup>t</sup>  
 hempe yerelye w<sup>ch</sup> shold take well, the watering therof is  
 convenyent waters, in such two drye yeres as thes two las  
 Sommes were wold in lykyhood infecte all or most of th  
 catle in any one towne, for that in most places we herdly  
 had water to water our catle w<sup>h</sup> and to dresse our meat  
 w<sup>h</sup> all.

Lastlye wher soever ther is ground and water fitt for th  
 sowing of hempe or flaxe, ev<sup>rye</sup> man soweth as much a

convenyentlie he can, for we can noe waye imploye our ground to so greate a gaine w<sup>th</sup> so small a charge.

Willm. Waldegrave.	
Robte. Jermyn.	Robte. Ashefild.
J. Heigham.	Robt. Drury.
Wyllyam Spryng.	Thomas Crofte.

The matter had now assumed the dimensions of a public scandal, and letters from the Council were evidently written directing certain of the justices in Norfolk to inquire into it. They met at Sheringham on 26th July, 1592, and the following are the notes which remain of their proceedings.

Proceedings before the comissioners at Sheringh<sup>m</sup>  
by vertue of the counsells l<sup>res</sup> for the hempe patent  
the xxvi<sup>th</sup> of July, 1592.

Robt. Yaxley and Willm. Jennyman of Sheringh<sup>m</sup> Inhabit<sup>ants</sup> there being of thage of 60 yeare apiece do affirme and will take their othes when thei shalbe called that by occasion of erecting of the new peeres so farre into the sea the benefytt w<sup>h</sup> before tyme they had by riding of their boats in a deepe between the Shoare and a place called the ebbe is utterly silted up and decayed.

Thei do further affirme that thei thinke it unpossible for the . . . . . charge to make anie harbo<sup>r</sup> for shippes there. And saie for the upholding the house and of the decaye of the Towne thei do knowe the same maie be pformed w<sup>h</sup> small Jettyes of verie small charge as it hath ben used in former tymes.

Robert Yaxley.

M

Robt. Greene of Beston saith as much in effect as is above set downe, but remembreth not for so longe tyme.



Robert Feser saith that he thinketh the length of the peere and likewise the heighth to be more then were convenient. And more safetye before to the boats coming in when there were but small Jettes. And that the Towne is fallen into more poverty then before.

Willm. Cades of Sheringham of iiij<sup>xxvj</sup> yeares, affirmeth by experience that the short peeres before used were more comodious to their fisher boats then these new peeres be or can be.

Henry Monyman of Sheringh<sup>m</sup> affirmeth the length of the west peere to stoppe the sweepe wherbie the deepe is silted up, and that where before the new peeres erected a man might come out of his boat on shoare dry foote now they are fayne to wade a myle in the sea from their boats. And this man is a workman also in like work. Thoma<sup>s</sup> Yaxley affirmeth the like.

John Lacye of Sheringham disalloweth the height of the peere, And thinketh that the case being mayntayned would bring more safety to the fisher boats so as the short peeres were continued.

The next document shews that the view of these witnesses was acted upon, and that by the year 1601 the work commenced by Kyrke had been destroyed and small jetties substituted for it.

Thacompte of Richard Cooke Thomas Yaxley and George Fisher for y<sup>e</sup> tymber remayning of the peare works at Shering<sup>m</sup> comytted to their charge by Sr Willm. Paston Knight and Nathanael Bacon esq<sup>r</sup> set downe 11 februarye 1601.

Imp <sup>r</sup> mis Sold by the Accomptants divers	} S <sup>m</sup> xj <sup>l</sup> . vjs. xd.
pieces of Tymber to divers psons as is in	
ptieler specified in notes thereof annexed	
hereunto for - - - - -	

P <sup>d</sup> to divers men for worke about taking up the old peere and making of a small peere at Sheringh <sup>m</sup> as appereth by notes annexed in pticler - - - - -	} S <sup>m</sup> xl. xiiij <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
Re <sup>m</sup> in their hands viz. in Richard Cook's hands -	} S <sup>m</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> . iij <sup>d</sup> .

Item there is remayning of the old tymber of the peere works w<sup>h</sup> lieth upon the Clifte at Sheringh<sup>m</sup> being oake iij<sup>xx</sup> vij pecs w<sup>h</sup> were pyles.

Also there is remayning in the Towne house being planks and tymber piles about three loads.

Also rem. in Nicholas Buller's hands of Beeston a crane and a beetle belonging to the said peere works.

X

George fysher.

Thomas Yaxley.

Whilst these proceedings were pending a last effort was made by the patentees to avert the storm. They made representations to Sir Thomas Heneage, the Clerk to the Privy Council, which led him to address the following letter to the Bishop of Norwich, Lord Cromwell, and the Justices of Assize. The proceeding was a singular one, for it was in violent contradiction to the inquiries the Council had directed.

After my verie hartye comenda<sup>õ</sup>ns upon the humble peti<sup>õ</sup>n and complainte of hir hñes pore Tenñts of the townes of Sheringham and Beeston in the countie of Norff. shewing that contrarie to her Maties Lñes patent granted to Robert Kirke and Willm. Garter for the benefitte of the sayd Townes and for and towards the makinge uppe of a pere or Harboroughe as well for shippinge as for the

defence of the same townes beinge her Ma<sup>ty</sup> Inheritaunc and pcell of hir H<sup>ty</sup> duchie of Lancastare some malignant parsones have w<sup>thout</sup> auctoritie or direc<sup>cion</sup> expose themselves to the empeachment of hir hi. graunte wherbi not onlie the charge of 3000 : 300*l*. alredie bestowed shold be utterlie loste (the peare being cast into the Sea, bu her hi. i<sup>n</sup>heritans whereof muche is alredie consumed i those partes should in shorte time be eaten into the Sea And hir hi. ten<sup>ntes</sup> utterlie begered and undon. It hath pleased her Ma<sup>ty</sup> to comand me to make knowen to yo<sup>r</sup> lp and the rest that hir hi. expresse pleasuer and wille i that for the mainten<sup>nce</sup> and finishinge of that worke so well begone You doe make knowen in those countie of Suff. and Norff. that noe psonne whom it may concerne b in anie sorte oppugnant and resistinge contrarie to th tenore of those hir hig. l<sup>res</sup> patentis wherin yf anie ma shalbe founde to offend that yo<sup>u</sup> certifie his name and dwellinge place w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>r</sup> opinions of the Qualitie of hi offence to thend that suche corse of proceedinge maye b taken against him as shalbe most convenient. And herei not doughting but you will use the good care w<sup>ch</sup> appertaineth I bid you hertelie farwell. At the courte i progresse at Donyngton the xxv<sup>th</sup> of Auguste 1592.

Yr verie lovinge Frende  
Heneage.

L. Byshoppe of Norwich  
L. Cromwell and Justices  
of Assises.

[*Indorsed.*]

To my verie good lord Bishoppe of Norw<sup>ch</sup> and the lord Cromwell and to my verie lovinge Frendes the Deput leifeten<sup>nts</sup> of the countie of Norff: and Suff: and to th reste of the Justices of Peace of each of the sayd counties.

This letter did not prevent the inquiry, but it alarme

those who were interested in its prosecution, and among other letters the following, addressed to Nathaniel Bacon, is worthy of notice.

S<sup>r</sup>, according to yo<sup>r</sup> good worshipes appointment (having so fitt opportunitie) ar bould to put you in mynde of pfectinge and fynishing of the matter wherin you and others have travelled about the commiss<sup>n</sup> of hempe, grannted toward the repairing the Haboroughe at Sheringh<sup>m</sup> yf therefore all things be fynished accordinge to yo<sup>r</sup> worship<sup>l</sup> discreçon, we desier you that M<sup>r</sup> Hill S<sup>r</sup> nicholas Bacon his servannte may bringe the same unto us, that we before the q<sup>r</sup>ter Sessyones or therat, w<sup>h</sup> ar shortlye after Michelyde at Bury may acquainte our worship<sup>l</sup> gentlemen w<sup>h</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> carefull pceding, desiring yo<sup>r</sup> worships that if it be possible M<sup>r</sup> Hill may bring them orders to take some such order w<sup>h</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Nicholas as the same may be conveyed against our Sessyones as shall seme best to yo<sup>r</sup> worships and also if it might please you and some other of the worship<sup>l</sup> of the cuntrie to joyne in a letter touching such an unnecessarie Imposycyon and of other the circumstances necessarye to be certified and knowen w<sup>h</sup> we thinke wilbe a meane to p<sup>e</sup>uer our worship<sup>l</sup> to doe the like. Thus not doubting of yo<sup>r</sup> worshipes carefull consideraçon herin, w<sup>h</sup> humble dutye for yo<sup>r</sup> good kindnes shewed unto our selves from tyme to tyme, as also the good care of the cause we surcease any further to trouble you desiring Almightye God for Christ's sake to bless you and yo<sup>rs</sup>. Amen. 17 Sept. 1592.

Yo<sup>r</sup> worshipes at command

Robti. fludd.

Tom<sup>as</sup> Scotte.

Sir William Paston also took alarm, and wrote a letter to Sir Nathaniel Bacon on the subject, in which he sends a copy of Sir T. Heneage's letter, adding :—

"Wherbie yo<sup>a</sup> maye the better p̄ceive what coninge dealinge and practice ther is used: touchinge the same Wherfore I thinke it good to move yo<sup>a</sup> to make a lre to be addressed unto the l: Treasurer accordinge to o<sup>r</sup> former agremente for the better benefytte of o<sup>r</sup> countrie. And the same to be sent uppe by my Neighbore Gybsonn in the beginninge of the tearme who will then prosecute the same accordinge to effecte."

There is a memorandum in the writing of Sir Nathaniel Bacon "touchinge the aunswer to the Counsell's lre," and in this document reference is made to "a private lre to be written to y<sup>e</sup> L. T̄rer and therin some p̄tiçler abuses of their falsehoode to be set down"; and then follows a statement of numerous points which were to be brought under the notice of the Treasurer. Most of these are referred to in the following letter.

O<sup>r</sup> verie humble duties remembred unto yo<sup>r</sup> Lo: y<sup>t</sup> pleased yo<sup>r</sup> ho: w<sup>th</sup> ye rest of her Ma<sup>tie</sup> p<sup>r</sup>vie counsell, to wright in wynter last unto us and two gent more of this contrey or anie fower of us, concerning the grannt made from her Ma<sup>tie</sup>, to Robt Kyrke and Willm Garter of the forfeytur of the penall Statute, for the sowing of hempo and flax seede in the countyes of Norff. and Suff. And to this lre wee have now retorned an annswer. Wee have thought good besides to certefye yo<sup>r</sup> ho: p̄ticulerly some abuses of Robt Kyrke, who hath walked so corruptly, as he is unworthie to have a trust comytted unto him. For by yo<sup>r</sup> ho: meanes there being gotte into one of o<sup>r</sup> handes about fower yeares past, a booke of Accompt set downe by Kyrke, thes abuses upon the exaiacōn of the booke do fall out against him: first many soñes of good valew, w<sup>ch</sup> appeare by the certificat of ye chiefe constables to have been gathered, are not entred. Also many soñes are misentred, and there misentry alwaies resteth in setting downe

lesse then was collected. Also he demandeth allowannce, as paid to some men for cariadge, who doo affirme that thei gave the cariadge to the worke: his booke is of an accompt from 83 till 87 and therin is demannded 1088*l.* for tymber bought of severall men, and his allowannce for topwood, billet, barke and offold, riseth but unto 1xxv*l.* xvs. x*d.* w<sup>ch</sup> is a most exceeding under valewing of the same: Also his demannd for charge of suite in the Exchequ<sup>r</sup>, gifts and riding charges w<sup>thin</sup> the said five yeares, doth arise to 400*l.* and upwards. And yet against a number of psons there was pces brought downe out of the Excheque<sup>r</sup> and upon the arrest of them, thei did paie the charges, some more, some lesse, and herof no entry in his booke. Though wee did use the authority of yo<sup>r</sup> ho: name and the rest, for ye calling of Kyrke and Garter before us, at the tyme appoynted for o<sup>r</sup> meeting at Sheringham, yet neith of them would appeare. And since (as wee understande) upon some undue informacon, given unto her Ma<sup>tie</sup> thei have peured a l<sup>r</sup>e to be written by ye right Ho: M<sup>r</sup> Channcello<sup>r</sup> of the duchie to the lieftennts of Suff. and Norff. and the Justices of peace of both countyes, wherin his ho: signifieth her highness expresse pleasure and will to be that no pson do oppugne the teno<sup>r</sup> of those her highnes l<sup>r</sup>es pattents, and if anie be founde to offende in that behalf, that his name and dwelling place w<sup>th</sup> the quallity of his offence be certefyed. Thus thei seeke to counten<sup>ce</sup> out their owne contempt in refusing to come before us and yeald in their accompt as yo<sup>r</sup> Ho: gave direction by yo<sup>r</sup> l<sup>r</sup>es w<sup>thout</sup> regard of yo<sup>r</sup> ho: order to contynue on their collections wherin ther p<sup>r</sup>ivate gayne is specially respected. This Kyrke is a verie needie man, and of small accompt, and so is also Garter thought of, And be men utterly unfytt to have comytted unto them the gov<sup>n</sup>nan<sup>ce</sup> of so great a so<sup>m</sup>e of money to anie publick use. And though wee have not the like prooffe of Garter's corrup<sup>cn</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> wee have of Kyrk, because Garter



is lately come in to deale in the cause, yet the man is, even as hardlie as Kyrke, reported of. O' humble request is, that it may please yo' ho: to satisfie her Ma<sup>tie</sup> in the truth of this cause, that no worse opinyon maie be conceived of us in the retorne making of o' certificat, then wee do deserve for wee hold it o' duties to certefye o' pceedings by authority of yo' ho: lres notw<sup>h</sup>standing wee did take knowledge of the wrightinge of this other lre, w<sup>h</sup> Kyrke and Garter have pcured. Lastly wee wilbe bolde in o' contries behalf to renew a former suite made unto yo' ho: by some of us touching the case of lycense in the tñportaçõn of corne, wherein wee humbly beseech yo' ho: good consideraçõn for the want and poverty of o' contrey increaseth, and the inconvenience by the decaye of tilladge and impoverishing of the subiect wilbe great, And if the subiect prove poore, her Ma<sup>tie</sup> also will be the lesse rich. Yf yo' ho: could be content to allow the tñsportaçõn upon the like charge of lycense, w<sup>h</sup> hath ben hertofore, wee be psuaded, that her Ma<sup>ties</sup> custome and benefytt wilbe much greater then now it is, and the subiect better satisfied therw<sup>th</sup> for yo' L. (as wee hope) is not ignorant, that in the former yeares past upon the lycense of 100 qrs. there was ordinarily passed 200 or 300 qrs. and now by the diligent and carefull looking to of the officers of the Port, there is nothing more passed away then thei paie for. And this due looking into of y<sup>e</sup> officers being contynued, yt is thought that the custome of her Ma<sup>tie</sup> would be greatly increased, though the charge of ye lycense be made no greater then before. And by one yeares tryall yo' ho: maie see the prooffe of this.

Interrogatories were administered to Sturgeon, and they, with the replies he gave, were as follows:—

Thexamynacon for Roger Sturgeon.

1. It. what somes of monie or anie other kinde of rewarde hath bene geven to anie psone, and of what walewe

was the same, by your selff Kirke or anie other and to whom was the same geven?

2. It. what monie have you knowne paide for Oakes in Baconstropp pke orels where, or have heard Kirke saie or anie other what they cost and what tymber is ther yet remayninge, and oakes standinge?

3. It. whether have you made yo<sup>r</sup> true accompt of all such somes of monie as you have collected by Vertue or color of the Commiss<sup>n</sup> graunted for not sowinge of Hempe w<sup>h</sup>in Suff. and Norff?

4. It. whether did you usually take charges of such psones as were sued in Thexchequer for not sowinge of Hempe or not and of whome to your knowledg did you not?

Answer.

Unto the fyrst I of my owne knowledge to my remembrance I do not know any sum of mony or rewarde geven by my selfe or Kyrke or any other only sum small reward of Fyshe to the L. Cromwell or S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Heydon and Fyshe lynge and Codd geven by Kyrke to the M<sup>r</sup> of requests M<sup>r</sup> docter Dale then lyvyng to the value as I take yt of xxs. or there abouts.

2. I answere ther wer Oakes bought of S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Heydon and he satysfied for them and yet standynge as I hard Kyrke say but the number of them nor what he payd for the same I do not now remember.

3. I answer yt I have fully and trulye accompted as far as I can call to mynde or remembrance.

4. I answere I dyd not usually but very sylldom take cherges in law but as for ther names I do not remember.

Sturgion's Annsw<sup>r</sup>.

To the right Worshipfull S<sup>r</sup> Willm. Paston, S<sup>r</sup>  
 John Peyton S<sup>r</sup> Henry Woodhowse Knights: M<sup>r</sup>  
 Nathanyell Bacon and M<sup>r</sup> Clement Paston Esquires.

Certayne obiectiōns to be propounded to Garter and Kirke by yo<sup>r</sup> worshippes concerninge certayne slaunderous reportes gyven out by them of some of great honor and worshippe to credyt them selves thereby, as also to terryfye the comon people, having countenāce (as they have borne the cuntry in hand) of such men of accompt, and suche other ptended comonwealths causes, (to countenāce their authority) to contrybute to them such Injurious exactions, as they would by countenāce of the letters patent, and such men of great accompt favouring them injuriously inflickt upon the said cuntry great Sōmes of money as upon their recevyng or otherwyse shall appeare unto yo<sup>r</sup> worshippes, which as most men thinke a great pt thereof hath bene spent in Idle expenses, and the rest to the spoyle of a great deale of good timber and all cast away to no purpose: but the towne in more damage of Ruine then ever yt was before, by their neglecting the trust cōmytted unto them about the said buynsiesse.

Imprimis they have gyven out to dyvers as well by their owne reportes, as others their assocyates, that they have suche a sure frinde of my Lord chamberlayne as so, &c., and that they have bestowed upon his honor to that end, A Bason and ewer which cost them seaventene pounds or more money, which is supposed by many to be false and untrewē, and only but braggingly gyven out for the causes aforesaid. Witnesse hereto Wilson the gaoler of Alsham from their owne mouthes. And father Lawrence of Elmerton have said in effecte (being one of Kirke his speciall counsell) that he hath hard Kirke say there was geven a thing of well nigh Twenty pounds price broader then his Hatt to a nobleman which the said Lawrence hath

reported to Gibson, goodman Haryson of Beaston and others, and M<sup>r</sup> Porter being Garter his wyfes brother being of speciall counsell w<sup>th</sup> them, tould M<sup>r</sup> Hartgrave mynister of Thwayght, that they had a specyall frind of my lord chamberlayne, and that they had gyven him a bason and ewer of xvij<sup>l</sup>. price and yet all thought to be untrewē, and but only theire reportes to credyt themselves thereby, &c.

Item the said Garter Hath also reported that they have a sound and suer frind of my Lord Cromwell, and that they had gyven him to be theire faythfull and assured frind a cuppe and one other Jewell or some suche thinge of the value of Twenty pound price. Witnesse from Garter his owne mouth hereof, Robert Jenyman of Sheringhām.

Item the said Kirke hath also most untruly and falsely (by all conjecture) reported that he hath had of Sir Willm. Haydon Knight one Bargayne of Timber for the peare which came to fyve hundreth pounce which they had in some reasonable sort delyvered but for a second bargayne of foure hundreth pounds which the said S<sup>r</sup> Willm hath had of that money, and for which they should have had four hundreth timber trees more they never receyved above forty or threescore trees, and that the overthrow of the whole worke came by this defect, which report of his is thought to be most dishonest, because all the cuntry well knoweth that S<sup>r</sup> Willm hath bene his only countenāce in all those actions: and that he would rayther contribute some tymber or other supply to a worke which he hath seemed willingly to further by all good meanes to be effected, then by so injurious a meane to be the cause to overthrowe the same Witnesse from Kirke his owne mouth Ro. Yaxley and John Sheppard who heard Kirke say that there were divers okes standing in Baconsthorpe which he had payed for, and Gibson heard Garter say as much.

The result of the inquiry is contained in the following

letter, addressed to the Privy Council by the Justices to whom the matter had been referred.

O<sup>r</sup> duties in most humble wise remembred. There was a most effectuall lre written in wynter past from yo<sup>r</sup> ho: to us and two gent. more of this contrey touching y<sup>e</sup> Grannt passed from her Ma<sup>tie</sup> to Willm Garter and Robt. Kyrke of y<sup>e</sup> forfeiture of a penall Statute for the sowing of hempe and flax seede w<sup>thin</sup> the counties of Norff. and Suff. And the lett, whie the same lre was no soner annswered, hath ben, because some of us in y<sup>e</sup> beginning of y<sup>e</sup> yeare were a longe tyme out of y<sup>e</sup> contrey, and fower of us at y<sup>e</sup> least pscribed to deale in y<sup>e</sup> service, and y<sup>e</sup> wynter season not so fitt to pforme the same, Wee could not determyne of a meeting before this soñier now passed. In this lre of yo<sup>r</sup> ho: wee were willed to call before us the said Pattentees, and to take their accompt upon oath, what had ben collected by force of y<sup>e</sup> said Grannt, and what had ben employed to y<sup>e</sup> benefytt of that peere at Sheringham, And to inquier by all good meanes how to comptroll their said accompts, yf wee should suspect anie cause of untrueth in them. Also to view by o<sup>r</sup> selves and some men of skyll y<sup>e</sup> peere worke, that wee might truly informe o<sup>r</sup> selves what benefytt hath ensued by y<sup>e</sup> charge employed, and in what state the worke now is, and what good the contynñce of the said charge maie worke, and herof uprightly and w<sup>thout</sup> pciality to returne a certificat unto yo<sup>r</sup> ho. For annswer herunto and some other pte besides of y<sup>e</sup> same lre, Yt maie please yo<sup>r</sup> ho. to be advertised that the 26<sup>th</sup> daie of July past wee had o<sup>r</sup> meeting about this service at Sheringham, And though wee had by authority of yo<sup>r</sup> Ho: lres written and therin willed Robt. Kyrke and Willm. Garter to be before us the same daie, yet neither of them did appeare, So as their contempt therin wee leave to be annswered before yo<sup>r</sup> Ho. Wee had before o<sup>r</sup> meeting sent out warraunts to y<sup>e</sup>



chiefe constables of everie hundred w<sup>h</sup>in this county of Norff. to certifie us, what money had ben collected by vertue of the said Grannts, And the like was don w<sup>h</sup>in the county of Suff. And though great uncertaynty of the truth of that w<sup>h</sup> hath ben collected, was in their certificats, by reason that many were dead, who had paid, and likewise many were gon out of the contrey, and also many constables kept no reckoning of that w<sup>h</sup> had ben gathered, yet by comparing those certificats w<sup>h</sup> a booke of accompt of the receipts by force of the same grannt delivered in by Kyrke in the [blank] yeare of her ma<sup>tie</sup> raigne wee do fynde his corrupt dealing in manie pts, and his false entrie of the receipts so often, as wee make no reckoning of anie truth in him. In this booke Kyrke doth charge himself w<sup>h</sup> y<sup>e</sup> receipts of money towards the same peere worke for five yeares ended 1587. So as what hath ben received since by him and Garter, through the unpfect certificats of the chief constables and the wante of their accompts yealded in, wee can drawe downe to no certaynty. And this booke one of us did get into o<sup>r</sup> hands by meanes of a lre written from o<sup>r</sup> verie good Lord the L. Tres<sup>r</sup> in A<sup>o</sup> 1586 for the exaia<sup>cion</sup> then of Kyrks receipts wherin litle was don, through the often absence of M<sup>r</sup> Justice Wyndam, who was especially written unto to deale therein. This booke doth set downe these receipts by Kyrke: ferst 900*l*. received to the behoofe of the same peere by vertue of a lycense grannted by her Ma<sup>tie</sup> for the tñsporting of 20000 q<sup>rs</sup> of barley: next 1488*l*. 18*s*. collected and received w<sup>h</sup>in Suff. and Norff. by force of the Statute for not sowing of hemp seed and flax seede, So as his wholle receipts untill 87 by his owne booke is proved to be 2388*l*. 18*s*. and yet a number of pticler receipts unentred, wherin wee are directly able to reprove him. And for his and Garter's receipts since, in respect of the reasons aforesaid, wee can retorne no pfect certificat. And this is as much as to this p<sup>t</sup> of yo<sup>r</sup> Ho: lres wee can



retorne annswer. Touching the length, bredth, and heighth of the peeres, and the skantlings of the wholle tymber therabout used, wee have thoroughly viewed and measured the same. And conferring w<sup>th</sup> men of skyl, what the charge therof should arise unto, their iudgment is, that such a worke might be pformed for [blank]. Before o<sup>r</sup> meeting at Sheringham wee gave knowledge therof unto the Townsmen, and desired their being before us at o<sup>r</sup> tyme appoynted. And so wee heard as many of them speake, as would come before us, and speake, and upon their reasons delivered, and upon o<sup>r</sup> iudgment had by the sight of the worke, wee rest assured in o<sup>r</sup> owne psuaçons, that the thinge enterprised is of such difficulty or rather impossibility, as the same will never be pformed, and if it should be pformed, yet the charge towards the contynnce and maynteñnce of ye same would be more then these two counties were able to beare and the boate roade muche the worsse. The iudgment of sondrie anncient men being LX yeares of age and more, speaking before us, was, that the charge alreadie employed had not wrought anie benefytt to their Harborough. And thei did satisfie us w<sup>th</sup> their reasons to approve the same for before thei might come neerer to y<sup>e</sup> Towne w<sup>th</sup> their boates, then now thei can, and their fishermen lande w<sup>th</sup> lesse danger for the peere being built somewhat into the sea, doth cause the byllows of the sea sometyme to breake, and doth indanger therbie their boats coming w<sup>th</sup> their men to land. The peere also being built so lowe into the sea hath ben the cause, that a small channel nere unto y<sup>e</sup> land, wherinto their boats did often come and lande, is now silted up, and therbie thei are lett from landing their boats so nere unto the shoare, as thei were wonte, and are forced to come wading in the water a great waie from the shoare. That worke w<sup>ch</sup> is built into the sea, is in danger everie wynter to be lost. And the charge of a rodde of that is double or rather treble the charge of a rodd of the rest.

And since these workes began, the state of y<sup>e</sup> Towne is rather impaired, and some of the chiefe spared not openly to wytnesse as much before us. And wee cannot conceive, that the contrey hath received anie good therbie. Seing yo<sup>r</sup> ho: pleasure hath ben to use o<sup>r</sup> travell in this busynes, wee wilbe bold to impte unto yo<sup>r</sup> Ho: what wee hold most fytt to be don towards bringing the same to an ende. Wee do iudge it altogether labo<sup>r</sup> lost to have the worke proceeded w<sup>h</sup>, by building anie thinge further into y<sup>e</sup> sea: wee thinke it also most meete to have the tymber, w<sup>h</sup> hath ben imployed about the north peere wholly taken up, and a great pte of that plucked downe to the sea warde, w<sup>h</sup> is alreadie built upon the east and west peere, w<sup>h</sup> tymber so taken, together w<sup>h</sup> that w<sup>h</sup> lieth upon the wharfe [torn] and w<sup>h</sup> a great porcōn of tymber, w<sup>h</sup> thei have yet standing and have paid for, will able them sufficiently to build small Jetties or peeres from the mayne towards the sea for the safetie of their Towne, over and besides those three peeres, w<sup>h</sup> thei have alreadie. And these peeres, will worke a full safety for the Towne, and what so ever cost is more bestowed to build upon the sea, wilbe lost, and hitherto proveth rather hurtful to their fisher craft, then otherwise. And the safetie of the Towne being thus pvided for, the grievance of the subiect in y<sup>e</sup> execuōn of this penall Statute by her Ma<sup>ty</sup>s favo<sup>r</sup> and yo<sup>r</sup> ho: allowance maie cease, for wee be psuaded that these men themselves knowe this to be true, w<sup>h</sup> wee do wright, and wee assure o<sup>r</sup> selves, that it is farre of from her Ma<sup>ty</sup>s pleasure and the will of yo<sup>r</sup> ho: to have y<sup>e</sup> gayne and [torn] of private psons covered w<sup>h</sup> the shaddowe of a publick benefytt, and there is nothing ells by them sought herin. Yo<sup>r</sup> ho: lre in earnest maner presseth us, to retorne a true annswer in these causes. And wee protest before God, that so wee do, so farforth as o<sup>r</sup> understandinge guideth us, and if wee do misjudge, God hath blinded o<sup>r</sup> iudgment, and, that appearing wee must

acknowledge o' ignorannce, and not anie otherwise to l  
miscarryed. The last part of yo<sup>r</sup> Ho: lre doth direct us  
make inquiry, how apt the soile of y<sup>e</sup> Franchis of Bury  
for the sowing of hempe and flax seede. And because  
dwelling is farre from thence, wee have sought to satisf  
o' selves therin by the iudgment of some gent: dwellin  
in Suff. who knowe the place, and pte of them be n  
dwelling in y<sup>e</sup> Franchis, And of whose integrity in  
deli'ving of a trueth wee have good opynion, And thei  
certefye That in effect the wholle pte of y<sup>e</sup> soile of tl  
Franchis of Bury is and hath ben in sondrie places trye  
to be altogether unapt for the sowing of hempe or flax see  
and so is also dyvers pts of this countrye. And the  
reasons be set downe, w<sup>h</sup> for shortnes, wee omytt to recyt  
Thus beseeching yo<sup>r</sup> Ho: to accept in good pte o' lab  
herin bestowed, wee humbly take o' leave.

Cop. lre to y<sup>e</sup> LLs.

touching Sher.

Oct. 92.

The accompt for Sheringham and Beston Pear  
in the countye of Norff. delyv<sup>d</sup> 12 die Novemb<sup>r</sup>  
A<sup>o</sup> xxviij<sup>o</sup> Eliz. R<sup>ae</sup>.

The whole Accomptes of receiptes by vertue of the statu  
for not sowinge of hemp seed and Flax seede w<sup>h</sup>in tl  
countie of Norff. and Suff. A<sup>o</sup> 1583, as followeth.

Fyrst in Suff. for the circuyt of Bery	-	-	xxl.
In Norff. for the Hundred of Tunstede	-	-	xjl. xvi
The Hundred of Blowfelde and Walsh <sup>m</sup>	-	-	xvl.
The Hundred of Taverham	-	-	ixl. viijs
The Hundred of Loddon and Claveringe	-	-	xvijl. xvij
The Hundred of dysse	-	-	vijl. xs.
The Hundred of Earsham	-	-	vl.

The Hundred of Depwade	-	-	-	-	xjl.
The Hundred of Henstede	-	-	-	-	viijl. xjs.
The Hundred of Thetforde	-	-	-	-	viijl. xs.
The Hundred of Fourehowe	-	-	-	-	xijl. viijs.
The Hundred of Humbleyearde	-	-	-	-	vl.
The Hundred of South grene hooe	-	-	-	-	xjl. xvs.
The Hundred of Grymshewe and Walande	-	-	-	-	xvj. xvijs.
The Hundred of Shroph <sup>m</sup>	-	-	-	-	xl.
The Hundred of Giltcrosse	-	-	-	-	vijl.
The Hundred of Laundyshe	-	-	-	-	xviijl.
The Hundred of Smythdon	-	-	-	-	viijl.
The Hundred of Gallowe and Brother crosse	-	-	-	-	xiijl. xjs.
The Hundred of Freebridge at Lynn and Freebridge ex <sup>m</sup> malande	-	-	-	-	viijl. xxiijl.
The Hundred of Clackclose	-	-	-	-	viijl.
The Hundred of Northerpingh <sup>m</sup>	-	-	-	-	xiijl. vijs.
The Hundred of Eynsforde	-	-	-	-	xiijl. xiijs.
The Hundred of Holte	-	-	-	-	xiijl. xvijs.
The Hundred of North grene Hooe	-	-	-	-	vl. xiijs.
The Hundred of Southerpingh <sup>m</sup>	-	-	-	-	xviijl. xvs.

The whole Accomptes of receypts by vertue of the statute for not sowinge of Hempseed and Flax seede w<sup>h</sup>in the county of Norff. in A<sup>o</sup> 1584, 1585, and A<sup>o</sup> 1586, as followeth.

The Hundred of Hoult	-	-	-	-	xiijl.	xiijl.
The Hundred of Humbleyarde	-	-	-	-	xiijl.	
The Hundred of Fourehooe	-	-	-	-	xiijl.	xvs. iiijl.
The Hundred of Gallowe and Brother crosse	-	-	-	-	xvj.	
The Hundred of Eynsforde	-	-	-	-	xvj.	xvijs. vjd.
The Hundred of Tunstede	-	-	-	-	xvl.	
The Hundred of Southerpingh <sup>m</sup>	-	-	-	-	xvj.	
The Hundred of Northerpingh <sup>m</sup>	-	-	-	-	xxjl.	

The Hundred of Est and west flegg and Happing - - - -	xxivl.	vjs.	vijl.
The Hundred of Taveram - -	xiiijl.	xvjs.	
The Hundred of Hensted - -	xviijl.	xs.	
The Hundred of Shroph <sup>m</sup> - -	xvl.	xs.	
The Hundred of Depwade - -	xxviijl.	viijs.	
The Hundred of Guiltcrosse - -	xvl.	xviijjs.	
The Hundred of Dysee - - -	xixl.		
The Hundred of Ersh <sup>m</sup> - - -	xijl.		
The Hundred of Loddon and Claver- ynge - - - - -	vijl.		
The Hundred of Metforde - -	xxl.		
The Hundred of Landich - - -	xxijl.		
The Hundred of waland and Grims- hooe - - - - -	xxxl.		
The Hundred of Southgrenhooe - -	xxl.		
The Hundred of Smythdon - - -	xijl.		
The Hundred of Freebrydge ex <sup>e</sup> m <sup>s</sup> lande iijl.		xs.	

Receiptes by vertue of a Lycense granted for the  
transportinge of Twenty Thousande quarters of  
Barley in Ten yeares as followeth.

Of M <sup>r</sup> Smyth of Yearmothe M <sup>r</sup> Buntinge of Creake and others for the quantiti of Fyve Thowsande quarters at vijl. the Hundred -	}	cccll.	
Itm. of M <sup>r</sup> Sidney for the remaynder of the same Lycence namely for xv Thowsande quarters - - - - -			
Receytes for Topwood and Underwood converted to Byllet Faggs and other- wyse to fyinge and for barke - - -	}	lxxl.	xviijjs.
Sm <sup>th</sup> totali - m. vij <sup>e</sup> xlvj. xiijs. vjd.			

The whole accountes of the Peerereves of Sheryng-  
h<sup>m</sup> and Beston concerninge their so<sup>m</sup>es of money  
desbursed for the reedifienge of the same decayed  
peares As followeth.

Imprimis for Tymber bought of S <sup>r</sup> wyll <sup>m</sup>	} xl.
Paston Knyght A <sup>o</sup> 1582. Thirty Okes	
at Gresh <sup>m</sup> - - - - -	
Itm. for fellingge and carrynge of the same	iiijl.
Itm. bought of S <sup>r</sup> Will <sup>m</sup> Heydon In	} clxxxv.
A <sup>o</sup> 1583 Two Hundred and Fowerscore	
Okes - - - - -	
Itm. for fellingge, cuttingge, sawinge, and	} xli.
carrynge of the same - - - - -	
Itm. bought of Willm. Spinke Thomas	} ccl.
Whisker and Richard Newman at	
Thurning Fyve hundred Okes - -	
Itm. for fellingge, cutting, sawinge, and	} lxxijl.
carrynge y <sup>e</sup> same - - - - -	
Itm. bought of S <sup>r</sup> Willm. Haydon Knyght	} cciiij <sup>xx</sup> xl.
A <sup>o</sup> 1584 three Hundred okes - -	
Itm. for fellingge, sawinge, and carrynge	} iiij <sup>xx</sup> xijl.
and cutting the same - - - - -	
Itm. more bought of Sir Will <sup>m</sup> Heydon	} cccll.
A <sup>o</sup> 1585 three hundred and fowerty	
okes - - - - -	
Itm. for fellingge, cuttingge, and sawinge	} cl.
the same - - - - -	
Itm. unto Two men to loade Cartes in the	} xxviiijl.
wood and other Two men to attend the	
unladinge of the cartes at Home, by the	
space of one Hundred and fourty dayes	
at xijl. a daye eche man - - -	



- Itm. for workmanshipp to Richarde New-  
man and his Fower men from the xij<sup>th</sup>  
of Aprill A° 1583 till the Nynth of  
August 1584 w<sup>ch</sup> is threscore nyne  
weekes The masters wages beinge ijs. vjd.  
the daye, and eche of his men xiiij<sup>d</sup>. the  
daye Amountinge unto xliijs. the weke, } cxxxix<sup>l</sup>. xvs.  
is for threscore and nyne weekes one  
hundred fowerscore and eight poundes  
seven shillings wheroute abatinge one  
monethe of Holye dayes whearein they  
wrought not viij<sup>l</sup>. xijs. so payed unto  
hym at sondry tymes - - - -
- Itm. unto Three men. Two of them  
goinge in the Crane and the thirde to  
guyde the pyles and unlose the Bettles  
for the same tyme of Threscore nyne  
weekes ech of them xij<sup>d</sup>. the daye thre- } lvij<sup>l</sup>. xs.  
score two poundes wherout abatinge for  
one monethe in Holye dayes iij<sup>l</sup>. xijs.  
so payed to them - - - -
- Itm. unto Fower men for breakinge of  
tymber fitt for the wourkmens handes } xxxvij<sup>l</sup>. xs.  
Nynescor dayes at Foure shillings two  
pence the daye - - - -
- Itm. for Three payer of Tryces, and all  
things thereto belonginge - - - } xxiijs.
- Whiche workemanshipp extended the west  
peere two hundreth and threscore foote,  
the carryage of Stone and fillinge of } liij<sup>l</sup>.  
every Ten foote wherof amounting to xls.
- Itm. to Brystowe and his foure men from  
the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of August A° 1584 till the  
xviij<sup>th</sup> of October A° 1585 the Maysters  
wages beinge ijs. the daye and eche of

his men xiiij <i>l.</i> a daye that is to saye the weeke xls. is for threscore weekes one Hundreth and Twenty poundes a- batinge for xxiiij dayes of prayer so payed - - - - -	} cxij <i>l.</i>
Itm. for three men Two goinge in the Crane and the thirde guydinge the Pyles and Betels duringe y <sup>e</sup> said lvij weekes at xviijs. the weeke - - -	} lj <i>l.</i> vjs.
Whiche workemanship extended the Est peere one Hundreth Fourscore foote the carriage of stone and fillinge therof in parte coste - - - - -	} xxviiij <i>l.</i>
And also fynished footes in breakwater at the west pere - - - - -	} lxxv <i>l.</i>
Itm. unto Pasfelde and His men for the workmanship of Threscore Foure foote of the west pere - - - - -	} lxiiiij <i>l.</i>
Itm. the chargies of buildinge a Block- howse uppon the Clyffe of Lyme and stone w <sup>th</sup> a Roofe thearunto w <sup>th</sup> Porche meete for our great Ordynannce - -	} xxiiij <i>l.</i> vjs. viij <i>l.</i>
Itm. for newe Carryages made for the same ordenannce - - - - -	} xx <i>s.</i>
Itm. for breade and beare bestowed on Carryers of Tymber at a peney halfe peney the carte and divers other helpers since the beginninge of the worke -	} xxj <i>l.</i> xs.
Itm. for Tryce ropes to unloade the cartes, and great Ropes for the Crane and Beetels, and other ropes nedefull for the wourke of the peere - - -	} xx <i>l.</i> xv <i>s.</i>
Itm. for Iron wourke occupied aboute the Crane Beetels and Peeres - - -	} xxxiiij <i>l.</i> xs.

Itm. for Brasse wourke in shyves, and }  
 other necessities belonginge to the } viijl. vjs. viijd.  
 Betels and Crane - - - - }

Itm. for the charges and expenses ordynarie  
 and extraordinary bestowed in suinge  
 and travealinge of y<sup>e</sup> attayninge of the  
 benefytt of the statute and Lycense and  
 collectinge up of the money allotted unto  
 us by the space of theis Foure yeares

Sm<sup>er</sup> totali ij<sup>m</sup> xxxijl. xjs

iiij<sup>m</sup> / vij<sup>s</sup> / iiij<sup>ss</sup> / xvijl. / iiij<sup>s</sup>.

This is the last evidence I have found among the MSS in Lord Townshend's possession of the fate of the pier at Sheringham and the men who traded upon it. Probably among the papers in some public office it may be possible to trace the further proceedings of the Privy Council, but there are none such at Raynham. My readers must therefore draw their own conclusions from this imperfect history and decide for themselves whether justice was meted out to the gang of speculators and patentees who had injured two counties by their exactions and jeopardized Sheringham by their blunders, or whether they escaped the penaltie due to their misdeeds, sheltered by patrons whose hands perhaps were not more clean than their own.

The following letter, however, appears to show that the work was stopped, though it does not lead to the impression that the small piers, which according to evidence seemed so necessary, were ever substituted for the abandoned and condemned enterprise.

My dutie unto yo<sup>r</sup> Wo<sup>r</sup>. Fyrst remembred may it please the sam to be advertised and beyng requested by this bearer Nicholas Buller to certyfye yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>r</sup> (by wryting for that my sycknes have ben and styll is such that I am no hable to travell) the truth of some matters nowe in questyor

(as he tell me) betwyne him and some of the Townesmen for certeyne Tymber lyeng in the yard of Kyrk. So it is yf it maye please yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>r</sup> that the Townesmen and the sayd Kyrk did growe in controvsye about some four or fyve yeres past for certeyn Tymber then in Kyrkes yard which they wold have had and it was ther agreed befor yo<sup>r</sup> Wo<sup>r</sup> (as I do remember) that the sayd Kyrk should have that Tymber in his yard and not to medle with aney more and to this agrem<sup>t</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>r</sup> wold have bond of the sayd Kyrk with suertye for the pforman<sup>ce</sup> therof w<sup>ch</sup> I with one Richard Somman nowe dead entred to the use of S<sup>r</sup> Willm. Paston and yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>r</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> bond I crave at yo<sup>r</sup> hands maye be delyv<sup>d</sup> to this bearer seying Kyrk nev<sup>r</sup> after medled with aney Tymber as the Townesmen knowe, and nowe have bene dead a long tyme, and therefore I thinke yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>r</sup> is pswaded ther cane not aney thing be nowe done by him to hynder yo<sup>r</sup> order to the Townesmen therfor I hopp I shall have my bond at yo<sup>r</sup> hands. But this much I am to certyfye yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>r</sup> that some of them whom you have put in trust for this Tymber haue gayned and will gayne c and more to themselves as I hopp I will prove before yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>r</sup> and by this meanes the Towne is lyke to be mad a netlebushe for nothing is imployed to make smale peares nor other defence for the safgard of the sayd Towne and that Tymber that ther remayned (by report) was worth almost cc/ w<sup>ch</sup> yf ther had bene good Townesmen might have bene sold and the use of it imployed to the erecting yerely of such peares and the rest to the use of the poore and not for such as were put in trust to take this benyfytt from the Towne to themselves w<sup>ch</sup> I hopp yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>r</sup> will se reforma<sup>con</sup> without further travell. Thus humbly taking my leave of yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>r</sup> from Sheringh<sup>m</sup> in hast this Fyrst of M<sup>o</sup>che 1601.

Yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>r</sup> ev<sup>n</sup> at co<sup>m</sup>mandmt

John Rolf.

To the Right wo<sup>r</sup>

Nathanyell Bacon Esquyer

at Styfkey geve these.

11/11/11

11/11/11

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## A Commission

FROM THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF KING CHARLES I., 28TH FEBRUARY,  
1631, APPOINTING SIR HAMON LE STRANGE OF HUNSTANTON  
COLLECTOR OF FINES ON COMPOSITION FOR KNIGHTHOOD, IN  
THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

COMMUNICATED BY  
HAMON LE STRANGE, ESQ.

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THE following document from the Hunstanton Muniment Room is a Commission from the Privy Council of Charles I., which accompanied a letter under sign manual from that king, directed to Sir Edward Bacon and the rest of the Commissioners for the County of Norfolk, and appointing Hamon Le Strange of Hunstanton Collector of Fines on Composition for Knighthood in the county. The letter of appointment is of no particular interest, so I have not transcribed it; but the commission shows the searching and peremptory manner in which these feudal dues were exacted, shortly before the period when they were swept away by the Long Parliament.

The appended list of sixty-five names shows those gentlemen who pleaded that they were not liable, as not having been seized of £40 per annum at His Majesty's coronation; while three more are marked as having pleaded

other excuses, which had been overruled as dilatory insufficient.

After o<sup>r</sup> very heartie comendations. This Board haue taken into consideration how chargeable & troublesome may be to diuers gentlemen in that Countie of Norff. haue formerly beene reserved to make their Composi for knighthood heare, and not w<sup>th</sup> yow his Ma<sup>tie</sup> Com the countrie. And that they are nowe desirows of same grace offred there, to y<sup>r</sup> rest whoe haue Compow allready w<sup>th</sup> yow. His Ma<sup>tie</sup> hath beene moued therin hath beene gratusly pleased to give yow power in Behalfe by his Comission w<sup>ch</sup> wee send yow herew<sup>th</sup>all as notw<sup>th</sup>standing any fformer restraite yow maie r alsoe Compoude w<sup>th</sup> those Gentlemen as likewise w<sup>th</sup> others that shall repaire unto yow for the same the nob only excepted according to ye last Instrucons given on that Behalfe, w<sup>ch</sup> was not to take lesse then after rate of thrice and an halfe asmoche as the partie C pounding shalbe in the subtedy, but therein yow ar gouerne y<sup>r</sup> selues according to ye knowledge you shall of each mans estate for the benefitt of his Ma<sup>tie</sup> tak more if yow see cawse; But not lesse of any. And bec his Ma<sup>tie</sup> & this Boarde haue ffound good effects by former paines and carefull endeavors in this service hath nowe pleased him further to intrust yow w<sup>th</sup> examinacon of such Pleas as diuers psons haue putt the Excheq<sup>r</sup> for their seuerall discharge as not being ly to such ffines or Composicons. The names of such per together w<sup>th</sup> their different cases pleaded are hereincl and sent unto yow, wherein by his Ma<sup>tie</sup> speciall direct yow are to use all good & lawfull meanes as well by assistance of the High Constables in euery division as yo<sup>r</sup> owne perticular knowledg to enform yo<sup>r</sup> selves of True state and liuelyhood of each pson soe pleading.

so many of them as yow shall finde to bee of Estate answerable to ye vallewes for w<sup>ch</sup> others haue Compownded That yow take them likewise into Composiçõn (if they soe desire) according to ye saide Instruccions. But in case they shall refuse or neglect soe to doe, yow maie let them knowe that upon yo<sup>r</sup> Certificate they must expect to undergoe a legall Tryall in the Court of Excheq<sup>r</sup> upon their said Pleas. And whereas wee alsoe are enformed that there are some who have likewise pleaded to their issues & returned in charge in the Excheq<sup>r</sup> That their ancestors either dyed since his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Coronaçõn or themselues haue since purchased their estates yo<sup>r</sup> extraordinary care wilbe expected to make an exacte returne to this Board of the true state of their cases pticularly, To the ende that w<sup>th</sup> such of them as relyeing on those Pleas shall neglect to make their Composicons w<sup>th</sup> yow such Course maie bee taken as by his Ma<sup>ties</sup> learned Councell shalbe thought ffitting. Yo<sup>r</sup> industrious and diligent proceedings herein wilbe right acceptable to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> and much importing his seruice: And therefore hee will expect from yow a speedy and exact Account of yo<sup>r</sup> endeavours. And soe wee bid yow very heartily ffarewell.

ffrom Whitehall the last

of february, 1631.

Yo<sup>r</sup> very loueing ffreinds

|                |              |                   |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Tho. Coventry  | Riveston     | Manchester        |
| Dorsett        | Kellye       | ffra. Cottington. |
| J. Bridgwaters | Guil. London | J. Coke.          |
| Wimbleton      | ffalkland.   |                   |
| Wentworthe.    |              |                   |

Norff. The names of all such persons in the said County of as haue put in their pleas ffor the discharge of the duty of Knighthood at the Coronaçõn wherein it is to be noted that all those w<sup>ch</sup> are not quoted what pleas they haue put in are such as haue pleaded not seized of xl<sup>th</sup> per an<sup>n</sup> at his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Coronaçõn and three yeares before and

such as haue pleaded any other pleas that are overuled  
the Barons of the Excheq<sup>r</sup> to bee insufficient and dyla<sup>y</sup>  
are miked w<sup>th</sup> ye letter O.

Nichus Bradford de Ciuit Norw<sup>ch</sup>  
Baskerville Bacon de Hockham, ar.  
Thomas Baxter de Dunsham, sen., ar.  
Ric<sup>us</sup> Burton de Wymondham, gent.  
Rob<sup>tus</sup> Beales de Cley, gen.  
Marmaduke Browne de South Wotton, gen<sup>l</sup>  
Tho. Bruwell de Bircham, yeoman  
Tho. Badham de Swaffham, gent.  
Ric<sup>us</sup> Buttivant de Blowefeilde  
Tho. Blowfeild de Sustead  
Ric<sup>us</sup> Bond de Binted  
Will<sup>us</sup> Bury de Civ. Norw<sup>c.</sup>, Alderman  
Johes Boray de ead<sup>m</sup>, gent.  
Edward<sup>e</sup> Barkham de Eastwalton, gent.  
Thomas Blossse de Civit. Norw<sup>c.</sup>, ar.  
Jacobus Calthorpe de Cockthorpe  
Edw<sup>us</sup> Cale de Edringthorpe  
Rob<sup>tus</sup> Craske de Civit. Norwic  
Tho. Carver de ead<sup>m</sup>  
Martin Calthorp de Hucklinge, g.  
Johes Cooper de Reynston, gent.  
ffrancis Cardy de Bramerton  
Johes Corke de Holmeston  
Henric Crofts de Alesham  
Ric<sup>us</sup> Cupus de Norwic  
Hugo Dixon de Pensthorpe  
Thomas Drury de Downham  
Johes Dobbess de Blakeneye  
Thomas Dixon de Norw<sup>ch</sup>  
Erasmus Earle de Saule, ar.  
Robertus ffarthinge de Walpole

- Ricus freeston de Mendham  
 Gregor Girkell de Lyn Regs  
 Galfdus Garrett de Scotthowe  
 Carolus Garnishe de Thorpe  
 Leonrdus Holmes de Yarmouth  
 Tho. Hayward de Hockholde  
 Anthus Johnson de Norwic  
 Johnes Johnson de Bircham Tofts  
 Edwus Mayes de Norwic  
 Aslake Lange de Pulham  
 Edwrdus Nobles de Hiluerston  
 Josephus Norgate de Norwic  
 Tho. Palgraue de Thuxton  
 Matheus Peckouer de Norwic  
 Johnes Pell de Darsingham  
 Edwrdus Reeue de Norwic  
 Daniel Rushmer de eadm  
 o Jacobus Scambler de Hickling  
 Robtus Stileman de feildalling  
 Adam Scambler de Heueningham  
 Johnes Steunson de Yarmouth  
 Robtus Sigon de Brancaster  
 Tho. Salter de Tottington  
 Donnstany Southwell de Norwic  
 o Tho. Thursbye de Ashwicking  
 Tho. Talbott de Wymondham  
 Willus Wayte de Lyn Regs  
 Robtus Wardell de Terrinton  
 o Tho. Wright de Kirveston  
 Henry Warde de Horsteade  
 Tho. Athowe de Bichamwell  
 W<sup>r</sup> Brooke de C<sup>r</sup> Norwic  
 W<sup>r</sup> Denny C<sup>r</sup> Norwic, miles.  
 Henric Gaye de Wymondham.



# Weyborne Church and Priory.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, F.S.A.,

*Hon. Sec.*

(Read at Weyborne, September 21st, 1886.)

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TWENTY-SIX years ago "Sylvanus Urban" invited his Norfolk friends to supply his magazine<sup>1</sup> with a plan and sketches of the interesting ruins of Weyborne Priory. Since that time, it has been my own desire and that of other members of our society to visit this place, and endeavour to make out the arrangements which so much puzzled his learned contributor, Mr. E. A. Freeman, the well-known historian of the Norman Conquest. Its remote situation has hitherto prevented our making it a point of attack in a summer excursion; but the opening of the railway to Holt has enabled us to land, like the Danes of old, at "Weyborne Hope," and take in our mental grasp what treasures we may find there. About eighteen years before, Mr. Gunn had referred to the ruined tower here as a specimen of Saxon work, in the *Archæological Journal*,<sup>2</sup> where a small woodcut is given of it. The paper by Mr. Harrod, in our own volumes, on the Weyborne Pits, makes no reference to the church or ruins;<sup>3</sup> and that by Mr.

<sup>1</sup> *Gentleman's Magazine*, New Series, ix. 66, for July, 1860.

<sup>2</sup> VI. 362.

<sup>3</sup> *Norf. Arch.*, iii. 232.

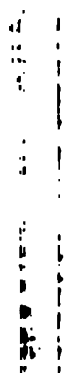
# Weyborne Priory. NORFOLK.

MEASURED & DRAWN BY  
HERBERT U. GREEN, ARCHITECT.



## Reference.

- A SAXON TOWER
- B PRIORY CHURCH
- C SACRISTY?
- D CHAPTER HOUSE?
- E ?
- F CLOISTER GARTH
- G CELLAR
- H REFECTORY
- I PARISH CHURCH
- J NORTH AISLE  
(FORMERLY SAXON NAVE)



Bolding, a little later, is restricted to his discovery of a Roman kiln in the parish in 1857.<sup>4</sup> But for many years past Mr. Bolding has been a careful investigator of the original plan of these ruins, and has laid down what he considers to have been the disposition of the buildings at several different periods of their history, which I hope will be more fully explained to us to-day. It is especially desirable that what may have been the Saxon portions should be ascertained, if there are any; and I believe that from a study of the composition of the mortar in the foundations lying westward of the Saxon tower, Mr. Bolding will tell you that he has traced some of the original Saxon work there. It is also important that the relation of the conventual and the parochial buildings to each other should be ascertained, as this is one of those called *divided* or *double* churches, which are much better understood now, since the celebrated Arundel case was the subject of a trial at law. If our visit to-day has not the result of settling every point in these curious and complicated remains to the satisfaction of all, yet I think we shall have done something useful, if we can get an accurate plan of the existing walls and foundations, and publish it in our volumes.

That there was a church here in pre-Norman times is evident from the architecture of the ruined tower, the belfry stage to the south showing circular and triangular arcading, and circles for sound holes. This, Mr. Freeman, in the letter which I will read presently, treats as a western tower to a destroyed church, there being no appearance (as he thought) of its having been a central one. Blomefield states that "Hugh de Abrincis, Earl of Chester, had a grant from the Conqueror of this lordship, which was held in the time of Edward the Confessor by Hacon, or Hagan, son of Swan, eldest son of Earl Godwin, and elder brother of King Harold;" and it is not improbable that he may

<sup>4</sup> *Norf. Arch.*, v. 254.



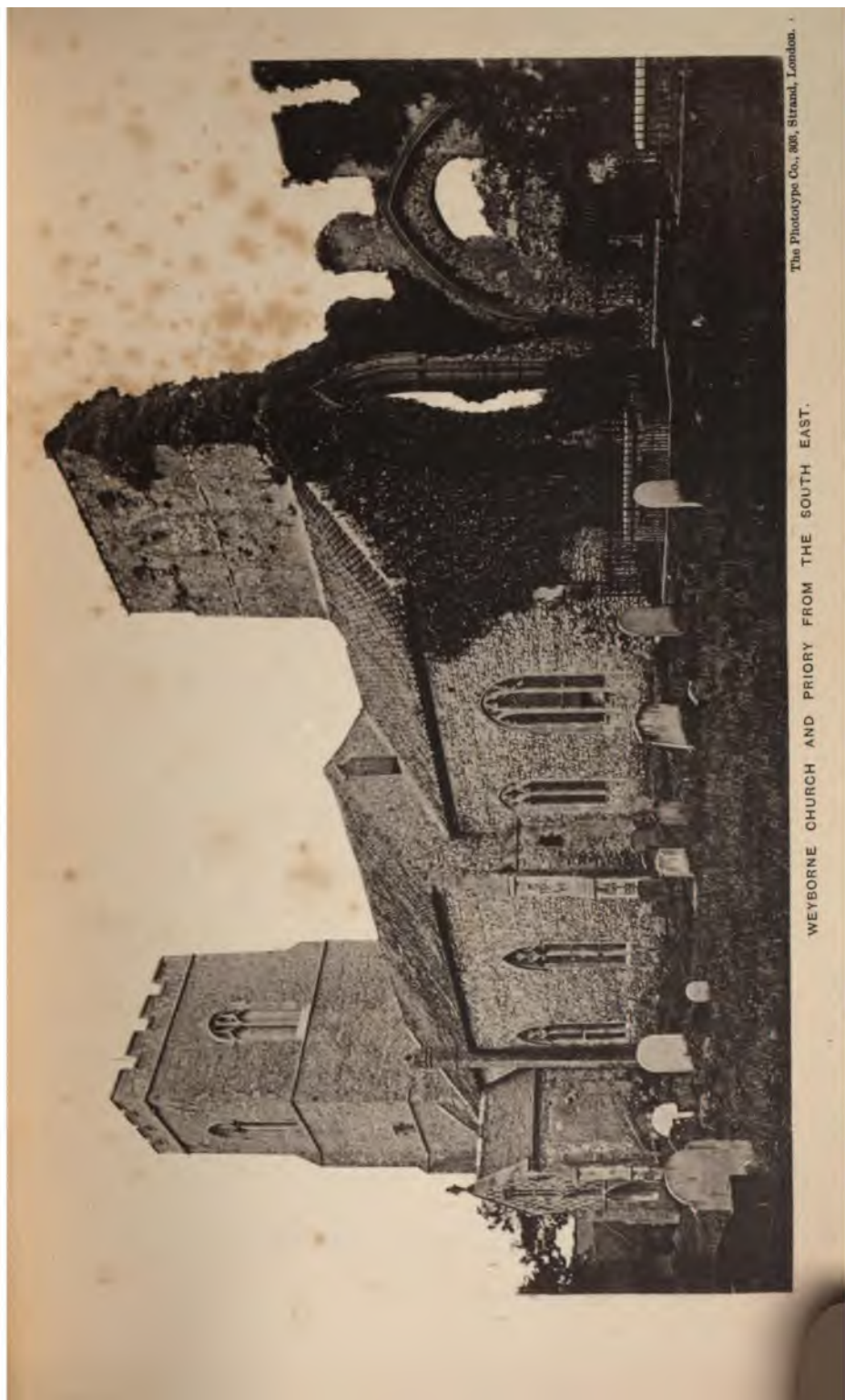
have been the builder of the Saxon church. The Priory of Austin Canons was founded here by Ralph Mayngaryn, or Mainwaring, in the reign of Henry II., or more probably by the second Ralph, in the time of King John. The ruins of the choir remain, to the east of the old tower and of the parish chancel; and the cloisters and other conventual buildings were on the north side; the parochial church being built to the south-west of the old Saxon tower, with another tower at the west end, the chancel being a "lean-to" against the Saxon tower. All this causes such a confused appearance, and has such a curious interest in connection with the double arrangement of such churches, that it will be desirable to read the impression produced upon Mr. Freeman when he visited the place, as described by him in the letter to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, already referred to. Speaking first of the arrangements of churches which were both parochial and monastic, he says:—"When a church was held in common by the monks and the parish, and when, as generally happened in such cases, disputes arose between them, the common practice was to divide the building, the parish taking the western and the monks the eastern part. In the two cases of Wymondham and Dunster (Somerset), we know historically the details of the process, and from these we may argue to a great many other cases where we do not know the documentary history, but where the architectural phenomena are analogous. When a church was divided in this way, the eastern part, as being monastic property, came into the King's hands at the Dissolution; and was preserved, dismantled, or entirely destroyed, as suited the caprice of King Henry or his grantees. Thus, at Dorchester a private benefactor,—at Tewkesbury the common act of the parish,—purchased the monastic portion and added it to the parish church. At Waltham, Wymondham, Binham, and many others, the monastic portion is utterly

gone, or survives only in form of ruins. But in all these cases the Dissolution had no effect upon that part of the church which had been assigned to the parishioners, and whose legal position was just the same as that of any other parish church. This, I do not think, is generally very clearly understood. A church of this sort was architecturally one building; but as a matter of legal property it was two. The property of the monastery was transferred to the king, but that of the parish remained untouched. When the nave of a church, or part of it, as at St. Alban's, Binham, and Wymondham, had thus become the parish church, it was treated in all respects as a complete and distinct church. Two or three bays at the east end were screened off as a chancel; the high altar was placed at the east end, with a reredos behind it, and often with sedilia at the south side. These arrangements will be very apparent to anyone who will carefully compare the churches I have mentioned. The reredos of the parish high altar is nowhere so well seen as at St. Alban's, where it is known as St. Cuthbert's screen. A very little examination will show that it was not a rood-screen, but a reredos. A rood-screen has one door in the middle; a reredos of this class has one on each side of the altar. The two doors, marking the reredos, may be seen also at Waltham, Ewenny, Wymondham, Crowland, and Binham. The marking of the parochial chancel is perhaps best seen at Dunster and Binham. The reredos was a structure of considerable height and massiveness, being, in fact, a solid wall, which, when the eastern part of the church was destroyed, was carried up to form the east end of what was left. At Wymondham the 'abbey steeple' made a complete partition; the parish church ended in a dead wall, with only the two doors in it. In collegiate foundations the interests of the clergy and people did not so often clash as in the monastic ones. Indeed, a collegiate



foundation generally had in view the better performance of Divine Service in an existing parish church. Hence the church was seldom divided, and hence the collegiate churches commonly retain their choirs untouched. At the suppression of the colleges under Edward VI. the foundations were abolished, but the fabrics were seldom injured. At Arundel the choir (become the private property of the Howard family) is disused, though perfect."

From these examples of the most usual form of division of these double churches, Mr. Freeman turns to what he calls "The very curious and anomalous instance of the Priory of Weyborne; one of the most extraordinary buildings, he says, I ever saw. Its ground plan, I suppose, is quite unique. The appearance, when first seen, as I came suddenly upon it from the east, is utterly perplexing. A perfect and a ruined tower; a good deal of perfect building to the west, and a good deal of ruined building to the east, suggest for a moment a church of the type of Wimborne Minster, with the central tower and the choir in ruins. But the next moment shows that the two towers are not in a line, and also that there are no signs of transepts. The existing parish church, taken alone, would not be very remarkable. It consists of a west tower, a nave with south porch, a chancel a good deal narrower than the nave; and blocked arches on the north side show the former existence of a destroyed aisle, opening into both nave and chancel, but not reaching to the full length, east or west, of either. A very pretty doorway in the north wall of the nave, with shafts and tooth moulding, shows that the original building was Early English, but the aisle looks like a Decorated addition, and there are several windows of that style on the south side. The tower and porch are of the common East Anglian Perpendicular. But having got thus far with ease, wonders begin, which I do not pretend wholly to unravel. First of



WEYBORNE CHURCH AND PRIORY FROM THE SOUTH EAST.

The Phototype Co., 905, Strand, London.

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The Phototype Co., 303, Strand, London.

WEYBORNE CHURCH AND PRIORY FROM THE NORTH.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.



all, the chancel has no gable, but a lean-to roof leaning on its north side partly against nothing, partly against the ruins of a tower in the style commonly called Anglo-Saxon. Of this tower, only the south wall is at all perfect, the north wall is utterly gone, and the east and west are very imperfect, but enough remains to make out its general design. Its upper stage has a double window, (or what seems to be a window, for it either never went through the wall, or else has been most sedulously blocked inside), with triangular heads; a shaft between the two openings seems to have been knocked away. On each side are two wide blank arches, with irregular round, or rather segmental heads. Above, on each side, is what seems to be a round window with a deep external splay, but no traces can be seen inside. The east wall of the tower has been cut through by a tall late Decorated arch, which reminded me of that in the 'abbey steeple' at Wymondham; but a very small round-headed window can be traced just above it. The south wall had, much lower down, a much larger round-headed window, now, of course, blocked by the parish chancel. In the west wall was a large, blocked, round-headed doorway; a good way above it is a jamb of an inserted window (or possibly a doorway in the roof), which hinders one from making out the original design. When these insertions were made, a vault was also inserted or, perhaps, only contemplated; the springers are there, and the lines traced out for the vaulting a little above the great eastern arch. The whole of the original work of this tower is excessively rude, and quite unlike any Norman work, but it has its full share of that barbaric grandeur which towers of its class always possess. East and west of this tower stood large buildings now in ruins. To the east of it was evidently the choir of the priory church, a large building, with attached chapels, but no regular aisles. It is very ruinous, and very little detail is left; but that little,



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being portions of lancet windows at the east end, shows its date and its original extent. The north wall is nearly perfect; there are two arches of different heights in its western part, the loftier, just east of the Saxon tower, has opened into a sort of transeptal chapel or pair of chapels, the lower one into a smaller chapel to the east of it. The south wall is nearly all gone, but it is easy to see that it had a large chapel to the south, lying east of the present parish chancel, and which did not reach to the extreme east end of the monks' choir. The remains to the west of the tower are more perplexing. There was a large building, whose gable can still be traced, and into which the blocked arches in the north wall of the parish church must at some time have opened. But I could see no signs of any communication between it and the tower, as the original western doorway of the tower was blocked, and no later arch was cut through as on the eastern side. This reminds one of Wymondham, and might lead to the belief that this was part of the parish church. This may very likely have been the case, only there is a rather puzzling cross wall, running north and south, with an east window in it, and helping to block the arch in the north wall of the parish chancel. A space is thus left between the west wall of the Saxon tower and the east end of the north aisle of the parish church, which must, as the blocked arch and gable-line show, have once been covered, but which seems afterwards to have been uncovered. On the north of these buildings was clearly a cloister, whose eastern wall was prolonged from the eastern wall of the Saxon tower." Mr. Freeman considers the date of the Saxon tower to be early in the eleventh century, which agrees with the date of about 1020, which I have elsewhere attributed to Framingham Earl Church and others of the class.<sup>5</sup>

"The greater part of the present buildings (he adds)

<sup>5</sup> *Norf. Arch.* viii. 335.

agrees with the later date of the foundation of the priory. But the founder must have set about the work in a curious way. The common process would have been either to build the priory church altogether distinct from the parish church, or else, as at Binham and Wymondham, to raise a large cruciform building, of which the eastern limb should belong to the Canons, and the western to the parish. The founder of Weyborne followed neither plan. He seems to have taken the old parish church, preserved its western tower, built his choir on the site of the rest, and to have rebuilt the parish church to the south-west, with its chancel partly abutting on the old tower. The phenomena to the west of the Saxon tower and to the north of the parish church, I do not profess altogether to explain. They can hardly be unravelled without having the whole thing thoroughly examined, measured, mapped, and drawn in detail by a professional architect."

I have ventured thus to put on record Mr. Freeman's remarks on this church at some length, in order that, treating it as a report from the most highly qualified authority, we may consider it to-day on the spot; and, if possible, add some fuller explanation of those parts of the plan which he found to require a closer examination. The chief difficulty lies with the ruins west of the tower. If the tower was a central one, what signs are there of a chancel arch, or of transepts? If it was a western tower to a destroyed nave, are the foundations west of it those of a contemporary Saxon building, as Mr. Bolding thinks the masonry and mortar prove, or only a destroyed north aisle to the parish church? What, then, are the cross walls in this ruined aisle? Was it built at first as an aisle, but not long afterwards blocked off from the nave, and utilized for some other purpose in connection with the conventual buildings?

These last points must remain a matter of doubt; but

with regard to the Saxon tower I think our examination to-day enables us to form a decided opinion. After seeing the masonry that remains in the west wall of the tower on the south side, with evident traces of the springing of a circular arch, and after a study of the valuable plans which Mr. Bolding has from time to time put upon record, as he investigated the foundations to the west of the tower, I feel convinced that Mr. Freeman was in error in supposing that the tower was a western one, and not central ; and that the foundations running westward from it, and now partly covered by the ruined north aisle of the parish church, if such it was, are those of the original Saxon nave, the Saxon chancel being completely destroyed by the conventual buildings to the east of the tower, and there having probably been no transepts. The plan here given, prepared by Mr. H. J. Green, Diocesan Surveyor, for this meeting, and a general view of the buildings, will enable our Members to study more at leisure the very interesting remains at this place.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> A sketch of the whole group is given by Mr. Freeman in his volume of *English Towns and Districts*, p. 343 (Macmillan, 1883), with a few remarks in the Preface, p. vi.



## Weyborne Priory.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. AUGUSTUS JESSOPP, D.D.

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As to the original foundation of this Priory, that is a subject which, like the origin of most religious houses in Norfolk, is involved in very great obscurity. A critical examination of the old monastic cartularies of Norfolk monasteries has yet to be made, and ought to be made. I have myself just touched the margin of this subject, and the conviction that is growing with me is that the origin of more than one or two of the Norfolk religious houses is much earlier than has generally been supposed. I have a suspicion that more than one of these monasteries date from a period before the Conquest, but that these houses were in a condition of sore decay, and in fact ruinous and untenanted before the Normans came. I think it not improbable that this was the case with this little Priory of Weyborne.

At the time of the Survey (1086) there is no mention of a church. That proves nothing,—the Survey only occasionally, under peculiar circumstances, ever does mention the churches. But at *no time* is there any mention of any church, except that of the Canons. The whole parish at the Conquest was made over to the Conqueror's nephew, who was created Earl of Chester. Under him a family which came to bear the

name of Mainwaring, held the estate. It was a poor little worthless bit of property, and assuming, as I think we may fairly assume, that a church existed here deserted and unserved in the eleventh century, I think it probable that in Henry II.'s reign a small band of Canons who bound themselves to live by the recently reformed rule of St. Augustine, volunteered to serve the Church and to live the life of deep poverty and self-denial which had to be faced in those days if men were going to live a devout life at all. It requires to be said at this point—what can hardly be repeated too often in the present condition of historical knowledge in England—that the Canons of Weyborne were not monks, *i.e.*, men who only lived to save their own souls, and who kept themselves apart from the wicked world, but they were *Canons*, *i.e.*, men who lived together in society under a rule of discipline, and who did not separate themselves from the world to the extent or in the manner that monks did, but who lived and laboured to make the wicked world less wicked than it was. I believe it will be found that the Canons of the twelfth century were in the country parishes what the Friars in the thirteenth century were in the towns, *i.e.*, the evangelizers, who came to act as shepherds to the sheep that were in the wilderness, all deserted, forgotten, and astray.

Bye and bye these Canons got many friends, and at last one of the Mainwarings made over the old church and certain acres of land, &c., to the Canons, who, by this time, had received a kind of charter of incorporation from the Bishop of Norwich or the Pope. As to who the exact founder was, and when he *founded* the priory, I do not think anyone will ever know, and I doubt whether any one could ever have told us. However, the good Canons, for a time, lived at Weyborne here holy and zealous lives. It is simply inconceivable, it is simply impossible that a corporation composed of worldly, vicious, and hypocritical persons, pretending to be earnest, zealous, and devout, and being quite



the reverse—I say it is simply inconceivable that such a corporation should have grown rich through the voluntary offerings and real sacrifices of the neighbouring people continued in a constant stream of gifts for one hundred or two hundred years or so. You may just as well try and make me believe that the ministers of the Wesleyan body during the last one hundred and fifty years have been merely and covetous hypocrites, and that their success as evangelizers is due to their having cajoled and frightened their deluded hearers.

The testimony to the labours and self-denial of these early Canons appears in these buildings here—you have a few fragments of their handiwork. Just as it is now so it has been in old times. Now, when a zealous, active, and enthusiastic clergyman comes into a parish, the first thing he sets about is to beautify his church. Now, when a really zealous and devout Nonconformist settles down in a place, he begins to do something for his chapel. So it was in the old days. When the monks or the canons, or the country parsons, were sluggish, selfish, vicious, the buildings were neglected, the churches told tales—they always will tell tales. That church tells a good tale for the Weyborne Canons for two or three hundred years at least; but after the middle of the fourteenth century there is nothing in these walls to show that the Canons of Weyborne were alive, or that the old spirit of earnestness and true godliness was moving among them with the old divine pulsation; and it so happens that what the walls of that church there tell us, certain fragments of old records tell us, which have by strange good fortune fallen into my hands.

On the 14th August, 1494, Bishop James Goldwell made a visitation of this Weyborne Priory. He was received at the western gate with a solemn procession, with ringing of bells from yonder tower, the Canons chanting a litany, and one bearing a banner with the cross upon it went before him.

The Bishop advanced to the high altar yonder, and then gave his blessing, and we read that thence he proceeded to the chapter-house and commenced his visitation and enquiry. The notary sets down that a certain Clement was prior of the house, who appeared and presented to the bishop a balance sheet of his accounts signed by himself and the other members of the fraternity. Next it appeared that one of the canons named Robert Coke or Coker, served the cure of East Beckham, and that the church of Weyborne was served sometimes by the prior and sometimes by one of the canons. Moreover it appeared that there were only the prior and three canons in the house, and that all the canons had in the way of pocket money was 20s. a year; but one of these same three unfortunates complained to the bishop that the prior was a hard man, and would not pay him, Rev. Robert Williamson, the 20s. that were his due. The bishop took his leave after this, after laying upon the prior and canons certain strict injunctions for their future behaviour, which injunctions most unfortunately Time, the devourer, has swallowed down into his capacious maw.

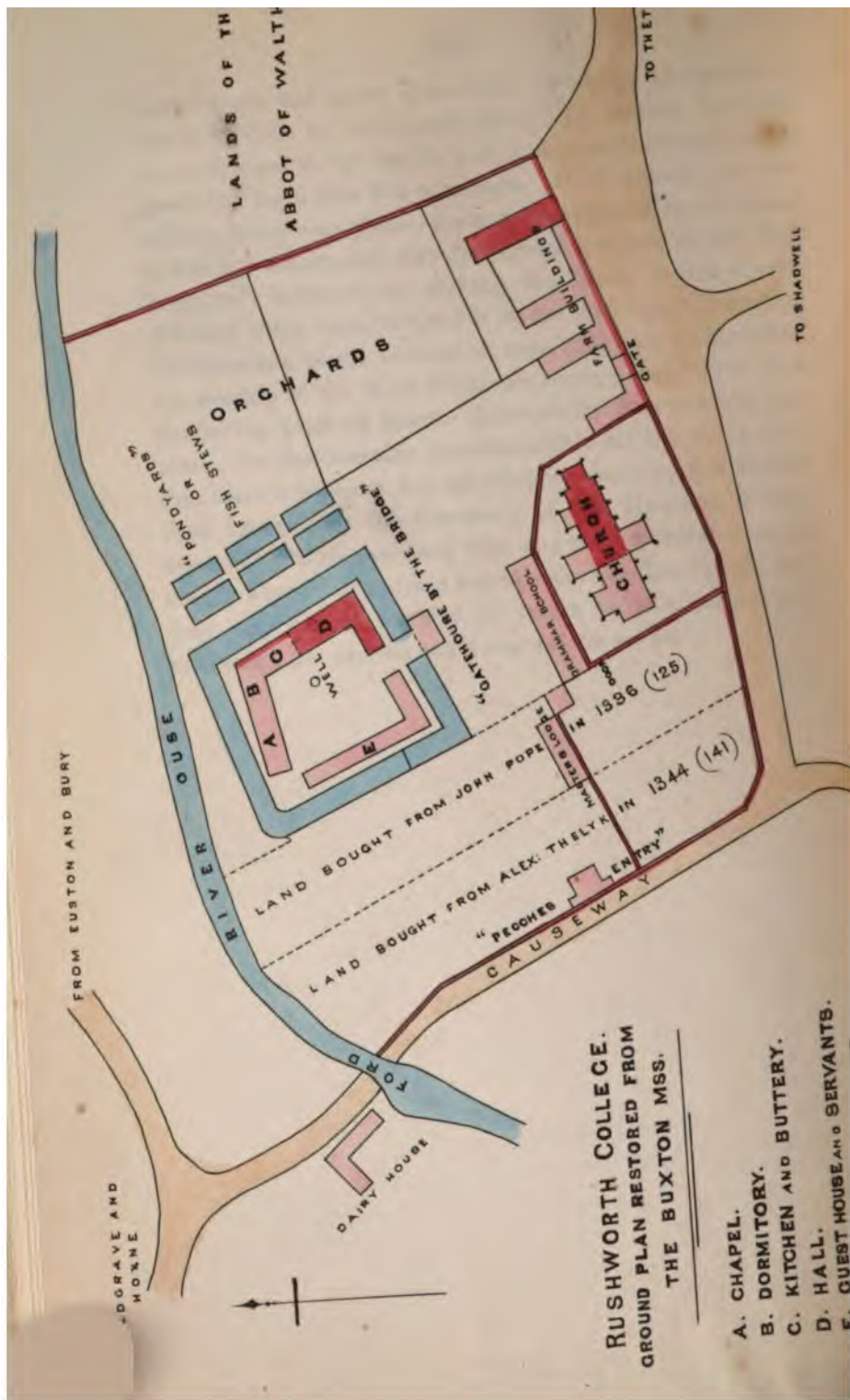
Less than forty years after Bishop Goldwell's visitation of Weyborne the monasteries were suppressed, *i.e.*, the monks were deprived of their property and turned adrift. When the Commissioners came to make their report upon the condition of the house they found it to be one of the very few in Norfolk of which and of its inmates they were compelled to report badly. There were then only two canons here. Two priests they report "of slanderous name, as it is said, and they require dispensation;" *i.e.*, they were ready to make the best bargain they could for themselves. The house was in decay, the sum total of their household furniture was estimated at no more than 62s. 2d. They had evidently wasted their substance and their land. The lead on the roof and the bells of the tower were valued at £60, and they had three persons living with them, two of whom had paid a lump



sum for their board for life. The gross total of their annual revenue was set down at £24. 19s. 6*d.*, exclusive of the land, which the Canons farmed themselves. Of this £15. 2s. 8*d.* was derived from the tithes of Weyborne, Sheringham, and East Beckham, the rest from rents in and about Weyborne itself. They appear to have had little elsewhere. The two members of the brotherhood, who at this time shared this income between them in very unequal proportions, were John Bulman, the prior, and a single canon, John Frost. These two worthies were ready enough to renounce the supremacy of the Pope, in August, 1534, and to assent to the new doctrine that Henry VIII. was the supreme head of the Church in matters spiritual and temporal. On the 4th August, 1537, the Commissioners came down to Weyborne. The prior and his canon had had a long time allowed them to make preparations for the inevitable, and they did not fail to make good use of it. When the commissioner came there was absolutely nothing to rob. Bulman and Frost had between them managed to make a clean sweep of everything, except a hay stack, which sold for 66s. 8*d.* Everything else was cleared off. No plate, no vestments—no cattle, sheep, horses, or swine. Mr. Thomas Pigeon bought the hay stack, and everything else was gone. There seems to have been no remark made; it was all fair play, and there was nothing more to be said. Bulman, the prior, fared better than many another, he got a pension of £4 a year for the rest of life, and died Rector of Egmere; and Canon Frost received a pension of £3 nominally, of which only 40s. it appears was actually paid. Prior Bulman's sister or niece, too, received a pension in lieu of her annuity and free quarters in the house, for which she had doubtless paid money down; her pension was equal to the prior's, being £4 a year. As to the house and church and all lands and patronage, these were handed over to Richard Heydon, 20th June, 1537. This Heydon's son parted with the estate, and it has changed

hands again and again since then. Somehow the property has never done anybody much good. The canons had five acres of wood in the parish, and I suppose there must be a great deal more than five acres now. If Weyborne ever becomes a prosperous place—the watering-place of the future—it does not require any very far-sighted prophet to see that it can only become so by making the House of God a very different place from that which we see it to-day. A dreary, God-forsaken place, with only a crumbling ruin dedicated to the worship of the Most High, can never, never, never, be a flourishing place of resort. Account for it in any way you please, the fact remains incontrovertible all the world over, that there is no surer way of bringing decay upon a district than by making the Sanctuary of the Heavenly Father desolate. People run away from any place where there is no temple wherein to worship decently the One Lord of all, and they will not be tempted to return to it till some new awakening has arrived and a new reform set in.







# The College of S. John Evangelist of Rushworth, CO. NORFOLK.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. DR. BENNET, F.S.A.

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[Since this paper was read before the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, on August 30th, 1883, I have largely added to the information I then possessed on the subject. But I have thought it better to alter as little as possible the paper as it was read, and to add for the most part, in an appendix, the additional information acquired. I have also appended a calendar of some of the most important charters and documents relating to the history of the college and its founder.]

IN opening these pages of Norfolk history, most of them hitherto closed for more than three hundred years, I must explain how I am fortunate enough to present them to you.

When, some four years ago, I began to look round upon these ancient walls—then newly become my home—I should naturally inquire by whom they were built, and what purpose a quasi-monastic foundation, bearing the specific name of a “college,” in a remote, almost unknown corner of our county, was intended to serve. Of course I went first to the great historical collections, which have among Norfolk men a kind of unique sanctity.

There appeared to be plenty at first sight in Blomefield’s *History of Norfolk* relating to the history of Rushford College. Much was there that was curious—much that

was valuable—much which at first sight seemed to need but little more to give it life. But it was but a skeleton after all; and more than that, it turned out to be a skeleton with most of the bones missing. One could only learn that at such a date, by such a man, a religious house of a peculiar character was founded in this place; but of the founder himself, though his name was written deep elsewhere in the earlier records of the great University on the Cam, there was next to nothing told, and the little there was was vague and most imperfect. Of the real object of his college, founded at such cost and care, nothing could be distinguished at all. It was clear that the true history of the place had yet to be discovered and written.

Going a little further it was easy to see how few were the materials with which Blomefield had really to work—carelessly as he had used such materials as he had. The documents and records, quoted from his *History* as remaining of the college, might almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. A charter or two here or there, a reference or two to *Domesday Book* or the Bishop's Registry at Norwich, and a deed or two quoted in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, seemed to be all of which Blomefield's account was made up—mere disconnected links of a long-drawn chain.

Where were the missing links? Where were the deeds and records of the lost life of two hundred years? They were nowhere to be found or heard of, and I began to fear that by some unknown accident they had perished, as so much else had perished, in the whirlwind of King Henry's pious "Reformation" of the Church.

But about a year and a half ago, some accidental reference to my dear friend and neighbour, Sir Robert Jacob Buxton, gave us the clue which it has since been the pleasant labour of my life to follow out. What we had been seeking, lay, unknown to us all, under our very hand. Unknown even

to himself and his family, a great mass of documents lay slumbering within his own house, laid away from generation to generation, and so in course of time forgotten in their disuse. Boxes, and cabinets, and ancient escritaires in remote bed-chambers gave up, one by one, their hidden treasures. In one large box, closed so long ago that the very strings confining the bundles of papers within it had fallen into dust as they lay, was a mass of charters, deeds, and letters, none of later date than the middle of the seventeenth century, and among them the original grant of the College of Rushworth on its dissolution in 1542; the deed of foundation of the Wingfield Chantry in the Collegiate Church in 1490, and of the Grammar School attached to it; and the original register of baptisms, burials, and marriages for one hundred and eighty years since the restoration of Divine Service by Robert Buxton in 1581. In another box, still smelling of the candles it had once held, were the papers connected with the shrievalty of John Buxton in 1638, with the original writ directed to him for collecting the ship-money in Norfolk, and the assessments which he made for its collection in the several hundreds of his county. Tied up with a mass of farm accounts and receipted bills of the last century, as of like interest with them, were the churchwardens' accounts for twenty years of the church of Tibenham, temp. Elizabeth, and with them, in like frail condition—so frail that the leaves had to be tickled asunder with camelhair pencils and then picked up on prepared tissue paper—was the original draft rent-roll of the great Priory of Thetford, apparently prepared (and much interlined and amended) for presentation in answer to the Royal Commissioners at the dissolution of the priory. Little had been destroyed. Everything, without the faintest attempt at arrangement, had been laid away from generation to generation, and then forgotten. Gathered at last together there lay before



us, in seventeen boxes, and mixed with some six hundred charters of the ancient College of Rushworth, the deeds, the memoranda, the letters, the written life of some fourteen generations of the family of which this place had been for three hundred years the home. And, scattered here and there throughout the mass, many records and fragments of forgotten county history had found their place of sleep. Nearly four thousand separate documents carried the history of this place, or of the family to which it had for so long belonged, back in continuous series from the last generation for nearly seven hundred years. From these materials, and from others to which I have been by them directed, I have been able to construct the memoir contained in these pages—confining myself strictly to the history of Rushworth, and of the College within whose walls we stand.

Before my story can be told, I must ask you to travel back with me for a thousand years, and to stand for a moment with me just as we are standing now.

[This paper was read to the Society within what was once the quadrangle of the college itself.]

East and west of us, from Hopton six miles to the eastward, to Thetford on the west, four miles away, you see the sluggish Ouse creeping through a band of low-lying meadows, even now at times flooded for some hundreds of yards on either side the river. And you will readily conceive, that, without bridges or raised causeways, all heavy traffic at such times would be for that distance dangerous or impossible between the two counties divided by the river.

But, looking up to the high ground on the right hand of us, two hundred yards away on the other side of the river, you see at once what would give to this place in early times a special and unique importance. At that point the higher lands of Suffolk come down in a kind of spur almost to the very banks of the river, while a

corresponding rise in the ground on this, the Norfolk side, runs upward on our left to the high ridge between the river Thet and the river Ouse. In fact, the spot where these two elevations approach each other, from either side of the river Ouse, is really the only place between Thetford and Hopton where, in all weathers, and in all times of the year, a passage in more primitive times might be fairly reckoned on between the two counties. At all other points of the river, except possibly at the ford of the Peddar's Way at Blackwater, floods and winter inundations would make the passage to a stranger most precarious. But at this spot, as we dwellers by the river saw, when great floods came down three and four years ago, the passage between Norfolk and Suffolk could be, with but little engineering, always kept fairly open. And this must have given to the ford, and to the town beside it "among the rushes"—for the ancient name of the place was *Rushworth*, the present name not coming into use until the seventeenth century, when the importance of the town was passing away—a clear local value.

Here then, no doubt, on the little platform where now the college stands, some early thane or eorl—some predecessor perhaps, if he were not the man himself, of that "*Bundo, liber homo*," who at the Conqueror's Survey was found holding his two carucates of land here—had raised his mansus or grange, with its chapel (one single rough-hewn capital of which lies yonder on my garden rock-work,) and its surrounding moat, and with the narrow artificial causeway—now the high road—running from the river over the sixty or eighty yards of low ground between it and the higher ground. Over that very causeway, it may well be, King Edmund may have led his Saxon soldiers to battle in 870 from the royal camp at *Æsildun* (Hoxne) to where, just over the brow of the hill behind us, the Danish hosts of Ingmar were marching out from Theodford



to meet them. Scarce a thousand yards from where we stand (you could see them but for some intervening buildings) rise still the ranks of tumuli,—the “Seven Hills”—marking the issue of that terrible day of Pagan triumph. And over that same causeway and ford, leaving his ruined fortunes on Rushworth Heath, we seem to see the defeated king passing away to the martyrdom at Hoxne, which gave to England in time to come one of her most venerated saints, and one of her most powerful monasteries.<sup>1</sup> That day of battle on Rushworth open field, that sunset flight across our Rushworth Ford, left deep traces in East Anglian history for nearly two hundred years. The memorial of that day is with us still whenever the names of the martyr-king, or of his burial place at Bury, are used among us.

I need not attempt to trace our Rushworth history through the Great Conquest. All that can be known of it lies open in the Conqueror's Survey. There is little there to guide us, and all beyond it must be mere guess-work. But I have found among these papers one early document which I cannot leave unnoticed. It is the original charter by which, not long after the Conquest, the manor of Rushworth on the Suffolk side passed to the great Priory of Thetford, with whom it remained until the dissolution of the priory. And the fragment of personal history which it preserves to us is of singular interest. It tells us of a great lady, widow of one of the mighty warriors of the Conquest, seeking a refuge in the religious house, which her husband had endowed

<sup>1</sup> We are not to take it as a mere fancy that St. Edmund probably chose this route for his flight to Hoxne. The way from the battle field over the open country through Garboldisham and Diss would have certainly been less safe than the straighter road through Hopton and Redgrave, flanked as the route would be for the whole way from Rushworth Ford by the low-lying river on one side, and by the Suffolk woodlands on the other.

with lands and tithes in Norfolk, and where one of her sons had already sought, under the monk's cowl, the rest and peace in which the widowed mother sought to join. And in the deed before us in which "Murielda, wife of Hughebert de Monte Canisio (Montchensy)," "a sister," as she styles herself, "of Mary," gives "to God and to St. Mary, and to the monks of Cluni who are in Tedford," all the lands in "Rixewurda" which she had in marriage dower. She declares that she does it for the souls of her father "and of her little children and for all parents and infants." And she appeals directly to "all friends and parents," "as well as to strangers," to guard her gift in time to come.

I am glad that in this—the only relic remaining of the great lady whose very name would be otherwise unknown to us—this record of the tender mother's love, in probably her own very words, has outlived all other trace of her noble gift of nearly eight centuries ago.

[The charter itself, with some further remarks on the subject of the Montchensy family, will be found in the appendix.]

Note A.<sup>2</sup>

I must return to the task from which I have for a moment wandered. The peculiar situation and local accidents which I have mentioned rendered Rushworth of greater actual, and of far greater relative importance,—having regard to the national population—than it is easy to conceive of now. And on data with which I need not now weary you, I am able to speak of the place as containing at the close of the thirteenth century a population of between four and five hundred souls in Rushworth and Shadwell, equivalent, in proportion to the population of England at that date, to a town of some four thousand souls at the present day.

Note B.

Of this small town of three hundred people, with its appendant hamlet of Shadwell of probably one hundred

<sup>2</sup> The marginal letters refer to the Appendix at the end of this paper.



more, Edward de Gonville became rector in 1320. The family of De Goneville or Gunvill does not appear in English history much before the close of the thirteenth century; the first mention which I find of them being in a gift to St. John's Hospital at Winchester, by Andreas de Gondeville, at some time before 1294.—*Hist. MSS. Com.*

Note C. *Report*, vol. vi. 596a. They probably took their name from the town of Gunevill in Normandy, from whence a writ of John is dated to the Seneschal of Normandy and the Barons of the Exchequer, directing them to allow certain sums for the King's carriage, &c.—*Rot. Contrabrevium*, 2 Joh. m. 2. In the articles exhibited against the Knights Templars in England, Scotland, and Ireland, A.D. 1309, Walter de Gonaville, a knight of the order, was the twenty-fifth witness examined.—*Wilkins' Conc.* ii. 358, &c. And it may be mentioned here that the name continued in its native locality after it had become extinct in England, for in 1417 letters of protection were granted to Sampson de Gonevilla, "p̄sona ecclie S̄ci Petri de Canblia," as well as to John Mengaut, "p̄sona ecclie Beate Marie de Gonevilla.—Hardy, *Rot. Normannia*, 331. But the first of the name appearing in Norfolk is that of "Willūs de Gonevill," who, in the "extente et appreciacones terrarum et teñ bonorum et catallorum aliegenarum laicorum de potestate et amicia corundem existeñt facte tam in Coñit Norff. quam Suff., anno regni Dñi regis Edwardi vicesimo quarto."—*Queen's Remembrancer of ye Exchequer*, p. R 17., 24 Edw. I.—being a return made to a writ, annexed to the roll, as to the property of the lay subjects of the King of France in Norfolk and Suffolk, is described in 1295 as a "native born" subject of the King of France, "comorans in Anglia," and as holding the manor of Lerling, with other lands and rents in Fouldon and Palgrave, amounting in the whole to the value of £16. 8s. per annum. How he came by these possessions is not

quite clear to me. The lands in question are almost certainly those over which Sir William de Lerling, in 1252, had obtained a grant of free warren. And as at or about the date of this return Lady Amicia, "relieta Dñi Willm̃i de Lyrling," is stated in the *Norwich Domesday Book* to be the patroness of the Church of Rushworth, of which Sir Nicholas de Gonville is afterwards certainly patron in 1320, it seems clear that either by purchase, or by marriage, most of the possessions of the Lerling family passed into the hands of the Gonviles, before the latter date.

From this knightly family, thus first seated in Norfolk, here and at Lerling, came Edmund Gonville, in 1326, to take his place as rector of the little town of Rushworth. In the commemoration service in which the great house bearing his name at Cambridge does yearly honour to her founders and benefactors, Edmund Gonville is said to be "son of Sir Nicholas Gonville, Knight," and has been so commemorated by unnumbered generations who have profited by his piety and care. But, unless there is a Sir Nicholas Gonville who has escaped my most careful searching, I cannot but think, in all sincere diffidence, that there may have here crept in some mistake. For from the Sir Nicholas Gonville who first appears in these Buxton MSS. as a witness to a charter in 1307, down to the disappearance of the family name in the marriage of Johane, sole heiress, with Sir Robert Harlyng, there are extant two clearly-drawn pedigrees of unimpeachable authority. One is in the charter of Lady Anne Wingfield, in 1490, founding the Grammar School at Rushworth, and signed by the foundress herself; the other is in the charter of her executors, in 1500, completing her foundation. In both of these Sir Nicholas Gonville is expressly stated to be "*brother and heir*" of the founder Edmund. In 1315 this same Sir Nicholas is found, by a certificate of the lordships of Norfolk (*Hartl. MSS.* 901) in possession of those very lands and lordships of which,



just twenty years before, William de Gonevill, as already stated, had been owner, and which Sir Nicholas, on his death in 1333, handed on to his son and heir, John de Gunvile, who did homage for them in that year. Sir Nicholas being a knight in 1307, and so of full age, can hardly therefore have been other than the son of the William de Gonvile, the "alien born" and apparent founder of the family in England. The only reasonable alternative would seem to be that the lands came from William, a *uncle* of Sir Nicholas and Edmund, and *brother* of another Sir Nicholas, their father, but of whom every other historical trace has disappeared, except as in the commemorative service above referred to. I trust I may be pardoned for dwelling so long on a point of such undoubtedly peculiar interest to so many Norfolk men.

Note D. Edmund de Gonvile was clearly a man of mark and energy, fit for the stormy times in which he lived. Young as he probably was when he came as rector here,—though he had held the rectory of Thelnetham for more than seven years—he was already steward of the powerful William Earl Warrenne, to whose ancestor the Conqueror had given three hundred and forty manors in this county, and among them those of Lerling and of Rushworth, held of Earl Warrenne about the time of which we are speaking as of his castle at Acre, as was also probably most of the rest of that vast heritage. It seems to have been the policy of the Conqueror to break up as it were beforehand, and to provide for keeping in order, the individual power of his barons, by endowing them with lands as separate from each other as he could well arrange. Thus, while the knights or lesser barons to whom these manors were necessarily sub-infeudated in knight service were always liable to all feudal conditions of their tenure when the king—the lord paramount—might require their service, they could not be so readily used by their immediate superior in any



private scheme of ambition of his own, as if they all lay in a ring fence, as it were, in one vast district; for by their scattered relations to each other, any such scheme would be checked and counterchecked by the intervening powers of other barons, who could, so long as their loyalty was secured, call out their own forces at the royal order against a rebellious brother. Something of this kind seems to have been William's theory, and he probably trusted to natural jealousy to prevent any solid combination of all the great barons in any particular county or district.

So it was that of all Earl Warrenne's manors in Norfolk, very few, comparatively, lay contiguous to each other. And when the knight service due from each manor through him to the king became, by commutation into escuage in the thirteenth century, mainly a matter of money payment, it was more than ever necessary for him, as for other great barons, to delegate to trusty lieutenants or stewards the care of his interests throughout his domains. Through these stewards would pass to the earl all needful information of reliefs due, of rights of wardships and of marriage falling in, and of other feudal dues accruing in right of his lordship; and by them would be collected and transmitted to him the moneys paid on all these accounts.

We may expect, therefore, to find the clergy, as the chief or only persons at that time competent to conduct these complicated matters, associated with such men as Earl Warrenne as their stewards. Especially we may expect that he would engage, where it was possible, the services of men of higher social rank among the clergy, who might be already bound to him by local circumstances of feudal tenure, and by the common instinct of their Norman blood.

Such a steward of his elder brother's superior lord, and in all probability his trusted counsellor, was Edmund Gonville. Under his influence it is certain that the house

of Friars Preachers of Thetford was established and endowed by the Earl of Lancaster—who had acquired in 1318 the lordship of Thetford from Earl Warrenne,—at  
 Note E. this within two years of Gonville's institution to Rushworth. And he seems from that time to the close of his life have thought mainly how he might use his wealth and influence, and that of his family, for the permanent welfare of the Church.

The opportunity came in a singular way. His elder brother, Sir Nicholas de Gonville, died in 1333, seized the manors of Lerling and Rushworth, with their advowson and of other possessions in Norfolk and Suffolk; and the same year his son John de Gonville did homage for these and other lands and manors of the king. But the young man was, I fear, something of a *mauvais sujet*. At the gaol delivery at Norwich, two years before, he had been arraigned with others for a murder at Beighton, and had escaped; his companions, who were found guilty pleading their benefit of clergy.<sup>3</sup> And in 1338, five years after his accession, it appears from the Buxton MSS. that he found it convenient to convey to his uncle Edmund Gonville, for life, his manor and advowson of Rushworth following this up by a general assignment in 1342 of all his manors and estates elsewhere. Once or twice he appeared again as owner of some small properties in this place which he assigns away for nominal considerations; but at the time of the actual foundation of this college in 1347 he was not improbably under such a cloud as might well account for his absence from the solemn act of foundation with the other great magnates of the neighbourhood. In 1349 he disappears altogether, probably a victim of the awful visitation of the Black Death in that year, leaving a son, Edmund, who appears to have been an infant of very tender years at the time of his father's death.

<sup>3</sup> *East Anglian*, vol. iii., p. 151.

We come now to the foundation of the college before us. I assume that Edmund Gonvile, the powerful Rector of Rushworth, had, since his brother's death in 1333, been gradually acquiring more and more power with his brothers, John, the Rector of Lerling, and William, Rector of Thelnetham, in control of the family possessions, which had descended to their unfortunate nephew, the actual head of the family. Their united part seems to have been the securing of the means for building and endowment of the college—his, Edmund's, special part that of obtaining by his personal influence the necessary licenses from the superior authorities, ecclesiastical and secular. A bull for the impropriation of the rectory of Rushworth to the intended college was obtained from the Pope, and the consent of Antony Bec, Bishop of Norwich, was, we may well believe, heartily given to the good work—the Chapter of the Cathedral being, as is noteworthy, mentioned as necessary coadjutors in the scheme. The royal license of alienation was obtained, and those also of the great lords, under whom some part of the intended endowment was held.

Let me occupy a little space with the special objects which Edmund Gonvile may have had in founding his college of priests at Rushworth. He could not but be sensible of the evils which bid fair to eat out the spiritual life of the Church. The parochial system, as we call it, was far too weak to bear up the banner of the Church alone, and in those troublous times it was almost of necessity that there should be houses where the ordained servants of God should dwell together in community, for their common safety and for the spiritual welfare of their neighbourhood; for scarcely in any other way could the precious interests of education and of art be guarded and advanced. But, on the other hand, the great abbeys had gradually pressed up from every side, absorbing manor after manor and

benefice after benefice, until not only the natural influence of the laity was everywhere crippled, and in some places altogether effaced, but the natural result had followed the decay of spiritual religion. The great monastic houses strong in their wealth and intellectual power, were more and more claiming independence of all authority but that of their own respective orders, and had well nigh shaken themselves free from king and bishop alike. That Gonville was devoted to the Church to which he had given his life there could be no doubt. In actual fact he gave his whole fortune to her. But he was something far more than a selfish Churchman, risen from the Church's ranks, and aiming through her influence at selfish ends. He was a gentleman of Norman blood, to whom the power and interests of the great nation which his race had founded in England were very dear. And looking around him he may well have feared a time when the whole power of that nation would have passed into the hands of a foreign spiritual army, garrisoned in the great monastic houses everywhere throughout the land, and owning no authority but that of the great foreign bishop enthroned at Rome.

The laity had already begun to stir. The Statute of Westminster and the Statute of Provisors had recorded in Parliament the alarm of the great landowners at the growing encroachments of the Regular Orders on the territorial position of the laity; and the encouragement given by private benefactors to the great spiritual experiment of the Mendicant Orders had seemed, for a time, to trust the future of the Church's spiritual life to the ascetics, who under their independent authority from Rome had seemed to supply the defects of the regular monastic system. Passing to and fro through the land—confessing, absolving, preaching—they had brought out a new and attractive idea of pure religion where religion had too often seemed to be represented by mere sloth and luxury. There are signs that in the diocese



of Norwich the struggle between the new system and the old had waxed warm. At the time of which we are speaking there were forty-nine houses of religion in the diocese under the Benedictine rule: not one of them founded since the year 1200. Of the twenty-nine houses of Austin Canons, the next in number, but five had been established since that date; but in the thirteenth century twenty-nine houses, small and great, of the Mendicant Orders had been founded in the diocese; and five more arose within the next hundred years. We may hardly disregard these facts. The spirit of the pious laity had gone with the new men, who were preaching greater purity of life, more personal disregard of worldly wealth and ease, and wider freedom of spiritual grace; but when Edmund de Gonville first set about the foundation of his college, the Mendicant Orders had already begun to fail. What they were fifty years afterwards Chaucer has shewn us in his picture of the "limitour." The army of preaching brothers which had gone forth to maintain among Englishmen a spirit of personal religion and self-sacrifice in the faith of Christ, had become little more than a mob of disorderly agitators, using agitation—as such men are apt to do—for acquiring power with the lower orders, which might be, and often was, unscrupulously abused for selfish ends. The House of God in England was falling asunder, divided against itself.

So, as I think, a new project was in Gonville's mind. In the new foundation which he intended here, he would have, not an abbey or priory of one of the monastic orders, claiming independence of bishop and archbishop and sovereign alike, and owning none but foreign rules, which no English power could control or alter; nor would he have a body of men like the Preaching Friars, bound by no orders but of their own framing; but a college, or simple community, of priests living together in God's service, under the direct control of the Bishop of the



diocese, holding their property on condition of strict obedience to statutes and regulations ordained by their founder, and subject at every point of their conduct to the bishop's visitation and authority. How near Gonville was in hitting the want of the age may be guessed from the fact that, while in this great diocese of thirteen hundred churches no monastic house was founded after the date of this college, no less than twelve other like institutions to that before us were endowed within two generations after its foundation, and four others at a later period.<sup>4</sup>

With all this in view, Edmund Gonville had now worked out his plans. He had some time before this become possessed of an ancient moated manor-house of the Pecche family, which he had apparently made the "*mansus rectoriæ*" of Rushworth, having within its bounds, with other buildings, an ancient chapel—probably that chapel of St. John Baptist to which in 1286 Ralph de Noreys conveyed five acres of arable land adjoining this place, and which Sir William de Lirling at about the same or a little earlier time, had endowed with two waxlights of two pounds weight for the altar of St. John Baptist therein. Gonville had fitted this house for the reception of a Master and four Fellows, or "*confratres*," for whose rule he had carefully prepared statutes to regulate their lives, their dress, and the religious services of each day. He had endowed the college with the rectory of Rushworth, which he was now to resign in their favour, and with the life rent of the manor of Rushworth, which he had obtained from his nephew, assigning to each brother from these funds, besides his meat and clothing, thirty shillings annually of money, and fifty shillings to the Master. So on the 31st of August, 1342,—five hundred and forty-one years ago, almost on this very day—he had gathered his friends together as and where we are now

<sup>4</sup> The statistics in this and the preceding paragraph are chiefly taken from Taylor's *Index Monasticus*.

standing, to witness the last solemn act of foundation. The great Lord of Wormegay had come from his stronghold amid the waters of the Nar; Robert de Morleygh, Lord Marshal of Ireland, had left awhile the cares of his unquiet government. Sir Constantine de Mortimer, Sir Anselm de Mariscal, and Sir John Howard, Sheriff of the County and Admiral and Captain of the Royal Navy in the North, were here, with a crowd of the best known gentlemen in Norfolk, as their names on the foundation deed testify, to witness the sealing of the deed by which a new departure in the religious history of Norfolk might be made.

Note F.

So Edmund Gonville passed away from his sixteen years' home; not to live in idleness or obscurity, but to carry on elsewhere new plans for the glory of God and the welfare of his country. His great efforts for his college at Rushworth had not too largely injured his resources, and he was still a wealthy man. In a writ, "*de pecunia Regi mutuanda*," for assisting the king in his projected passage into France in 1346 (*Rot. Claus.* 20 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 22 dorso), headed "*Articles de priere ount les souzescrites d'aprester au Roy les summes susescriptes, desong mesme la date cest assaver*,"—here follow the names, ninety in number—"Monseur Esmon Gunvile" is among the great Churchmen rated at "*ccc mars*." The same sum is assigned to the Priors of Ely and Norwich, the Bishops of Hereford and St. David's, and the Abbot of St. Alban's. "*L'abbe de Seint Esmon*" is assessed at "*cccc mars*." And with this view of his means we shall hardly err in attributing to Edmund Gonville not only the buildings of his college around us, but also the beautiful church with whose remains we are shortly to concern ourselves. He became Rector of Terrington and Commissioner of the Marshlands of Norfolk, and subsequently Professor or Doctor of Divinity at Cambridge. And within a few years the Hospital of St. John at Lynn, and the still nobler foundation of Gonville Hall—known



to us all by the famous name of Gonville and Caius College at Cambridge—bore fresh witness to the zealous virtues of Edmund Gonville, my honoured predecessor in this place, with which, as with his greater foundation at Cambridge, his name and memory must be always bound up.

A hundred years pass away, and the college which he had founded enters on a new phase of interest. In worldly matters it had continued to flourish, and by the benefactions of its Fellows and their families it had drawn to itself no small amount of landed possessions in fee. Besides these it held much else under the family of the founder, under a curious arrangement, probably intended to evade the Statutes of Mortmain. All the estates of the Gonvilles in this part of the country seem to have been in its hands; not in fee, but as held by the college under successive long leases from the family. For four generations this arrangement had gone on, and now the male line of the Gonvilles had ended in an heiress, with whom the college acquires new interest to us, as Norfolk men. It passes now under the patronage of a long unbroken line of the greatest warriors of our county, ending only with the final dissolution of the college. The first of these—Sir Robert Herling, or Harling, of East Harling—stood high among the famous band of knights and gentlemen who gathered round the fifth Harry in the fields of France. At the siege of Meaux, in 1412, he greatly distinguished himself in the assault, as the chronicler Hall tells us, and dying in his harness at the defence at Paris, in 1435, his body was brought home to rest in the Chapel of St. Mary in Harling Church, a few miles from here, where he had founded a chantry for his own and his ancestors' souls. He had married Johanna, sole heiress of the Gonville line, with whom he had received lands amounting to three knights' fees, and, with sundry advowsons, the hereditary patronage of this college.

At this point a curious fact in history has come into light. This lady Joan is said by Blomefield to be buried with her husband at Harling, and true enough her effigy lies there side by side with that of her husband on the altar tomb in Harling Church; but the inscription on the tomb makes only mention of her husband, and none whatever of her. There is also, as anyone may see, something exceedingly odd and awkward in the arrangement of the effigies themselves. Not only is the lady's effigy of smaller size than that of her husband, and in no way, so to speak, matching his; but, if in so grave an assembly as this I may use the words without savour of flippancy, the good knight presents an uncomfortable appearance of being hitched somewhat out of his resting-place by the lady who lies on the inner side against the wall. The reason has appeared in our recent enquiries.

Lady Joan Herling was not buried at East Harling at all, but here in her own ancestral college of the Gonviles. In a deed, dated in 1490, which, by the courtesy of the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College I have been permitted to copy from their treasury, Lady Anne Scrope, the daughter and heiress of this lady, among other stated services and observances to be kept in the collegiate church in Rushworth, ordains two solemn "yeredays" or "obites" to be kept for ever therein—one for herself and her first husband, Sir William Chamberlin, and one for her father and mother, Sir Robert and Lady Joan Herling. And she ordains further—being a careful soul—that all the wax which is over from the lights used in such services shall not be used by the priests for themselves, but shall be made into "ekes" and "spended burning upon the stone or tombe, or right afore the tombe of her mother, Dame Johanna, at high masse and other services in the said church thereafter." I account for the presence of the effigy at Harling in this way. When in 1544, two years after the dissolution of the



college, the church and chancel were stripped of their roofs and laid waste, I assume that someone, possibly one of the Fellows of the college, mindful of their ancient benefactress, rescued this effigy of the last Gonville from the ruin around, and caused it to be carried to Harling, there to be preserved on the tomb of her husband. Whether at the same time the actual remains of the deceased lady herself were also removed, I cannot of course say.

I pass now to the only child of Sir Robert Herling, heiress to all the great estates of both her father and her mother. For the wardship of this infant, owner of nineteen manors and five advowsons in Norfolk alone, five hundred marks were paid by the famous Sir John Fastolf, the uncle and companion in arms of her father. He married her—in what year I do not know—to Sir William Chamberlayn of Gedding, in Suffolk, whose splendid bravery in France is told to us in Hollingshed's *Chronicle*. He was one of the twenty-five Knights of the famous Order of the Garter, and dying in 1462, his widow became, as you may imagine, a prize much pursued by those who had either themselves or their sons to marry. Very early in the field was young Sir John Paston, about whose settlement in life there are such searchings of heart in the *Paston Letters*. But it would not do—in the language of the *Letters*, “that mater wyll not pre.”<sup>5</sup> The daughter of one great warrior and the widow of another would not be likely to fancy a lad untried in arms, some years younger than herself. And very soon a worthier successor to the heroic governor of Craill appeared in Sir Robert Wingfield, a younger son of the great Suffolk house and one of the knights of the shire for the county of Hertford.

He was Controller of the Household to Edward IV., and had license from that monarch in 1463 to perform feats of arms with Lewis de Brueil, of France. It may well be

<sup>5</sup> *Paston Letters* (1872 ed.), i. 394, 456, 469; ii. 139.



that his fair show on that very occasion touched the heart of the young widow lady of Harling and Rushworth. At any rate we find them very soon afterwards married and reigning together at Harling. He died in 1480, and it has been one of the prizes we have won from these Buxton papers, to identify the great warrior's tomb in this church among the foundations recently laid open. The altar tomb itself has shared the fate of the stately church, but the "core" or inner part remains still in the very place described by his widow in the foundation deed of the chapel which she raised to his memory, endowing it with the manor of Brettenham for the maintenance of a priest and the specified services to be performed there. It is there still, where (to quote the deed itself) "upon the south side of the chancell of the said church, in an arche of a new chapelle there begonne and purposed by the grace of God to be made and finished, the said Sir Robert is berryed and interred." Two points appear in this connection which cannot be passed over.

There is little doubt that the Master of this college at that time, and presumably the chief officiating priest at Sir Robert Wingfield's burial, was that very Henry Costessey or Cossey, who, besides the rectories of Banham and Wilby, in the patronage of the abbots of York, and that of Bixton, in Lady Anne Wingfield's own patronage, held also the mastership of her ancestral college of Gonville Hall in Cambridge;—the first direct connexion which I have found between the two colleges founded by Edmund Gonville. The second point is, that in this deed appears an already existing grammar school within this College of Rushworth. The Master and Fellows had been, as in other like foundations, no idle eaters of the fat and drinkers of the sweet in their fair foundation. The grammar school which they had maintained here had so commended itself to the great lady whose affections were so bound up with this place, that,

five years afterwards, we find her completing her good works here in this way. She finds herself, as she says, growing old, a widow, and childless, and with no hope of children. She and her ancestors have always maintained their love for the college which they had founded and supported, and, before she dies, she will make fast their work; and the woman to whom God had denied the blessing of children will still leave children of her own who shall call her blessed. Therefore, the three fair manors which the college had theretofore held under successive leases from the family shall be theirs in fee under a license in mortmain, already secured to that purpose. And out of these lands shall the Master and Fellows of the College, in all time to come, erect and maintain a Grammar School for thirteen children of the diocese of Norwich, of whom five, corresponding to the number of fellows, shall be fed and clothed and brought up within its walls; the other eight receiving their education free—"nothing taken by way of salary or school-hire from them." And the five little ones so to be maintained by her bounty shall not forget her who has so cared for them. They shall, in all time to come, bear the touching name of "Dame Annys Childeryn."

It does not fall within our present intention to trace further the history of this great lady. She died in 1500, and her arrangements for her last resting-place had been long made. She is buried by her own order—not here with her second husband, Sir Robert Wingfield, whom she loved and honoured so tenderly, nor at the Abbey of Thetford, with Lord Scrope of Bolton, whom she married late in life, and who died some years before her—but in Harling Church, in the stately tomb she had built over him who had passed away forty years before, the husband of her youth. Her nephew by marriage, Sir Robert Wingfield, was her executor and chief legatee. He was a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, Lord Marshal of Calais and its



marches, one of the Privy Council to Henry VIII., and three times Ambassador of England to sovereigns of Europe. By his last will he ordered that if he died within ten miles of his College of Rushworth, he was to be buried in the Wingfield Chapel, where the body of his uncle and godfather lay, but I cannot say whether this came to pass. No trace of any monument to him has been found.

We are drawing near the close, just when we might have hoped that, in a Reformed Church, the five manors, the broad lands, and the two advowsons of Rushworth College, might have been used to splendid account. The Grammar School at Thetford, founded in 1610, would have been less needed if here at Rushworth the College of St. John had been suffered to justify the sacrifices and loving piety of its ancient founders and benefactors. The great East Anglian School and College of St. John Evangelist on the banks of the Ouse might be now as famous as the contemporary College of St. Mary at Eton on the banks of the Royal river.

It was not so to be. Forty-one years only after the death of their greatest benefactress, the Master and Fellows of her college met for the last time in their chapter-house. A few strokes of a pen were enough to destroy the work of two hundred years, and the College of St. John Evangelist ceased to exist (December 6th, 1541). Church and chancel and churchyard, grange and Master's lodge, grammar school and guests' house, all passed, with the fair lands so carefully laid together, into the royal spoiler's hands. Sampson Michell, a clerk of the Chancery, stood ready to carry off the deed of surrender for registration in London, and, seven days afterwards the grant of the whole to Henry, Earl of Surrey—the poet earl—passed the Great Seal. The machinery by which this mere job, as we must needs call it, was carried through has been laid open to us in these papers. The Archdeacon of Norwich was not only Master of this college, but we

here learn he was also almoner to the Duke of Norfolk. And when we learn further that, for a whole year before the surrender, the duke's sheep had been feeding by thousands on the college manors without fee or payment, we can see something of an understanding between the archdeacon and the eldest son of his ducal master, by which the surrender of the college was brought about. For some two years a feeble show of service was kept up in the church, but this soon ceased; and in 36th Henry VIII. (1545) the whole place was laid waste by the earl's order. The lead was stripped from the church and great hall, and the roofs torn down. For forty years the "*ecclesia vastata et ruinata*" lay open, a quarry for

Note G. stones and a witness of pure reforming zeal.

At this point begins what we may call the third birth of Rushworth—or, as it now began to be called, of Rushford—collegiate church. From its connection with one ancient family, who had done their best here for the glory of God, it was to pass now into the hands of another family, who were for three hundred years to take the place of the old ecclesiastical lords. In 1585 Robert Buxton, lord of the great manor of Chanonz in Tibenham, and the closely-trusted friend and counsellor of the fourth Duke of Norfolk and of his son, the Earl of Arundel, became tenant here during one of those accesses of treason, which threw the rents of the Norfolk estates from time to time into the hands of the Crown. And one of the first things he did here was to restore again the worship of God, which had been silent for forty years.

He applied to the Crown auditors for an allowance (which was admitted) of half the salary of a chaplain, offering himself to pay the other moiety. At his own cost he threw across the remains of the ruined nave of the collegiate church the roof which you now see, filling up the empty window spaces with the brickwork windows as they now



appear, and closing in the eastern end at the chancel arch and the openings of the transepts with strong timber partitions. And thus he framed, out of the ruins of the church, the oblong square room with which we have to do at the present day.

So, in 1587, the service of the Church was again set up in Rushworth after a silence of forty years; not indeed in anything like its ancient magnificence, but in at least a spirit of reverence for the honour of God. Twelve years after this Mr. Buxton obtained license from the Crown to purchase the property from the Norfolk family, and from that time to this it has remained with his descendants, who have maintained the church and services as he did, at their own cost. Thus it has come to pass that there is here a private chapel, the freehold property of a private person, and, as such, free from all exterior jurisdiction. And yet, as it falls within the exemptions of the Marriage Act of 1762, it possesses by the usage of 300 years all *jura sacra*, as fully as if it were a parish church. Whatever changes await the Church of England, there is one place here at least in Norfolk where her sacred associations remain beyond the reach of political treatment. They are here, as the history of three centuries bears witness, in perfectly safe hands.

For that period the history of Rushford College is the history of the Buxton family, and this carries us outside the object of the present meeting. Were it not so I could tell you of many things in this connection of much interest to Norfolk men. I could speak of a trusted friend and devoted servant of that luckless Duke of Norfolk whose devotion to his faith cost him his head in 1572, and of his son, who ended his unquiet life in the Tower twenty-three years later. Of both these noblemen, Robert Buxton, the Norfolk squire, was the confidential agent in all matters connected with their Norfolk estates; and from the letters and memoranda he has left, it appears probable that it was by Robert Buxton's advice



that the several family arrangements were made from time to time which preserved so much of the property from the consequences of attainder. He was twice committed by the Privy Council to prison—once to the Tower, and once to the Fleet—in the hope of wringing his master's secrets from him. But he held them fast, and was faithful to the end, being one of the four friends who by order of the Council were allowed access to the Earl of Arundel in his last illness in the Tower. I could speak too of the gallant loyalist—High Sheriff and Member of Parliament for the county—who suffered so much, especially in connection with the ship-money business, in his royal master's service, and who died two days only before the Act of Parliament decreeing the Restoration was passed—the great gold coronation medal being sent in the following year to his family in recognition of his sufferings and services. Of many others of the race, not less worthy than their fathers, the papers to which I have had access bear record, but I can no more speak now of them than of the later members of the family who have been known to you all. We have to look only now at the buildings on which their loving care has been expended, and of these I

Note H. will say such few words as our scanty time will permit.

But before we turn away from the history of this place let me ask you to look once more on the ford and causeway before you. It has been the scene of one flight for a king's life; it is very possible that another, closer to our own time, may have been beheld from where we stand.

It is curious how little we have of the details of Queen Mary's flight from Hunsdon, on her brother Edward's death becoming known to her. Most of us know the general outline of the facts. We have seen the hurried arrival of the early messenger at Hunsdon, and the hot mounting and headlong ride to Sawston. Thence we have watched the hurried gallop in the early July morning, as the pursuers' horse hoofs are heard thundering in the distance ;



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REMAINS OF THE QUADRANGLE FROM THE S.E.

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and, as the fugitives draw rein to watch the flames of disappointed vengeance rising behind them in the house which had sheltered them, we have heard the "deep man's voice" of the Queen, bidding, "Let it burn: I will build him a better." But from that moment, so far as published records go, we almost lose sight of Mary until we see her safe at Kenninghall. And yet the ride is as full of danger, and as important to English history as the famous flight from Worcester, of which we can trace every step. Miss Strickland alone gives, in a few lines, some of the points of Mary's further journey, and those, apparently, without seeing all their importance. She tells us, accurately enough, that the royal party arrived and was loyally received at Bury St. Edmund's, and that—only staying for the noon refreshment there—Mary set out at once, not for Framlingham, to which place Bury was clearly on the direct route from Sawston, but for Kenninghall, lying widely to the north-east, where she arrived safely that same night (July 8th.)<sup>6</sup>

Not to be too prolix, I conceive that some intelligence reached the queen at Bury which altered her plans. The way to Framlingham was far, and the route devious. It lay, moreover, through a closely-populated district, not at all too well affected to the Papal cause. But at scarcely half the distance lay Norfolk's palace of Kenninghall, the road from Bury lying almost absolutely through a thinly-peopled champaign, and the whole, or nearly the whole, either in Roman Catholic hands or in those which could be trusted. Sir Thomas Kytson could be relied on to aid his master's heir as she fled through the great estates which her father's generous hand had given him; the Rokewoods at Euston were devoted Romanists; and thence the way was easy. The great duke's heir, who rode by her side, would answer for the rest, for all that lay

<sup>6</sup> Strickland's *Queens of England*, iii. p. 427.

between Euston and his grandfather's house at Kenninghall was either his own or of the Lovells, who would suffer no hand to be lifted against a Catholic queen. I strain, therefore, no thread of history if, as night falls on the broken roofs of Rushworth College on July 8th, 1553, I ask you to listen to the splashing of the waters, as the flying Queen of England struggles down and up through Rushworth Ford to the safety which lies beyond. The ruined walls of the College where we stand are of glad omen to her. They mark her last stage till the gates of Kenninghall close in safety on her perilous ride.

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### THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

Before we pass over to the church I will ask you to look round on the buildings which remain of the ancient College. There is little enough to look at. So thoroughly has the work of destruction been done, that though you do look on something of the old place as Edmund Gonville left it—on some of the actual walls, that is, which he raised—I can tell you little indeed of the inner arrangements of his college. By the kindness of the heirs of Mr. Teulon, the architect who remodelled the ruinous farm-house which Sir Robert Buxton found here, when he came of age, and adapted it to its present purpose, I have received from America, whither they had been carried, the plans of the place as he found it. And from these it is clear that a most complete gutting of the interior had taken place—most probably when Robert Buxton came here towards the end of the sixteenth century, fifty years after the Earl of Surrey had unroofed and dismantled it.

All that I can make out is that on the west side



there was a great hall of about 55 feet by 20 feet, with three doors (still remaining) opening into it from the quadrangle, and having narrow clerestory windows, three of which you see before you. Two of these doors are curiously close together, suggesting some such arrangement in connection with the service of the buttery as we have been familiar with in our college days.

At right angles to this hall, and approached by a door still indicated by the new window of the present hall, was probably a staircase leading to a handsome room on the upper floor, of about 28 ft. by 15 ft., and lighted by one large eastern window and four others, two of which are still *in situ*, corresponding to the two on the opposite side.<sup>7</sup> There was no window to the ground floor of this wing, which was probably used as a cellar or store-house, and it is remarkable that nowhere in the outer walls of the College are any indications of ancient openings on the ground level, either for doors or windows. Unauthorised intruders had as little opportunity as possible for their visits, except as they might gain admittance through the legitimate doorways inside the quadrangle. On the south side stood the chapel, whose foundations are still easily to be traced beneath the grass in dry weather, and it is not pleasant to have to add that the ruins of the whole southern side of the quadrangle were standing within living memory, and were removed about fifty years since by a farmer-tenant, who desired his view of the Euston Road to be unobstructed. Between the chapel and the hall, and completing three of the sides of the enclosure, was the dormitory referred to in Bishop Percy's *Schuldhams* statutes, and probably under it were the kitchen and buttery. A large range of buildings of "timber work," upon strong stone foundations and bases, on the east and north sides of the quadrangle, are spoken

<sup>7</sup> This may have been the "parlour," or the "scriptorium."

of by Robert Buxton in his note book of 1603 as then still existing.

I take these to have originally contained the living-rooms of the Master and Fellows, and probably also the store-houses and servants' rooms of the College. A moat surrounded the whole, with a bridge and a "tower by the bridge," on which were Sir Robert Wingfield's arms, and in which Robert Buxton took seisin of his new possession in 1602. About thirty yards from where I take this bridge to have been, stood a building called even to our time the "Lodge," which was taken down about seventy-five years ago. It was in later times used as a granary and storehouse, and I incline to believe that this undoubtedly ancient building, standing so close to the College and church, was really the Master's Lodge, built for him when in the latter days of the College the Masters were of rank and standing in the Church, and the modest lodging assigned them by Gonville might be thought unfitted for them. Finally, the whole site of the College was enclosed by a strong wall, and is thus described by Robert Buxton as he saw it, in its decay, in 1603. "It apperes to have beene, as yet it is, moated round about, and to have had orchardes, gardens, pondyards, to be lette oute and in by the riuer, and other sufficient yards for all necessary uses, meet for a great house, environed with the river on ye south side, and stone walls round about all the rest euen from the bridge ouer ye river on the east parte of the seat, by the highways, and thence returning againe on the west part to the riuer, containing aboute six acres."

On the south side of the churchyard, and having access to it by two arched doorways, stood a large building, used in the farm-house days of the College as a barn. Where so much has vanished, one is keen to recover ever so small a fragment of the lost past, and I rejoiced





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to receive from an old man, whose boyhood had been spent about the College farm, his proudly volunteered information, "as what he had always heerd," that this great barn "was built a-puppus for the boys and young men o' th' college, *to play in when that wur wet*"! The poetic fancy of later generations had undoubtedly supplied the "puppus," but to me—remembering like buildings for like uses in cathedral and minster closes, and recalling the great Wingfield gift to the College in 1490—there was no difficulty in fixing this vanished building—destroyed in 1850—as the school-house and home of "Dame Annys Childeryn" and their schoolfellows of her Grammar School.

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## THE CHURCH.

With a passing look at the fragments of the churchyard cross and of its base (heretofore thriftily utilised in a hollowed and inverted condition, as a *font* in Robert Buxton's "restoration" in 1575), we pass on to the remains of the ruined church, of which the foundations have been lately uncovered, so that the whole plan can be seen. You see what was done by Robert Buxton, when he drove out the owls and bats, and made the voice of prayer and praise to sound again within the shattered walls. His work is certainly economical, but not without traces of taste. Observe how he has filled up the gaping window spaces with clumsy-moulded brick mullions, and pointed arches to his windows. See, too, his chief work of art, the porch piled together out of fragments which he must have found in the ruins, partly of the College and partly of the church. A practised eye will observe at



once that but a small part is here of the ancient porch with its "solar" or upper chamber, of which you see the remains of the upper doorway above.

And when we go inside you will see the remains of the very curious newel staircase, built—newel and all—of *brick*, being the only instance within my experience of such a construction. But let us admire Robert Buxton's tasteful attempt at ornamentation of his porch. He has replaced, after a fashion, the framework of the niche which once, doubtless, contained the image of St. John over the doorway, an archæological tribute of the stout Protestant to the associations of the faith of his childhood. And he has tried to replace some lost canopied ornamentation on either side the niche by some fragments of flat panelwork, filled in with wrought flint, which had once, probably, adorned the side walls of the older porch.

But why all this care about the porch at all? Because the church porch was still an important feature of village life, and had been, within living memory, more important still. In it bonds and debts were frequently, or even commonly, made payable. It was sometimes a place of "rendezvous" for the settlement of disputes between neighbours, and in religious matters it was here, "*ante ostium ecclesie*," that bride and bridegroom plighted their troth.<sup>8</sup> There, too, even in the first reformed Baptismal Office of the English Church, the little children brought for baptism were to be met by the priest, and after due enquiry of their sponsors' faith, were led by the priest into the presence of the Church for the celebration of their baptismal admission into the flock of Christ. Little wonder, therefore, that one whose parents had been so married and whose own baptism had been so celebrated,

<sup>8</sup> "Husbondes at ye chirche dore she had had fyve."—CHAUCER, *Wife of Bath's Tale*.

should not like to leave the porch of his church in the ruin where he found it.<sup>9</sup>

We come now within the church, which has but two points in it of which I need speak. The rest, with what I have already said of the Wingfield Chapel on the south side of the chancel, and the tomb of Sir Robert Wingfield therein, will tell its own tale. The first point I would direct you to is the tower. Seen from the outside you observe that for fifty feet upwards from the ground it has no openings for door or window, except two small arrow-slit-like windows on the ground and first story. You look vainly for the usual great western doorway, or for the large western window which, seen through the tower arch within, is so notable a feature of our English country churches. Entering the church you find the tower arch wanting, and its place supplied by a low arched opening, not larger than an ordinary doorway. There are no signs of hinges in the stonework of this opening. It was not a doorway, and was probably, if usually closed at all, closed only by a curtain as you now see it. But you will find complete arrangements made for strongly securing it *from the inside of the tower*.

A strong oaken bar, five inches square, is made to slide away in a cavity, made for its reception when the tower was built, and ready to be drawn out across the door *from within* into a corresponding hole on the other side. This bar would run through staples in a shield or barricade, closing the opening, which was doubtless kept ready for use when wanted, and would be further secured by iron bolts shooting upwards into the four mortice holes made to receive them in the arch above. In short, you have

<sup>9</sup> It is not improbable that Robert Buxton who died in 1607, and was M.P. for Bramber in 1558, had been himself married with Roman rites "*ante ostium ecclesiae*" in Queen Mary's reign.

before the only example known to me of a church tower ~~un~~guessedly built as a place of refuge or defence in case of any sudden danger from popular tumult or hostile attack. This aperture once closed and barred from within, the tower became a fortress which might be held for a long time by its defenders, at any rate till the pealing bells overhead had given an alarm. And if you would climb up to the bell-chamber at the top of the tower, you will see that the floor of that chamber is, in fact, a false ceiling to an apartment below you—now used as a clock-chamber, and reached by a long ladder from the ringers' floor beneath—whose existence, unlighted as it is except by one window opening into the church in the very apex of the roof, would be scarcely suspected by a stranger to the secrets of the tower. Here, even if the ground-floor of the tower were forced, all the treasures of the college and perhaps the Fellows themselves and their household might be concealed, at any rate for a time, while their assailants were ravaging above and below their hiding-

place. The arrangement is simple, but ingenious and not ill-fitted to its purpose. And when you remember that, scarcely a dozen miles away, the great Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, had been quite recently laid in ashes by twenty thousand of the surrounding population, and that, at the very time when this College and church were in building, the great abbey gate still standing at Bury was being built or planned for just such purposes of defence as I have indicated, you will readily understand why Edmund de Gonville took heedful care that his building plans should provide for like sudden calamities breaking on his own beloved foundation as had laid waste the house and treasures of his great neighbour at Bury.

The other point to which I crave your attention is

that of the curious building appended to the eastern end of the chancel, whose foundations only remain. What was this building, evidently a late afterthought, and not part of the original plan? Was it the "chapel dedicated to our Lady" which Blomefield mentions in an "addendum" to his *History*, vol. i., p. 745? Scarcely, unless he has erred in placing it in the north side of the church, where, however, there is no trace of such a chapel to be found. The dimensions of this appendix seem, moreover, too confined for such a chapel as he mentions. Or was it the chapter-house, the "*domus nostra capitularis*," in which the acknowledgment of the King's supremacy (1534) and the resignation of the College itself (1541) was signed by the Master and Fellows? It seems to be too small and insignificant for this purpose, though there is a singular recess in the north-west corner, paved still with blue and black tiles, which may have been intended for the seat of the Master sitting at the head of his College. Or was it only a vestry, as at St. Peter Mancroft and other churches in Norwich with a like "annexe?" or was it a strong room for the custody of college muniments and treasure, such as formerly stood in a like position, as Canon Jackson has pointed out to me, eastward of Castlecombe Church in Wiltshire? I cannot tell. I can only leave to wider architectural experience, or to more fertile brains, to suggest the real original use or purpose of this curious little building.

My task is done—how imperfectly I feel it to have been done I need not say. It is honour for me as high as it is grateful to have laid open to such an assembly—recalling with such singular, almost poetic, accuracy the gallant company standing beneath these walls five hundred and forty-one years ago to witness the first foundation of the

College,<sup>1</sup>—these records of its life and dissolution, and of the fortunes which it has seen down to our own day. In the years which are to be—years heavy, as men tell us, with clouds for the future of the Church of England—let me venture to express the hope that in a place full of such witness of good and of evil done in time past for or against the Church, a place so guarded by unusual accidents from rash and hasty meddling with religion in time to come, the memory and witness of the past will bear fruit in the future for the Church's good. One of the humblest of her servants may look onward in hope to a day when this Collegiate Church, surrounded by who can say what appliances and instruments of religion or of education? may rise again in its exquisite symmetry—a renewed witness of Norfolk faith and work for God, and in worthy justification of so happy an accident as for nearly three hundred years has committed to the keeping of an honoured Norfolk house these relics of a name so honoured among Norfolk men as that of Edmund de Gonville, the founder of Gonville and Caius College in Cambridge, and of this Church and College of St. John Evangelist in Rushford.

<sup>1</sup> It chanced that the Duke of Grafton, K.G.; Dr. Ferrers, the Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; Field Marshal Lord Strathnairn; Sir Robert Jacob Buxton, M.P., and others of note and interest in the neighbourhood were among those present at the reading of this paper.

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**COMMON SEAL OF RUSHFORD COLLEGE.**

1. FROM THE DEED OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE ROYAL SUPREMACY, AUGUST 25, 1534.  
*(Public Record Office.)*
2. FROM THE DEED OF SURRENDER OF THE COLLEGE, DECEMBER 8, 1541.  
*(Public Record Office.)*

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## APPENDIX.

NOTE A.—*Rushworth and the Montchensi Family.*

The charter runs thus:—"Nouerint presentes ⁊ futuri qđ ego murielda uxor h[ugheberti de monte canesio] donauī ⁊ concessi deo ⁊ s̄cē marie ⁊ monachis de cl[uni] qui sunt [in] tedford in libām elemosinā frā meā de rixewurda q[uam habui] de marita[gio] meo cū filio meo hugone quē ibi feci monachū . et ego p[dōe m]arie sū soror in eadē ecclā ⁊ particeps omīū beneficioꝝ p̄dictoꝝ monachoꝝ . et hoc eis feci p̄ anima patris mei, ⁊ p̄ infantibus meis ⁊ p̄ omīb̄ parentib̄ [⁊ i]nfan[tibus] ⁊ defunctis . et p̄cor omēs amicos ⁊ parentes ⁊ etiā extraneos [. . . .] illos monachos tenere ⁊ habē in pace eandē frām cū hominibus ⁊ om[nibus aliis] que ad eā p̄tinent . et deus oīps retribuat oībus illis qui eos adiuuerint [. . . .] mercedē in regno celoꝝ. et qui eis nocuerint mala eveniant eis nisi congrua satisfactione emendauerint . et hec oīa concessit filius meus Willm̄ ⁊ Rogeꝛ fraꝛ meus."

The upper right-hand corner of the charter has been much gnawed by mice, and the words within brackets in the above transcript have been restored from a copy of the charter, fortunately extant in a MS. collection of charters relating to Rushworth, made by Robert Buxton about 1590—1600, and now among the Buxton papers. There are one or two points of interest in the charter, apart from its general character.

(1.) It is to be noted that in the MS. collection referred to above, there are translations of four other charters relating to this gift of the Lady Murielda. By the first of these "Roger de Monte Canesi," son of Hughebert and Murielda, confirmed to the Priory all the lands, &c., in Rushworth

"which his mother Muriel did first give as her marriage for the said Hugh, the monk, brother of the said Roger de Monte Canesi"; and he further granted to them, that if they were evicted he would give them as much of his own lands, "and would procure them ye King's charter thereof. And that his uncle Roger, which was Roger de Valoins, brother of the said Muriel, his charter also should be had thereof." The second charter thus copied is of Peter de Valoins, who confirms the gift of Rushworth, "free and quiet of all things, except prayers; that is to say the land that was of free marriage of Muriel, his father's sister, which Muriel was made a holy nun at Thetford, which land Peter his grandfather, purchased."

There is another and a fuller charter of this Peter de Valoins, copied in this collection, by which he grants to the church and monks of Thetford "the free marriage of Muriel, his Aunt, that is to say Rusworth with all ye appurtenances of his fee, discharged and quieted from Scott & Ayde, & all other services in free and perpetual alms, even as Roger his father, and Muriel his father's sister, with William of Backton<sup>2</sup> and Roger de Monte Canesi her sons, ye foresaid Rushworth had granted and given, &c." In the fourth charter here translated, Roger de Valoins confirmed to the Priory all that "Muriel his sister had given to them in free alms as her free marriage, with the lands, feeding grounds, &c., and other appurtenances."

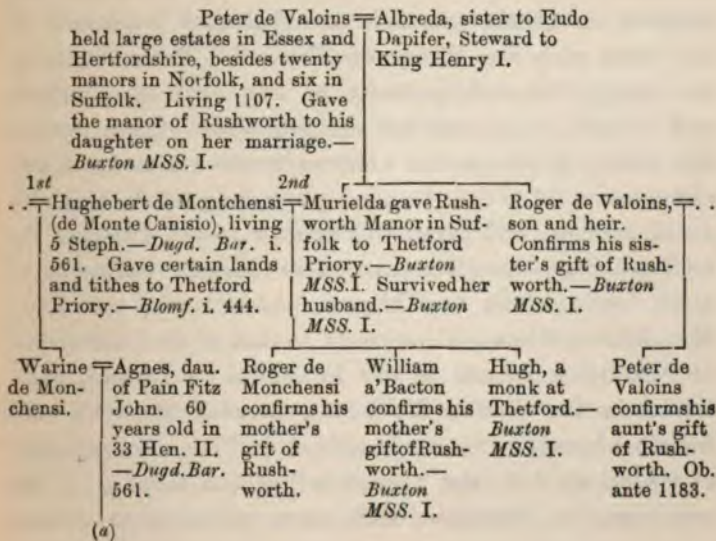
From all this we gather some points of Norfolk family

<sup>2</sup> This William a'Bacton, so called in Mr. Buxton's collection, and said by him to be son of Hughebert and Muriel de Monte Canesi, is further stated to have added his confirmation to his mother's and brother's gift of Rushworth to the Priory. He may be the progenitor of that William de Montchensi of Edwardston in Suffolk, said by Sir W. Dugdale to be a descendant of the elder branch. It is noteworthy that of the elder branch no other property is recorded as in Suffolk.

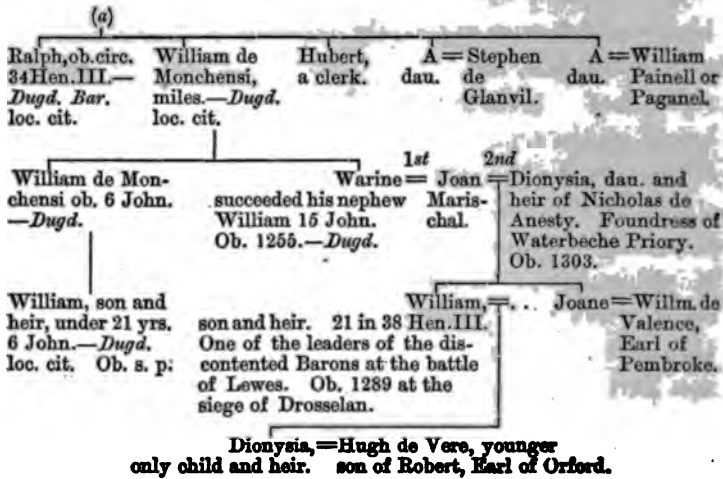
history which were apparently unknown both to Blomefield and to Dugdale, and of which, so far as I know, no other record has hitherto been published. All the charters now before us are undated, but there can be no doubt that the Hughebert de Monchensy mentioned in them, is the great Baron of the Conquest, from whose eldest son, Warine, descended William de Monchensy of Winfarthing, of whom Mr. Blomefield, following Sir William Dugdale, gives a full account, as one of the chief barons associated against Henry III., and who was one of those summoned by Leicester to that Parliament of 1265 from which has sprung our present Parliamentary Constitution. But it should seem from these charters that Hughebert de Monchensy was *twice* married, and that besides Warine above mentioned, issue of the first marriage, who is well known to history, there was a second family by Muriel de Valoins, who are only known to us by these records. The whole pedigree may be stated thus:—

#### PEDIGREE OF MONTCHENSI, OR MONCHENSY.

*Arms*:—Or, three inescutcheons, vair.







(2.) The second point of interest in these charters touches the exact position of the Lady Murielda de Montchensi as "soror Marie" in the Priory of Thetford, "et particeps omnium beneficiorum predictorum monachorum." There was not, so far as I am aware, any nunnery or female monastic establishment connected at any time with the Priory of Thetford. The nunnery of St. George, the *only* nunnery at any time in Thetford, and situated, moreover, on the south-east of the town—the Priory lying on the extreme west—was not, on any computation of dates, founded until long after Murielda de Montchensi had given this charter to the Priory. By no possibility, therefore, can there be any confusion of ideas between the two houses. And, lastly, the Lady Murielda's position could scarcely be that of an "anacrita" or " anchoress" (such as was Petronilla de Lirling, mentioned in the *Buxton MSS.* 42), because she not only describes herself as "soror in eadē ecclā," but also expressly as "particeps" in the "beneficia" of the monks. I can only conceive, therefore, that some provision or custom

existed by way of "corrody" or maintenance within the house, by which ladies of the Lady Murielda's rank and age could pass away from the world under the personal protection and spiritual comfort of a house of monks, such as that of the Priory of St. Mary at Thetford. I own that I know of no other instance of such a custom, except in the case of Joan, widow of Sir John de Shardelowe, who, in 1369, retired into the College of Thompson, then newly founded by her deceased husband's family. The idea is so new to me that I speak of it with all possible diffidence; but I can in no other way than as thus explain the perfectly clear and express statement of this charter.

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NOTE B.—*Population and extent of Land in occupation of Tenants.*

It happens that this gift by Lady Murielda de Montchensi to Thetford Priory is of value to us in another way. For, among these MSS. is an "extent," or survey, of this very manor, made in 1272, by which—the boundaries of the manor being fairly beyond question, as it has always remained under one title both before and since the dissolution of the Priory—we may judge pretty accurately of the condition of Rushworth at that time.

The whole manor is of about one thousand two hundred and fifty acres, of exceedingly light land, lying on the south or Suffolk side of the river Ouse. Much of it is now absolutely uncultivated, but at the time of the above survey its condition was this. There were twenty-four tenants holding three hundred and forty-six acres in the following quantities:—One tenant holds forty acres; seven tenants hold thirty acres each; seven tenants hold fifteen

acres each; nine hold smaller plots of five acres each and under, of whom two only hold less than three acres.

Turning now to the lord's demesnes, or lands held in hand, we find a total of three hundred and sixty-five acres, of which two hundred and seventeen were in arable, one hundred and thirty-three and a half acres "in bruerio," or land overgrown with heath (Fr. *bruyère*)<sup>3</sup> and furze, which was cut for fuel, and fourteen and a half acres were in pasture. There were thus left about five hundred acres of the manor as common pasture or sheepwalk, and for turbary.

For the three hundred and forty-six acres held by the tenants, they paid—partly in money, partly in kind, and partly in day labour (commutable, however, into money)—£6. 12s. 8½d., or rather less than fourpence halfpenny per acre. Taking a man's daily wages without food at about twopence, as it appears in this "extent" (the wages with food are stated at about half this rate), and comparing this with the present rate of wages, to fix the value of money, we shall have about five shillings per acre of our present money, as the rental value of this land, in 1272. This is, or should be, about its present rental value, not of course reckoning mansion and grounds and sporting rights, which certainly formed no part of the demised premises in the thirteenth century, but without which I fear our present farmers would scarcely concern themselves with such a farm. Yet the difference between the two conditions of life is striking. In 1272 there were living on this manor twenty-four tenant families, farming each their own copyhold, and besides these there were the class beneath them, the "servi" needed for the lord's demesne

<sup>3</sup> When the labourers of the Middle Ages went forth to cut the "bruary" (as still they do in France), they would scarcely expect that the name they used would revive under another form among their descendants. The so-called "briar-root" pipes, so common now, are made from the roots of just such heath ("bruyère") as grew on the "bruarium" of Rushworth.



purposes, the whole probably amounting altogether to some hundred and fifty people, young and old. I doubt whether even one-sixth of this number are now supported out of this land. It could, indeed, have been only by more resolute and sturdy tilling of the land than is common now-a-days that any such number of workers could have "lived and thriven" on this Rushworth Manor. It would be an interesting experiment to replace the twenty-four tenants of 1272 on the three hundred and forty-six acres they then held here, and to note the results. The difficulty would probably begin with the first step. I fear that few of our present free and independent rural voters would accept the tenancies. Yet it may be doubted whether those old farmers and labourers of the thirteenth century were really very much inferior to their descendants of our own age. It may even be that there was some quality of strength in them which we have lost, and that perhaps nothing worth having has re-placed it.

I have, unfortunately, no such exact data as this "extent" gives me, to guide me in determining the population of the Manors of Rushworth on the Norfolk side of the river at this date. But the extent of these manors was about twice that of the Suffolk manor, whose survey I have been now examining. And it is certain, from the early charters among these papers which refer to this part of the parish, that the Norfolk side could not have been of less importance or have maintained a smaller-proportioned population than the Suffolk side. It contained four manors, those of Easthale or Careltun Hall, Gonviles, Larlinghall, and Oldhall, or "Pecches fee," with their manor-houses and dependencies (the manor-house of "Pecches," with its chapel, being afterwards the site of the college buildings) and, besides the street and parish church, it had within it the somewhat important hamlet of Schadewell, taking its name from the remarkable perennial spring, which

probably, as I venture to think, marked the division line between two of the manors.<sup>4</sup>

If, then, we apply to this the Norfolk side of Rushworth the same ratio of population as on the single manor on the other side of the river, we shall find an additional population here of about three hundred souls at the least. And this is confirmed by such glimpses as we catch from the earlier charters, mostly without date, existing among these papers. I need scarcely mention here that in these charters, or conveyances of land as for the most part they are, the lands affected are minutely described, and the "abuttals," or statements of the ownership of the adjoining lands, are always set forth. We are concerned, it must be remembered, with—as farmers tell us—some of the poorest agricultural lands in Norfolk. And the first rather startling fact we meet is that these lands of about two thousand five hundred acres (including all wastes, sheepwalks, and commons) parcelled out, as to the arable portion into small, almost minute, sections, under the "common-field" system then prevailing universally, and held of the poor manors above-mentioned, were owned, not merely by petty owners such as own properties in every "open" parish in Norfolk now, but in their widely-scattered fragments by such men (mentioned either as buyers and sellers, or as owners of

<sup>4</sup> For this suggestion I am indebted to my uncle, Canon Jackson, the Wiltshire historian and antiquary. He pointed out to me long since the doubtfulness of the theory that this name of Shadwell could have anything to do with St. Chad, preferring to see in it the Saxon "sceadda" (Germ. "scheiden," to divide or to separate; "scheidewand," wall of separation, &c.) And when I found that no remotest reference was made in all these *Buxton MSS.* to the saint, nor to any chapel or chaplain connected with him; and, moreover, that the spring itself, the "fons de Schadewelle," was actually reckoned in the field books as a point of departure between the two manors of Easthall and Gonville Hall; I find myself obliged to omit the great bishop's name from the *sacra* of Rushworth, *non obstante* his effigy now keeping episcopal watch over the stable yard at Shadwell Court.



adjoining lands) as Sir Warin de Bassingbourn, the Abbot of Waltham, Sir William de Careltun (or Carlton), Sir Bartholomew de Braunson, Sir Thomas de Hakeford, with members of the families of de Brettenham, Pecche, de Rushworth, de Lerling, and others,—all knights or gentlemen of coat armour, as their seals testify,—as well as by some twenty or more others of less note. These are by no means all the owners in the parish. It only happens that their lands lie adjacent to those dealt with in about twenty-five of our earlier Buxton charters. And we may, therefore, reasonably assume that there were not fewer than forty or fifty owners of land in Rushworth towards the close of the thirteenth century, holding under the four manors, besides the lands held in demesne by the lords themselves. It is not the minuteness of the individual holdings which need surprise us. That is of course accounted for by the then universal common-field system, under which every “furlong” or large field was cut up into acres and half acres and “stiches” or thirds of an acre, so that, as we shall presently see, a man’s property, large or small, might lie in any number of small detached fragments over the whole parish.<sup>5</sup> It is the *number of owners* which startles me—owners of rank and station who thought it worth their while to own scraps of the poorest land in Norfolk, such as most labourers would scarcely nowadays accept as a gift. Either the whole population must have really been larger than we are apt to imagine, or the knights and gentlemen must have borne a far larger

<sup>5</sup> The minute division of land under the common-field system was of course a well known and very interesting feature of rural life, and it has been so well and thoroughly illustrated by Mr. Seebohm in his work on *Village Communities*, that I need say nothing upon it here—except that at Tacolneston in Norfolk there yet remains—as a glance at the new ordnance map will shew—a very perfect and interesting example of the arrangement still intact, where the divisions and “meres” or “balks” dividing the acres, half acres,

proportion to the lower classes than they seem to do now; or there must have been some exceptional circumstances beyond those as yet known to me, which made the possession of land in Rushworth and Shadwell of peculiar value—an alternative scarcely possible to accept.

However this might be in the thirteenth century, there is evidence that two hundred years afterwards the condition of things had begun to change.

In the field-book or survey of the manors in Rushworth in Norfolk, held in 20th Henry VI. (*Buxton MSS.* 373A), we find that the process of amalgamation has begun, and that while the old "common-field" system is still in full play, the total quantities held by individuals are not only growing into "estates," but the adjacent pieces are beginning to run together. We lose also many of the names of gentry as owners whose presence was so remarkable in the earlier history. Still the amount of subdivision yet remaining cannot be disregarded. Taking first the manors of Lerlinghall, "Pecches fee," and Gonviles, which are first surveyed, we have eight hundred and fifty-six acres of arable, divided into five hundred and fifty-six pieces, and held by twenty-four owners or, as we should call them, copyhold tenants. In these were included the lands "in manu domini"—lands in the common field, that is, which had returned by escheat or otherwise into the

and "stiches" may be seen as they have existed for a thousand years. There, however, the land is of far better quality than at Rushworth, and better worth preserving as property. It may be interesting to suggest that the minute subdivision of glebe lands in Norfolk and elsewhere which have often so puzzled local archaeologists, may be accounted for on this "common-field" system. While the other "acres" and so forth have disappeared—merged one by one into larger surrounding properties—the inalienable lands of the Church in their original minute divisions have been handed down from incumbent to incumbent intact. They are but one more of the witnesses against modern Radicalism, denying or ignoring the ancient history and succession of the Church of England.



hands of the lord. Thus the "manor" holds two hundred and eighty-five acres in one hundred and eleven pieces; the College holds in its own right one hundred and fifty-nine acres in fifty pieces; and the remainder is distributed among twenty-four other owners, holding from fifty-five acres in the whole down to "stiches" or thirds of an acre. The "acres" have begun to run together. They sometimes lie now in pieces of from two to as much as nine acres, while still the larger portion of the manor retains its original aspect of acres, half acres, and "stiches." In the adjoining manor of Esthall or Carleton Hall the same process is apparent. We have there thirteen tenants holding three hundred and ninety acres in one hundred and fifty-four pieces, besides the lands "in manu domini." And thus we have, in the whole, seven hundred separate and distinct properties, containing in all one thousand, two hundred and forty-six acres; each property having its stated and recognised rights of common, of common pasture, of bruary and the like, and all held together in a kind of commonwealth, with its own laws to govern it, and its own court and officers of the court to enforce them.<sup>6</sup>

Let anyone wander over the lands lying between the river and the present high road from Rushford to Thetford and ask himself what men of muscle they must have been who could hold and till those lands, now given up to rabbits and game. Yet the very "merings" are there still, dividing the old "furlongs" or "doles," shewing that these

<sup>6</sup> This enumeration only refers of course to the *arable* land under actual tillage. It does not include the "common pasture," nor the "bruary," nor the "mariscus" or turf land, nor the sites of the halls or manor-houses with their demesnes, nor the lands of the free tenants—of whom there were ten in these two manors—nor the gardens or curtilages of the messuages within the bounds of the manor. The total extent of the two manors was, as I have before noted, about two thousand five hundred acres.

very lands were among those so cultivated, and so held as that every yard of ground had its owner set down in the field book of 1441, and its separate title carefully recorded in the court-rolls of the manor.<sup>7</sup>

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NOTE C.—*Pedigree of the Gonville Family.*

There should be small difficulty in determining the descent and parentage of such a man as was Edmund de Gonville. He was no simple village worthy, by some small benefaction accidentally laying the foundation of some house of religion or of charity, which by successive accretions had afterwards reached an importance never thought of by its first founder. Nor was he some successful merchant, applying part of his gathered wealth to the spiritual or social welfare of the place where a successful life had been spent. It might well be that but faint traces would remain to our day of the actual stock from which such founders had derived their descent. But though the Gonvilles were not, indeed, of the first rank in the land,—of such rank and wealth as might fitly receive its mark in a summons to take their place among the Barons of England in Parliament,—they were distinctly of importance among their Norman brethren; men acquiring and in-

<sup>7</sup> This "extent" helps us to another point of interest in our history. It is not known precisely when Lady Anne, the great heiress of the Herling and Gonville families, was married to her first husband, Sir William Chamberlain. This "extent," dated xx. Henry VI. (1442), mentions Sir William as "lord of the town," and the marriage must have then taken place. If, therefore, Blomefield is right in placing Lady Anne's birth in 1426 (i. 217), she must have been only sixteen years of age at the most when she married.



heriting wide lands and properties, and, one would think, sure to appear as naturally in the local records of their time as any other of their landed neighbours. Nor was Edmund de Gonville himself a man whose only national record remains in the foundation of such a house as that at Rushworth. As long as the fame of Cambridge endures, and England must cease to be before her great sister Universities are counted no longer among the things of which England is proud, the name of Edmund de Gonville will stand in honour among his countrymen as the founder of one of her earliest and most famous colleges. The historian of Gonville's own native county could be no stranger to his name and special title to regard, for he had himself received his University education within the walls of Gonville's College. We might look, therefore, for some fitting records of Gonville's name and family from both college and historian; and such record, indeed, there is—by the one in her Chapel Service for Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors; by the other in the pedigree of the Gonvilles given with his description of Rushworth in his history. The difficulty of accepting either record lies in the fact that they differ wholly from each other, and, moreover, in the possibility that neither has preserved the whole truth.

The College Commemoration Service states their founder, Edmund de Gonville, to be "son of Sir Nicholas Gonville, Knight." According to Mr. Blomefield (vol. i. p. 192) he is a younger son of William de Gonville by his marriage with Maud de Lerling in 1304. It is doubtless possible that the college may be right, and it should seem improbable that if they thought it due to their founder's memory to refer to his descent they should err so curiously on the point. On the other hand is the fact that Mr. Blomefield, who must have heard the statement of the founder's parentage publicly repeated many times during his college



life, took upon himself to reject it when he came to write his Norfolk history. It happens that in these *Buxton MSS.* there is abundant mention of a Sir Nicholas Gonville, Knight. He first appears as a witness to a charter (MS. 69) of 1305, and from that time he is seldom absent for long from the records. From this date until 1330 there are twelve charters relating to lands in Rushworth, and in nine of these "Dñs Nicholas de Gonevyle, Miles," is mentioned as either owner or purchaser of lands in Rushworth, or as witness to the charter. His last appearance is in 1330, when he is one of the witnesses to a sale of the "several fishery" between Brettenham and Kilverston.

In other records the first mention I find of Nicholas de Gonevil is in a certificate of the lordships in Norfolk in 1315 (*Harl. MS.* 901), in which he is returned as lord of Lerling and of Rushworth. In 1333, by *Inquis. p. m.* (7 Edw. III., No. 25) he is charged as dying seized of the manor of "Lirlings," and of lands and rents in Fouldon, Neuton, and "Biswyche," (which must be an error for Ruseworth or Rishworth, as there is no such place as "Biswyche" in Norfolk.) And in the same year (*Abbrer. Rotul. Orig.*, 7 Edw. III.) John de Gonevil, his son and heir, does homage for his manor of Lerling, and for certain lands in Riseworth held of the heir of Thomas Bardulf, deceased. The record is thus clear from 1305 to 1333, during which time Sir Nicholas de Gonevil, Knight, holds the manor of Lerling, and certain lands in Rushworth and other places. And he is succeeded in 1333 by his son and heir John, who is then of age and doing homage for his father's lands.

Going back a step further to 1295 we find that in that year William de Guncuill, "natus de potestate reġ Francie comorans in Anglia," is found holding, amongst other lands in Fouldon and elsewhere, this same manor of Lerling,

of which Sir Nicholas died seized in 1333. And it is reasonably certain that the manor descended by inheritance from one to the other. It is *possible* that there may have been an intervening Sir Nicholas, a brother or other relation of William, to whom, in the short space between 1295 and 1305, the manor had descended on the (presumed) death of William without issue, and who within the same short period had also died, leaving the Lerling and Fouldon lands to a second Sir Nicholas his son, that same Sir Nicholas whose record we have traced above from 1305 to 1333. Or there *may* have been *two* Sir Nicholases, father and son, confused together in that record, both knights, both holding lands in Rushworth, and yet with no sign or statement, whether by the familiar reference in the charters to a "quondam" Nicholas, or by the more formal "inquisitio post mortem" in the national records, of any change of ownership from father to son occurring within the period in question. I own that, remembering that there is no other, even implied, authority than that of the College Commemoration Service for the existence of more than one Sir Nicholas de Gonville, I think it more reasonable to suppose that our Sir Nicholas simply received his lands of Fouldon and Lerling from his father William, who held them in 1295, and thus to agree with Mr. Blomefield, who makes William to be the father of the founder, Edmund.

For it must be held as certain that the same Sir Nicholas who died in 1333 was the brother of Edmund, and that whoever was father of one was father of the other also. In the two charters of 1490 and 1500, to which I have referred above, the one in the treasury of Gonville and Caius College, and the other among these *Buxton MSS.*,<sup>8</sup> the pedigree of the Gonviles is fully set forth from Sir Nicholas, *brother and heir of Edmund the Founder*, down

<sup>8</sup> Gonville and Caius College Library, MS. 12, B. xiii.—*Buxton MSS.* 530.

to Lady Anne Scrope, whose benefactions to the College at Rushworth are the subject matter of the charters.

The authority is indisputable, and in default of further evidence of the existence of a Sir Nicholas Gonville, Knight, father of Sir Nicholas Gonville, Knight, and of Edmund his brother, I feel myself driven to the suggestion that the compiler of the Commemoration Service of Gonville and Caius College has, in consulting his authorities, accidentally read "son and heir" for "brother and heir," and that Mr. Blomefield is right in placing William de Gonville as the father of the founder, Edmund.

None the less has Mr. Blomefield erred fatally in his statement of the marriage of which he makes Nicholas and Edmund the issue. It is simply impossible that Sir Nicholas, whose son was of age to do homage for his lands in 1333 and to be buying and selling land in that and the following year, or that Edmund his brother, who was Rector of Thelvetiam in 1320, could have been issue of a marriage in 1304. It is true that a certain Maud de Lerling, whom Mr. Blomefield makes to be mother of Nicholas and Edmund, presented to the rectory of Rushworth in 1303, and this it is which has misled Mr. Blomefield. Looking about for a channel through which he might devolve the property of the Lerlings on the Gonville family, he seizes on this presentation—makes the lady "heiress general" of the Lerling family, and marries her off-hand to William de Gonville—with the impossible result in the matter of issue which I have mentioned above. He did not sin in mere absence of dates, for in his own Gonville pedigree he causes a John Gonville to be presented to the rectory of Larling in 1344, whose alleged great-grandmother—the Maud de Lerling above mentioned—*he has given as married only forty years before*. He might well have overlooked or have been ignorant that the larger part of the Lerling property had passed to the Gonvilles at least as early as



1295, when we have found William de Gunevill holding the very same properties held in 1252 and in 1280 by William de Lerling.<sup>9</sup> And without these Buxton MSS. he could scarcely have known that Maud de Lerling could not have been "heiress general" of the Lerlings, who continued to hold lands in Rushworth until 1339, and the Elvedon estate until 1353, when the latter passed by purchase to the Gonvilles, and from them, in 1389, to the College of Rushworth.<sup>1</sup> But he need not have vitiated his whole Gonvile pedigree by an impossible marriage, for which he had no authority but his own imagination, and which his own dates might have shewn him to be impossible.

I must take heed lest, in trying to straighten out the matter, I fall into like difficulty as befell Mr. Blomefield by too much or too hasty guess-work. Some such work there must always be at a distance of six hundred years, when here and there some actual link of evidence is no longer forthcoming, and we are left to deal with local and personal probabilities. But we may at least use all the facts we have, and we can take care not to construct anything inconsistent with them. The facts, besides those above stated, are these. At the date of the Norwich *Domesday* Dña Amicia, widow of Sir William de Lerling, was patroness of Rushworth Rectory, and in 1303 Maud de Lerling was patroness and presented to the church. In 1320 the patronage had passed to the Gonviles, Sir Nicholas de Gonvile presenting in that year, and with them it remained till it was impropriated to the new College of Rushworth. All that we actually know of the Gonvile marriages is that in 1333 John de Gonvile paid ten shillings relief to the Earl of Gloucester for his lands in Rushworth of his father's inheritance, and ten shillings for his Rushworth manor *of his grandmother's*

<sup>9</sup> *Cal. Rotul.*, Chart. 37 Hen. III.; *Testa de Nevill*, Feod' Com' Warenn'.

<sup>1</sup> *Buxton MSS.* 134, 129, 110; *Brit. Mus. Add. Chart.* 14989, 15749-50-51.

*inheritance*—who she was we are not told; and further, that in a charter of this same John de Gonville of 1342 (*Buxton MSS.* 137) he mentions that his widowed mother Alicia was then living, and that she held Lerling manor and advowson in dower for her life.

Putting together all this, and all which has gone before, I gather that most of the ancient property of the Lerlings had passed to William de Gonevil before 1295, but whether by marriage or by purchase I cannot say. I think that the manor and advowson of Rushworth came subsequently to the Gonvils by marriage with a Lerling heiress, to whom it had come by a marriage of Sir William de Lerling with the heiress of the family of De Rushworth, to whom I find many references in the earliest Buxton MSS. This latter lady I take to be that Dña Amicia de Lerling above mentioned, who, surviving her husband, had retained her paternal manor and advowson in dower. And I think this was a *second* marriage of Sir William de Lerling, because as he undoubtedly had a son and a daughter at least, who are frequently mentioned in the earlier Buxton charters, there is no apparent reason why the son (Richard) should not have been patron of Rushworth, and not his sister Maud, if he as well as she had been issue of the De Rushworth marriage of their father. That Richard and his descendants did retain the Elveden property, and some other fragments of the old Lerling estate, I have already pointed out above. And I think that Sir Nicholas de Gonville must have acquired the Rushworth manor and advowson either by a first marriage with Maud de Lerling, who, dying childless, left him free to marry a Lady Alicia of some other family, who survived him and by whom he had issue his son and heir John, who succeeded him; or, more probably, that the Lady Alicia was herself the Lerling heiress on the death of her sister Maud, unmarried, and that it was by the marriage of Sir Nicholas with her that the Rushworth manor



and advowson came to him. This latter hypothesis seems most probable, because it would explain John de Gonville's relief for the Rushworth manor (see above), as of *his grandmother's inheritance*. The grandmother would be the Lady Amicia de Lerling, the original heiress of the De Rushworth estate, who was found to be widow of Sir William and patroness of Rushworth at the date of the *Norwich Domesday*.

It remains now only to construct the pedigree in order on these lines, adding to each descent the references to my authorities. Where no such reference is given I have taken Mr. Blomefield's authority, having previously verified it by his references. I have been quite unable to verify his Lerling pedigree, for which he gives few or no references at all.

#### PEDIGREE OF LERLING AND GONVILLE.

Gilbert de Lerling.—*Duxton MSS.* 42, 11.



(a)

(a)

John de Gonevile, son and heir, does homage for his father's lands in Rushworth 1333.—*Abb. Rot. Orig.* 7 E. III. Living in 1346.—*Buxt.* 145.

John de Gonville, "Junior," presented by his brother John to Larling 1334. Rector of Herling 1348, which he resigns 1357.

William de Gonevile, Rector of Thelvetham, which he resigns 1350.

Edmund de Gonevil, a shaveling in 1350. Succeeds his brother at Thelvetham.

In 1342 John de Gonevile the elder assigns all his lands in Rushworth and Larling to these two brothers.—*Buxt. MS.*

Edmund de Gonville, son and heir. Living 1369. Gave 3 mess. and 200 acres of land in Bernham and Berningham to Priory of Thetford in 1366.—*Inq. ad quod dam.*

John de Gonville, Rector of Larling on presentation of his uncle John, 1344.

John Gonville of the Isle of Ely, son and heir in 1402.

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Jernegan of Somerly, co. Suffolk, Knt.

Jane, or Jahane Gonville, dau. and sole heir. Buried at Rushworth.—*Charter* 1490, Gonv. and Caius Coll. Lib. Her effigy removed to Harling on the dissolution of the College, and destruction of Collegiate Church.

Sir Robert of Herling, of Harling, Knight, ob. 1435. Bur. at Harling.

Sir William Chamberlin.<sup>2</sup> Knight of the Garter. Bur. at E. Harling. Will dat. Mar. 3, 1461. Proved April 21, 1462.

—Anne de Herling, dau. and sole heir. Born 1426. Founded Wyngfield Chantry in Rushworth Collegiate Church 1485 (*Buxt.* 482), and Grammar School in Rushworth College 1490. Founded fellowships at Gonville Hall. Died before Mar. 3, 1501.—*Buxt.* A, 6, 23. Buried with her first husband at Harling. Ob. s. p.

—Sir Robert Wyngfield, Knt., 2nd son of Sir John Wyngfield of Letheringham, Comptroller of the Household of King Edward IV. Ob. 1480. Buried at Rushworth.

—John, Lord Scroop of Bolton. Ob. 1494. Buried at the Priory at Thetford.

<sup>2</sup> There is much diversity in the spelling of the names of both Gonville and Chamberlain. I find Guneuill, Gonevyl, Gonevyle; and Chamberlyne, Chamberleyn, Chamberleyne, and Chamberlin. The last of these forms respectively, "Gonevyle" and "Chamberlin," as being used on the seals of Edmund and John Gonevile and of Lady Anne Wyngfield, may be taken as most accurate.



NOTE D.—*Armorial Bearings of the Gonvile Family.*

Some curious points occur in the Rushworth charters among the Buxton MSS., which seem difficult to reconcile with the hereditary character of armorial bearings. For instance, the seal of Edmond de Gonevile in 1320 bears, "On a bend three escallops;" while his nephew John, the eldest son and heir of the elder brother Sir Nicholas, bears in 1336, "A chevron between two couple closes."<sup>3</sup> And again, the seal used by John de Gonevile, the younger brother of the same John, gives in 1358 (Brit. Mus. Add. Chart. 15747), "On a bend three escallops, with a label of three points for difference." In 1485 Lady Anne Wingfield, heiress general of the Gonvile and Herling families, and widow of both Sir William Chamberlin and Sir Robert Wingfield, uses simply her father's coat of Herling, quartering Mortimer, with Gonevile in pretence, and the legend "Sigil. Dom. Anne Chamberlin;" no further reference being made to either of her deceased husbands. The Gonevile arms on this seal appear to be "On a chevron *engrailed* three escallops," though this *may* be intended for "On a chevron, between two couple closes engrailed outwardly, three escallops." But the arms on this lady's tomb in East Harling Church give the Gonvile bearing as, "On a chevron, between two couple closes *indented*, three escallops." Thus, there are four different bearings used indifferently by members of the same family; and in one case, certainly, we have two different forms used by the same person. It is further remarkable that in the grant of arms to Gonvile and Caius College in 1571, by Cooke, Clarencieux King-at-Arms, it is the very latest form of the Gonvile bearing which is assigned to the

<sup>3</sup> The seal is much rubbed, and there *may* have been three escallops on the chevron, as in the arms of his descendant, Lady Anne Wingfield, or Scrope, on her tomb in East Harling Church.

college, and not the actual founder's arms, as borne on his seal attached to his deed of foundation.

A comparison of the seals of another family, resident in Rushworth and Brettenham, results quite as remarkably. In 1336 the seal of Walter de Brethenham bears, "Quarterly :—1 and 4, three chevronels ; 2 and 3, three hammers (?) Here a curious fact is to be noted. The seal is much broken, and all the legend, except the first four and the last two letters, is gone ; but the first letters can scarcely refer to Walter de Brethenham. They are almost certainly "S. HUG . . . ." and it should almost seem as if Walter were using the seal of someone else. There had been a "Hugo, fit Alex. de Brethenham," who had held houses and lands in Shadewelle in 1290—95, and it is just possible that this seal may have belonged to "Hugo de Brethenham de Shadewelle," and to have been appropriated by his descendant or heir. In 1361 Bartholomew de Brethenham seals, with a well-cut shield (without legend), bearing three escallops, two and one ; and in 1388 Clemens de Brethenham uses a shield of "Lozengy, within a bordure a bend." And it should be noted that though it would be scarcely possible to place these three names with certainty in their strict family connexion, it is all but certain that they must have been of the same family, living and holding lands within a mile or two of each other in Rushworth, Shadwell, and Brethenham : yet there is no indication of this in their armorial bearings. There is not even what may be called a distinctive family charge (like the escallops of the Gonviles), common to all of the family.

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NOTE E.—*Foundation of the Friars Preachers at Thetford.*

I have no authority for Gonville's connection with this foundation, other than is given by Mr. Blomefield, vol. i., p. 427. After speaking of the removal of the Cluniac monks of Thetford to their new monastery on the Norfolk side of the river, he says that their old house was retained for some time as "a sort of cell to their new monastery," but they afterwards forsook it, and it then fell into "a desolate condition till Edward III.'s time, when Sir John Gonville, Parson of Terrington in Norfolk, who had been steward to John, Earl Warren, and was then steward to Henry, Earl of Lancaster, persuaded the earl not to suffer that ancient church, which had been the mother church of the diocese, to continue in such a ruinous and desolate condition, upon which the earl, by his advice and management, repaired the church and old convent, or cloister, that the monks had formerly dwelt in, and introduced Friars Preachers of the Order of St. Dominic, and settled them here: and it is plain that this was done after the year 1327, for then the earl was restored; and before 1345, for then he died. It seems Gonville designed this while he was under the Earl Warren, and the earl consented to it, which is the reason that sometimes he is called the founder, sometimes the Earl of Lancaster, but mostly Gonville himself, whom indeed they looked on as the principal, because it was done at his motion, though in their orisons and masses they were all three esteemed as founders." There is some confusion of description here, needing a few words of explanation. In 1318 John, Earl Warren and Surrey, obtained license from the king to convey the manor and lordship to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and his heirs. Earl Thomas, being attainted of treason two years afterwards, his manors and lordships escheated to the king, and were granted



to the Cobham family, with whom they remained until 1327, when Henry, son and heir of the attainted Earl Thomas of Lancaster, was restored in blood, and received again his father's manor and lordship of Thetford—the heir of the Cobhams being then an orphan infant of a year old, and in the king's wardship. I cannot fully explain this transaction; but it seems clear that the facts were as they are stated by Mr. Blomefield. With Earl Henry the manor remained till his death in 1345; and thus it is clear that if Edmund de Goneville "had been," as Blomefield states, steward to Earl Warren before he became steward to the Earl of Lancaster, his connection with the Thetford manor and his contemplation of the new foundation of the Friars Preachers must have been, not as Mr. Blomefield says "after 1327," but before 1318, when the transfer from the Earl Warren to the Earl of Lancaster took place. This enables us to regard Edmund de Goneville as one "zealous in good works" for the good of the Church for at least thirty years of his life, from (at the latest) 1318—when, as Earl Warren's steward, he was arranging the Thetford foundation—to 1348, when his greatest work, the foundation of Goneville Hall in Cambridge, received its charter.

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NOTE F.—*Original Foundation Charters of Rushworth College.*

It is remarkable that none of these have appeared among the Buxton Papers; nor does any trace of them, so far as I know, exist elsewhere. They would be (1) the royal license to convey the site of the intended College and the advowson of the rectory; (2) the instrument of assent of the Bishop and Chapter; (3) the like instrument of assent of the

"Dominus Capitalis;" and (4) the charter of foundation itself, in which all the three other instruments are recited. As the *copy* of the charter of foundation (on which I have written in a former communication to the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society) is dated 1485, it is probable that all the missing documents were then in existence. Is it too fanciful to suggest that they were withdrawn and secreted by some pious and provident official of the College at the Dissolution, to be forthcoming if the tyranny should overpass, and the College should again be able to assert its rights?

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NOTE G.—*The Church and Parish of Rushford ecclesiastically considered.*

There are peculiar circumstances which seem to render the present ecclesiastical condition of Rushford almost, if not quite, unique. Up to the date of Edmund de Gonville's foundation of his College the rectory and church of Rushworth differed in nothing from any other rectory and church elsewhere; but the impropriation of the church and rectory to the newly-erected college differed from all other like operations known to me, in that *neither was any special provision made for a vicar, nor was the College charged generally with the cure of souls.* The services of the church were provided for by the elaborate arrangements made by the founder, by which each Fellow in his turn was to act as "ebdomadary" priest, and was to be responsible for the services, as they were set in order by the deed of foundation; but the Master of the College was made *personally* responsible for the cure of souls, "*ita quod magister qui pro tempore fuerit per se vel per alium confratrem parochianis dicte ville de Russcheworthe sacramenta et sacramentalia ministret prout cura animarum ei tradita exigit et requirit;*" and it is said by Mr. Blomefield—I know not on what authority—that



every Master, on his installation, paid eight marks as first-fruits.<sup>2</sup>

Moreover, although in the statutes of Bishop Percy referred to in the above pages, the rights of the Bishop and of his cathedral church were duly asserted and reserved, it should seem that, in some way not at present clear to me, exemption from ordinary ecclesiastical jurisdiction was obtained at some subsequent period. For, in the visitation in 1415 by William Silton, under authority of Archbishop Chicheley (the See of Norwich being then vacant), "the Master and Brethren of Rushworth College being called before him, as for the impropriation of their church of Rushworth, shewed forth 'tam literas apostolicas quam alia legitima documenta,' whereupon the said William Silton, by decree, pronounced the said Master and Brethren to be sufficiently provided of their impropriation in their said church, and to be discharged of the visitation of the said Archbishop" (Robert Buxton's *Notes on Rushworth*, c. 1601, p. 78.) It agrees at least with this, that, while in the earlier installations of the Masters of the College by the Bishop, as provided by the Founder's statutes, the Master Elect is described in the Episcopal Register as "confrater collegii S̄ci Johis Euangeliste," and his institution to be as "custodem de Rushworth," or "d̄ci collegii," in all later installations subsequent to 1364, the Elect, and his brethren presenting him (where they are mentioned) are described as "ecc̄lie collegiate de Rushworth confrater," or "confratres," and the institution is "ad magistratum, regimen, gubernacōnem ⁊ custodiam ecclesie collegiate de Rushworthe."

However this may have been, it is clear, as a matter of fact, that when the College was dissolved in 1541 the whole parochial machinery seems to have fallen with it. In 1530 a bull had been obtained (now in Lambeth Library, MS. 643), by which, on the petition of George Wyndham, then

<sup>2</sup> I think that Mr. Blomefield must have inferred this from certain figures, sometimes, but not always, attached to the entries in the Institution Books.

Master of the College and Archdeacon of Norwich, Gregory VII. had annexed the mastership to the archdeaconry so long as the latter was in Wyndham's incumbency : and this may account for the fact that after the Dissolution and during his life the services of the church seem to have been in some sort carried on, as in the steward's accounts, rendered to the Earl of Surrey (the grantee of the College) in the two years following the dissolution, there are certain small charges for incense and other necessities for the Church service. But with the death of the Archdeacon in 1543 everything seems to have come to an end ; and in the following year (1544), by order of the Earl of Surrey, the church, as well as the College, was dismantled, the roofs taken off, and the lead sold (R. B.'s *Notes*, pp. 13, 14.) In one of the leases from the Crown (1558), to whom the estate had afterwards fallen on the Duke of Norfolk's attainder, the church is described as "*ecclesia vastata et ruinata*," and there is never any note of interference by the Bishop, or of payment to anyone on account of services, or of procurations or other ecclesiastical dues, until Robert Buxton, in 1586, began to take order for the restoration of the church, and apparently at his own sole cost to provide for the services.<sup>3</sup> He was then tenant of the property, under lease from the Crown ; and in 1590 the Crown auditor reports that Mr. Buxton will pay £5, being

<sup>3</sup> A curious note of the disorganized condition of Church matters occurs in 1554. In that year Edmund Sygo of Rushford, desiring to convey a certain messuage for the benefit of his native place—(several of his family had been Fellows of the College, and one, in 1436, had been Master),—"the profits to be employed for the common charges of the town of Rushford," ordains that such profits shall be laid out "as the churchreves of the church of Rushford, or, *if there shall be no churchreves*, as the constables of the same town shall appoint." The church had been for nine years standing in ruins, and the whole ecclesiastical machinery had apparently vanished with the death of Archdeacon Wyndham. Poor Edmund Sygo, in making his loving gift to the town of his birth, could only recognise facts as they were. If there should be again a church of Rushford, and church reves to take care of it, they should be his trustees ; but, at any rate, there would always be a constable.

half the cost of providing a minister for the church if the commissioners allow another £5. It is a little amusing to observe that in that same year the Archdeacon of Norfolk suddenly awoke to the existence of Rushworth, whose "*ecclesia vastata et ruinata*" seems, for forty-eight years, to have been regarded with perfect calmness by Bishop and Archdeacon alike, and that he forthwith presented a bill of complaint for non-payment of fees on his visitation (*Buxton MSS.* b 28), to which Mr. Buxton promptly filed an answer (which must have been conclusive, as no more is heard of the matter) that the church "is inappropriate, and discharged from any procuration pension or other duty." By his will, dated in 1607, Mr. Buxton leaves as a personal legacy to Mr. Robert Wolph, who appears to have been then his "minister" at Rushford, such small tithes and other payments as he has usually given him for his services, "so long as he shall behave himself seemly therein." And although there are references thenceforth, from time to time, of payments made to a "minister at Rushford," there are no memoranda of any regular appointments of ministers, or of "donations," as of a donative, to any particular person.

This singular state of things seems to have been accepted, without question, by everyone concerned. The church services have been apparently regularly performed without interruption, for there is a very perfect register of baptisms, marriages, and deaths, from 1586 downwards, preserved among these Buxton MSS.<sup>4</sup> But I can find no trace of

<sup>4</sup> I cannot find that copies of these registers have ever been sent to the Bishop's registry, as the canon requires that all parochial registers shall be sent. There is nowhere in the book itself the usual memorandum of such transmission; at the same time this register proves abundantly that at the date of the Marriage Act (26 Geo. II. c. 33) marriages had been for one hundred and seventy years continuously celebrated in this church, and therefore, as seems to have been decided by the courts in *Taunton v. Wyborn*, there is no question of the legality of marriages here celebrated, though it is but a building of private freehold.



episcopal interference or supervision, either in the form of license to preachers or otherwise in respect of the church and its services. The entire care and absolute control of the church, with its services, as well as of the churchyard, has been exercised by the Buxton family from their earliest connection with the place, three hundred years ago, and the whole expense of the services and their maintenance has been borne by them from generation to generation. There have never been any churchwardens, nor any rates for Church purposes. Very early in the seventeenth century, the whole extent of the parish on the "Norfolk side" came, by successive purchases, into the possession of the Buxton family, and consequently no questions of tithes or of ecclesiastical payments in respect of the ancient "rectory" appear in any papers or accounts at present known. And thus, as the whole "Suffolk side" of the parish south of the Ouse has been always tithe-free (having been formerly part of the "ancient" property of the Priory of Thetford), it may be said that the Rectory of Rushford has practically disappeared, though, as a "*nominis umbra*," it has occurred from time to time in family settlements and the like, as appendant to the manor—the manor, or manors, having also, in fact, disappeared with the merging of the last copyhold or freehold into the Buxton estate. I am not qualified to discuss the legal questions arising out of these conditions, ecclesiastically considered, even if it fell within my present limits to do so. I apprehend that the condition of the church and churchyard remains as when, by the grant of Henry VIII., the College, comprising "*totum situm fundum ambitum circuitum et precinctum nuper Collegii sive Domus Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Rusworth in coñi nostro Norff., ac ecclesiam campanile et cimiterium ejusdem nuper collegii*," passed into the possession of the Earl of Surrey, and was by him reduced to the condition in which Robert Buxton found it forty years afterwards. Beyond this point

I cannot enquire, and I may have already somewhat exceeded my liberty of discussion in such a matter. But as no other case of the kind is known to me, I have not thought it right to omit what are not the least interesting historical memorials of this most interesting place. I ought to add that the Order in Council in 1851, annexing Rushford and Shadwell to the Rectory of Brettenham, so far altered the conditions as to render the Rector of Brettenham thenceforth responsible for the "*cura animarum*" of Rushford and Shadwell. But this does not seem to alter the status of the church and churchyard, which are, as I have already said, part of the College estate belonging to Sir Robert Buxton, the successor in title of the original grantee.

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NOTE H.—*Present Aspect of the College Buildings.*

It is to be noted that, except the four doorways opening into the quadrangle, no openings of windows or otherwise existed on the ground floor of the remaining College buildings. All the present ground-floor windows seen in the view, with the porch, front door, and chimney on the north side of the house, are modern insertions of the architect employed to re-model the College for its present purpose. The floors which divide the great hall into storeys are pretty much as (I suppose) Robert Buxton placed them when he made a farm-house of the remains of the buildings, and to the same date belong the roofs throughout the house. The moulded oak ceiling of the present drawing-room is original, but has been raised about a foot. Upon the oaken floor above this ceiling was a large dark stain, about 2 ft. in diameter, which had been heavily scored across and across with some red-hot instrument, and of which a gruesome tale of blood was told to me by an old woman who was living in the parish when I first came to Rushford, and who, as a



servant in the house sixty years since, had often had to scrub the floor in question. But, lest these horrors should affect the minds of any who may read these lines, I pray them to compose themselves. The floor in question has been replaced by the commonplace deal boards of the present upper floor, when the ceiling of the drawing-room was raised nearly forty years ago, and the tale of woe may rest with the good old lady who was probably its latest narrator.

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## CALENDAR OF THE PRINCIPAL CHARTERS AND RECORDS RELATING TO RUSHWORTH.

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*A few of the Buxton MSS. of special interest, not directly relating to  
Rushworth, are included herewith.*

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(1.) 1120. Charter of Murielda de Valens, widow of Hughebert de Montchensi, conveying to the monks of Cluni in Tedford all the lands in Rixewurda which she had in her marriage, her son William and her brother Roger consenting thereto. No date, *c.* 1120; seal gone.—*Buxton MSS.* 1.

(2.) 1252. *Calend. Rotul. Chartarum*, 37th Henry III.—

Willūs de Lirlinge

Lirling

Fuldon

Pāgrave

Reysewurthe

Neuton libera warrenñ, Cantabř.

} Libera warenñ, Norfolc.

(3.) *Testa de Nevill, feod. Com. Warenn.*—Wiff de Lirlinge terciā ptē feodi miť in Rischeworthe de eod. Wiff de Lirlinge terciā ptē feodi miliť in Lirlinge de eod.

(4.) 1271. Extent roll of manor of Rushworth in Suffolk; endorsed by Robert Buxton (*c.* 1598) "This I receuyed of Mr. Matholde his sonne that was of late of Russw̃th." Dated, not by the year of the reign but in full, "Die veñis px post fñ S̃ci Ambrosii Ep̃i anno dñi millimo cc<sup>mo</sup> septuagesimo p̃mo." This roll is much referred to in the sale of the College lands to Robert Buxton, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.—*Buxton MSS.* 34.

(5.) 1274. *Rot. Hundred. 3rd Edward I., Hundred de Geldecros.* Dñā de Ruseworthe hēt warrennam apud Ruseworthe p cartā ejd̃m dñi Reg̃.

(6.) 1280. "William de Lirliḡ, fiḡ Gilbert de Lirliḡ," to "Hugh, fiḡ Galfrid Warin." One acre of land in Russew̃the and remission of sixpence annual rent of his messuage in Russew̃the; to find annually two waxlights, of two pounds weight, for the altar of St. John Baptist, in the chapel of St. John Baptist of Russew̃the. Abuttals of land: Sir Warin de Bassigburne, "John fiḡ Gilbert de Lirliḡ." No date, *c.* 1280; seal gone.—*Ibid.* 9.

(7.) 1280. Matilda, fiḡ "Witt fiḡ John de Schadewelle," to Ralph her son. Sells with full power of assignment, "domo religiõis excepta," the messuage formerly her father's, in Schadewell, with seven acres and a half of land, for forty silver shillings in hand and "uñ paḡ cirothecarum" annual rent. No date, *c.* 1280; seal of arms (see plate).—*Ibid.* 26.

(8.) 1286. Ralph le Noreys of Shadewelle to Sir William de Bello Fago, "rectori ec̃c̃e de Russew̃the et capelle S̃ci Joh̃is Baptiste de Russeworthe et successoribus in d̃c̃a capella." Five acres, arable, in Russeworthe. Witnesses: Sir Thomas de Hakeford, miḡ; Sir William de Cruḡetorp, miḡ; Nicholas de Bello Fago, Simon "de

familia Wareni de Lirling," William de Gatestorp, Robert de eadem, Peter de Redlesworth. Dated at Herlinge, December, 1286.—*Buxton MSS.* 43.

(9.) 1290. Walter de Feltewelle, rector of the church of St. Etheldred in Thetford, to John, "fit Agnēs de Santon." Messuage, thirty acres of land, weir, and separate "bruarium" in South Russew̃rthe, bought from Dñs William de Wenling. No date, c. 1290.—*Ibid.* 37.

(10.) 1290. Original copy on vellum of four early charters. No date, c. 1290.—*Ibid.* 42.

1. Robert, "cleriċ de Shadewell," to "Gilbert filius meus." Land in Russeworth, held of "Sarra qñdm uxor Petri fit Reginald de Schadewell."

2. Robert, "cleriċ de Shadewelle," to Petronilla, "filia Gilbert de Lerling, soror mea." Acre of land in Russeworthe. Abuttals: "Alexander, fit eidem Robert," "Dñs William de Lirlinge."

3. Robert, "cleriċ de Shadewelle," to John, "fit Gilbert de Lerling, fr̃i meo." Two acres of land in Russeworthe. Abuttals: Peter, fit Hugo de Shadewelle; "Dñs Wiſt, milīř, de Lerling"; Petronilla, "anacorita de Russeworth."

4. William de Carleton and "Orfranna ux' ej'," and Sarra, "qñdm uxor Petri de Brethenham," to Walter, fit Anselm. Toft, with fishery, and an acre and a half of land in Russeworthe.

(11.) 1293. Bond given by Peter Schyre of Bernham to Vincentius, Prior of St. Mary's of Teford, upon license given to marry Isabella, daughter of Reginald le Newman, "nativa" of said prior in Resseworthe, that upon failure of any suits or services due by said Isabella, the prior may distrain on all goods, moveable and immoveable, of said Peter, and recoup himself, without let or "calumpnia" by said Peter during his life. 22nd Edward I.—*Ibid.* 54.



(12.) 1294. William de Sadewelle, rector of the church of Rushworth, to Peter, fit Walter de Brethenham. Two acres "et una pecia trē" in Russeworth and Sadewelle field. Rent reserved, two pence halfpenny annually to Ralph le Noreys and one red rose annually to grantor. Dated 23rd Edward I.—*Buxton MSS.* 55.

(13.) 1295. *Queen's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, P.R.* r<sup>7</sup>, 24<sup>o</sup> *Edward I.* "Extente et apreciaciones terrarum et ten<sup>o</sup> bonorum et catallo<sup>o</sup>, aliegenarum laicorum de potestate et amicitiae eorundem existent<sup>o</sup> facte tam in comit<sup>o</sup> Norff. quam Suff. anno regni dñi Regis Edwardi vicesimo quarto." [A return made in answer to a writ (annexed to the roll) as to the property of lay subjects of the King of France . . . in Norfolk and Suffolk.]

"Schropham. Wiffus de Guneuill natus de potestate reg<sup>is</sup> Francie comorans in Anglia h<sup>ab</sup> quoddam manerium quod vocatur Lerling et valet per an<sup>no</sup> in omnibus exitibus, lxixs. iiij<sup>li</sup>d. Idem h<sup>ab</sup> ibidem ca<sup>pit</sup> que appreciantur ad vil<sup>am</sup>. viij<sup>li</sup>d.

Laund. Idem Wiffus h<sup>ab</sup> unum mess<sup>agium</sup> iiij<sup>xx</sup> ac<sup>re</sup> terre et prati viij solid<sup>os</sup> redd<sup>it</sup> custuma<sup>re</sup> et xijs. redd<sup>it</sup> in ffouldon et valet p an<sup>no</sup> iiij<sup>li</sup>. xvij<sup>li</sup>s. Idem Wiffus h<sup>ab</sup> apud Pag<sup>us</sup> unum mess<sup>agium</sup> et l ac<sup>re</sup> terre, et valet p an<sup>no</sup> xls. Et idem Wiffus invenit manuc essendi coram vobis ad diem in br<sup>o</sup> conten<sup>to</sup>.

|       |   |  |
|-------|---|--|
| Videl | { | Petrum atte fen de Lerling,<br>Johem Reynald de eadem,<br>Adam de Caltehill de eadem,<br>Osbert Haldeyn de eadem." |
|-------|---|--|

(14.) 1295? *Norwich Domesday, N.D.* Risshewurthe Dña Amicia relicta dñi Willi<sup>am</sup> de Lyrlinge est patrona.

(15.) 1298. Vincentius, prior, and convent of monks of St. Mary of Thetford. Charter of manumission of

William atte Fenne, tenant in villenage of eighty-one acres, &c., in Russeworthe, with his sons Richard, Peter, Walter, and Peter, and his daughters Orfranna, Matilda, Avicia, and Letitia, with their posterity born and unborn. To hold said eighty-one acres, &c., of the convent at the fourth part of a knight's fee, and an annual payment of thirty-one shillings, with certain additional specified services of tillage and the like. All reliefs reserved. Witnesses: Nicholas de Cressingham, "tunc senescall p̄d̄ce doñ;" Thomas de Brethenham, Peter de Redlisworthe, Nicholas "de p̄to de Hoppeton," Galfrid de Stanton, Symon de Gysselingham, John, fit Wiff de Berdewelle; Ralph de Berdewelle, "John le Espencer de eadem, et aliis." Dated Thetford, March 6th, 26 "Edwardi fil' Henry."—*Buxton MSS.* 60A.

(16.) 1298. Roger le Bigod, "coñ Norf et Marescall," to John de Newent. Messuage and land in Ersham, held by William Rail. Rent reserved, "unā sagit̄ bar̄ annuatim." 26th Edward I. Seal of arms (see plate.)—*Ibid.* 60.

(17.) 1303. *Lib. Inst. Ep. Norw.*, I. 12, pr. kal. Jul. Risscheworth. Edmund de Lirling "ad proēs dñe Matilde Lirling."

(18.) 1305. "John, fit John de Holbeche de Illigtone, junior," to Galfrid his brother. All his lands given by his father, John de Holbeche, in Brethenham. Witnesses: Dñs Nicholas de Gunvile, Adam de Methwold, Rob his brother, John de Illigtone, Henry de Esthalle, Simon de Westgate. Dated Illigton, 34th Edward I.—*Buxton MSS.* 69.

(19.) 1309. John de Bek of Banham to Richard le fforester of Herling. Twenty acres of land in Russeworthe. Abuttal (among others), Dñs Nicholas de Gonevile. 3rd Edward II.—*Ibid.* 78.

(20.) 1309. "Adam, fit John Pecche de Rossewŕthe," to "Edmund, fit Wiŕt de Brethenham." Capital messuage, "qñdam Rob'ti Pecche de Roswŕthe in villa de Roswŕthe," with all services "tam libōrum hominum qñ villanorum cum villanis villenagiis," and all other property to said messuage pertaining. Witnesses: Dñs Nicholas de Gonevyl, mit, William de Hakeford, Wiŕt fit Walter de Brethenham, Wiŕt de le fen de Ruswŕthe, John le Swyre de Garboldŕham, Peter de Thelnythm, Nicholas de Trouas, John fit Benedicti de Thefford, Peter de Redliswŕthe, John de Brokedich, Roger Gyldenesleve, Reginald Wotte de Rusworthe. Dated, Roswŕthe, 2nd Edward II. [By this charter the site of the manor-house of Oldhall, on which the College was afterwards built, passed from the Pecche family.]—*Buxton MSS.* 75.

(21.) 1310. Richard le fforester of Herlingg to Sir Nicholas de Gonvile, Knight. Lease for seven years of all his lands in Ruscheworthe. Rent reserved. "Viginti tria qŕtia et duos bussellos ordeï puŕ blaŕ bene mundati et de mensura Thefordie," annually, by two equal payments, &c. On failure of payment, right of distraint reserved over all lessee's lands in Russeworthe. 4th Edward II.—*Ibid.* 84.

(22.) 1315, 9th Edward II. Certificate of the Lordships in Norfolk.—*Harl. MS.* 901.

|                            |                                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| "Lyrlinge. Domini ejusdem. | Nichūs de Gonevyle                |
|                            | Rob'tus de Welholme               |
|                            | Radūs de Bokenham.                |
| Brethenham. Dñi ejusdem.   | Alexander de Rothyng              |
|                            | Wiŕtmus de Brethenham             |
|                            | Prior de Thefford                 |
|                            | Prior de Coxfford.                |
| Rushwortham cum            | Nichūs de Gonvyle                 |
| Shareshill et              | } Dñi ejusdem. Priqr de Thetforde |
| Ridleworthe.               |                                   |
|                            | Johanna de Boune."                |



(23.) 1320. *Lib. Inst. Episc. Norwic.* i., f. 876. "Thelnetham." "Priore noñ Decembř anno domini millō ecc<sup>mo</sup> vicesimo. Dñs Eds de Gunevyle presbyter in psona Adē de Tyrinton rectoris eccie de Hopetone pcuratoris sui in hac pte legitimi institutus fuit canonice in ecēca de Thelnetham vacante ad pśentačōnem Johis de Thelnetham veri patroni eiusdem eccie de Thelnetham."

(24.) 1320. "Edmund de Gonevil, psona ecce de Rissewřthe," to William, "fī Thomas de Brethenham." Grant of eleven acres of land in Russheworth, held "ex dimissione Dñi Petri de Burgate, militis, et que quid trē adjudicate fuerūt pdčo Petro occasione cuiusdam statuti de Acton Burnell p debito sexaginti librarum in quib; Johes de Bek, pdčo dño Petro tenebatur." Witnesses: "Dñs Nichus de Goneuill" and others. Dated at Brethenham "iiij<sup>to</sup> kalñ Februař anno regni Reğ Edwardi fī reğ Edwardi tercio decimo." Seal of arms (see plate.)—*Buxton MSS.* 95.

(25.) 1320. *Lib. Inst. Episc. Norwic.* i. f. 88. Russeworthe. Certificate of sequestration of Russeworthe, committed to Dñs Thomas, "rectori eccie de Brethenham, tertio kalñ ffebř, 1230."

(26.) 1320. *Lib. Inst. Episc. Norwic.*, i. f. 88. Russeworthe. "Prid. id. Mar." William de Calthorp, "acolitus," instituted to the church of Russheworthe. Sir Nicholas de Gunevile, Knt, patron.

(27.) 1326. *Lib. Inst. Episc. Norwic.* b 10. Russeworthe. "Quinto id. Octobř, apud Norvicum." "Dñus Edms de Guneuill" instituted to the church of Russeworthe, void by resignation of "Dñus William de Calthorp." "Dñus Nichus de Guneuill, miť," patron.

Thelnetham. "Eisdem die loco et anno" William de Calthorp instituted to the church of Thelnetham, void by the resignation of "Dñus Edms de Gonuile." "Dñus Johñ de Thelnetham, Miť," patron.

(28.) 1330. John Brokedys de Brethenham to "Willūs, fī Thomas de Brethenham." Grant of "gurgēs cum cursu cūidam batelli eidem gurgiti pñeñ simul cum tota pistaria una in Brethenham que quidem extendit se a stagno pdēi Wiſt usque ad le Barre quod est divisio inē aqñ de Brethenham et aqñ de Kiluerdiston." Witnesses: "Dñō Nichō de Gonevile et aliis." Dated 4th Edward III.—*Buxton MSS.* 109.

(29.) 1331. Gaol delivery at Norwich. "Robert le Palfrayman of Fouldon, John, son of Nicholas de Gunvyle; Ralph de Caston, William de Caston, John le Bakstere de Merton, and Philip de Howardyn, are indicted for that they on Thursday in Easter week, 5th Edward III., feloniously slew John Heyrun of Lingwode, in the village of Beghton. They all plead benefit of clergy. The jury find Robert le Palefrayman and William de Caston guilty, the rest not guilty."—*East Anglian*, iii. p. 151.

(30.) 1333. (Inquisitio post mortem, 7th Edward III., No. 25.) "Nichūs de Gonevile."

"Lirlyngs maner ext."

|          |                 |         |
|----------|-----------------|---------|
| "Biswych | } terē ⁊ tenē { | Norff." |
| Neuton   |                 |         |
| Fouldon  |                 |         |

(31.) 1333. "Rex cepit fidelitatem Johīs de Gonevile fī et hēr Nichī de Gonevile de manū de Lirling cum pñ et de quibusdam tñs teñ cum pñ in Riseworth de herede Thome Bardulf def q, et ideo ĩc, (Norff.)"—*Abbrev. Rotul. Origin.*, 7th Edward III.

(32.) 1336. John de Gonevile, son and heir of Sir Nicholas de Gonevile, Knt., to "Dñus John de Derby, rector ecclīe de Brethenham." Grant of messuage and land in Brethenham. Dated 10th Edward III.—*Buxton MSS.* 121.



(33.) 1336. John Pope of Russeworthe to Dñs Edmund de Goneville. Grant of messuage and land in Russeworthe "inŕ rectoriam eiusdem viŕŕ et messuaĝ Alexī Thelyk"; one head abutting on the "regia via," and the other "super altam ripam," (see plan.) Dated 10th Edward III.—*Buxton MSS.* 125.

(34.) 1338. John de Gonevill, son and heir of "Dñs Nicholas de Gonevill, miles," to Edmund de Gonevill "psona ecclie de Russheworthe." Grant for life of manor and advowson of Russheworthe, with all rights and liberties, &c. Rent reserved, "una rosa," payable on the day of the Nativity of St. John Baptist. Witnesses: Sir John de Furneaux, Knight; Sir Hugh de Bokenham, Knight; William de Brethenham; and others. Seal of arms (see plate.) Dated 13th Edward III.—*Ibid.* 131.

(35.) 1338. William, son and heir of Richard de Lerling, to John, son and heir of Sir Nicholas de Goneville, Knight. Messuage and land in Russeworthe. Witnesses: Anselm Mareschal, Knight; John Howard, Knight; Galfrid de Stanton, William de Brethenham, and others. Dated 13th Edward III.—*Ibid.* 133.

(36.) 1340. "Edmund de Goneville dedit duobus capellanis divina in eccliā scī Johīs de Rushworth celebraturis unum messuaĝ cum pertineñ ibñ et advocationem eccliē eiusdem."—*Cal. Inquis. ad quod damnum*, 14th Edward III. No. 23.

(37.) 1342. John de Gonevill, son and heir of Sir Nicholas de Gonvill, Knight; to William de Gonevill, "psonē eccliē de Thelvetham," and John de Gonevill, "psonā eccliē de Lerlingh." Grant of all his lands acquired from William de Lirling in Russeworth, "Chadwelle," and Brythenham; and also the reversion to the manor of Russcheworthe held for life by Edmond de Goneuill, "psonā eccliē eiusdem

ville"; and also the reversion to manor and advowson of Lerlingh, held by his mother Alicia in dower. Witnesses: Sir John Howard, Knight; Sir Anselm de Marshale, Knight; Sir John de Furneaux, Knight; Thomas de Bardewelle, and others. Dated at Lerlingh, July, 16th Edward III.—*Buxton MSS.* 137.

(38.) 1342. Charter of foundation and statutes of the College of St. John Evangelist of Rushworth. Witnesses: Sir John Bardolff, "Dño de Wyrmynggey;" Sir Robert de Morleygh, "Mariscaff Hibernie;" Sir Constantine de Mortuo Mari, Sir Anselm de Marescall, Sir John Howard, and eight others. Dated at Russcheworth, "pdie kalend̃ Septemb̃ anno Dñi miffimo ccc<sup>mo</sup> quadragesimo secundo." (For a full transcript and account of this instrument, the original of which is not known to be extant, see *Original Papers of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society*, vol. x. p. 50.)

(39.) 1342. [Charter of impropriation of the church and rectory of Rushworth to the College.] This has not been found; but it is referred to in Tanner's MS., in the Episcopal Registry at Norwich. After his note on Gonville's institution to Rushworth in 1326, quoted above, he adds, "Fundato per dēum Edmundum collegio septem sacerdotum secularium divina celebraturorum pro animabus ipsius antecessorum et successorum suorum in capella infra mansum Rectoriæ et in ecclia parochiali Antonius epūs Norwič ad petitionem ejus eccliam parochialem p resignationem dñi Edm<sup>di</sup> vacantem appropriavit custodi et fratribus salvis primo fructibus annua pensione 4 solid., 8 Octobr̃, 1342. Transcrip̃ approp̃ sub sigillo." Dr. Tanner must therefore have seen at least a copy of the appropriation, but no such copy appears now in the registry. He may even have seen the original, with the seal appended, which, as I have before noted, is not now known to exist. It is observable that he speaks of *seven* secular priests of the College. The foundation only provides



for *free*; but it appears above (No. 36) that there had been a previous foundation of a chantry by Edmund de Goneville, with two chaplains, who were probably somehow incorporated with his subsequent foundation.

(40.) 1342. "Johannes Powl, custos collegii S̄ci Johanne Euangeliste de Rushworthe et confratres ejusdem, &c." Recites letters of Bishop of Norwich, dated 8th October, from South Elmham, appropriating the rectory of Rushworth to the College, and accepts conditions thereof. The letter recited speaks of "collegium septem sacerdotum secularium." Dated Rushworth, October 12th, MCCCXLII.—*Bodleian Charters*, No. 425.

(41.) 1343. Institution of Edmund de Gunville to the parish church and chapel of Tyrinton, by his proxy "Dñs Jokes Powl de Godwyk, capellanus," at Heveningham, Jan. 20th, 1342(-3).—*Lib. Inst. Episc. Norwic.* i.

(42.) 1344. Isabella, widow of John Pope, late of Russcheworthe, to Edmond de Goneuill, "psona Eccie de Tyrinton." Quitelaim to messuage and land, lying between messuage of Alex. Thelyk on the east and the rectory and church of St. John Evangelist on the west (see plan).—*Buxton MSS.* 140.

(43.) 1344. Robert, son and heir of Alexander Thelyk, to Dñs Philip (*sic*) Powel de Godewyk, William le Wrythe de Griston, Thomas le Mey de Wacton, and Nicholas de Wylwys de Est Wrotham. Grant of messuage lying between that of the late John Pope on the west and the "regia via" on the east, and abutting on the river bank on the south and the "regia via" on the north (see plan).—*Ibid.* 141.

(44.) 1348. "Edus de Goneville, psona eccie de Tyrinton, finē fecit cum Rege p viginti marcas p lič hend qđ ipē

advocaçōnē ecclie de Lerlyng dare posset et assignare magrō et capellanis collegii S̄ci Johis Evangeliste de Rusheworthe hend 7c̄."—*Abbrev. Rotul. Origin.*, 22nd Edward III., Ro. 46.

(45.) 1349. Edmond de Goneuill, "psona ecclie de Tyrlington," to John de Goneuill, "psona ecclie de Lerlyngg." Power of attorney to give seisin of advowson of Lerlyng to the Master and Chaplains of the College of St. John Evangelist of "Ruschford."<sup>5</sup> Dated 23rd Edward III.—*Buxton MSS.* 149.

(46.) 1349, November 18th. William de Griston, "pb̄r," instituted "ecclie p̄chiali de Lirlyng." "Custos, et confratres" of St. John Evangelist College of Rushworth, patrons.

(47.) 1349, November 8th. Nicholas de Wrotham, pb̄r, "collegii S̄ci Johis Evangeliste de Rushworthe confrater," instituted "custos" of the College, vacant by the resignation "Dñi Johis Godwyk," on the presentation "Dñi Edm̄i Goneuile d̄ci collegii patroni."—*Lib. Inst. Ep. Norwic.*

(48.) 1350. Agnes, fit John de Scadewelle, to Edmond de Gonvile, "rector ecclie de Teryngtone." Grant of acre of land in Schadewelle field. "Dať apđ Russheworthe die sabati in festo S̄ci Cutberti Ep̄i et confessoř anno regni Reġ Edward̄ tercii a conq̄stu vicesimo quarto." (Endorsed "Thorpweys. Gunuile rector de terygtone dať collegio.")—*Buxton MSS.*, 154. [This is the last existing record of Edmund de Gunvile which is known to me. His will has not been found, though careful search was made for it by the late Mr. Lamb, a former Fellow of Gonvile and Caius College; and without the probate of Gonvile's will the exact date of his death can scarcely be determined. But it must have occurred between the date of this charter in the Buxton MSS. and that of the institution of Loringe to Terrington.]

<sup>5</sup> The only instance I have found of this spelling before the dissolution of the College.

(49.) 1351, 18th October. "Magr̃ Thomas Lorynge, pb̃r," instituted, &c., "in ecclia počh de Tyrinton vacante." Thomas, Bishop of Ely, patron.

(50.) 1351, 16th November. "Hugo Herbert, capellūs et confrater collegii, řč," instituted "ad custodiam de Rushworth," vacant by the resignation of Dñs Nichus de Wrotham. "Dñs Johñ de Goneuile, rector ecclie de Estherling, et Edmund frater ejus," patrons.

(51.) 1353. "William de Lerling de Elveden; Johanni de Goneuile, psone ecclie de Estharlinge, Magistro Willm̃ de Hedisete, Johanni de Harlyngge, et Edmundo filio dñi Nicholai de Gonevil, militis." Grant of all his lands in Elveden "tenend̃ de cap̃ dom̃ feodorum." Dated 27th Edward III.—*Brit. Mus. Add. Charters*, 14989.

(52.) 1354. Edmund de Welholm, "captus;" Robert de Yelverton, and Nichs Ridel, to John de Sekford, "miles"; William de Rothyng, "psona de Westherling;" James de Wrotham, and Henry de Rothyng. Grant of lands in Brethenham and Russcheworthe, held by feoffment of John de Gonuile, "psona de Estherling," "cum pistariis cū gurgito et nauigio cuiusdam batelli ad . . . .m pistař p̃fe." Dated 28th Edward III.—*Buxton MSS.*, 165.

(53.) 1354, 21st June. "Thomas de Wottone, pb̃r, domus sive collegii S̃ci Johis de Russworthe," instituted "custodem d̃ci colleg̃," vacant by the death of Hugo Herbert, "ad p̃sentacōnem Dñi Johis de Goneuile, rector ecclie de Estherling, et Eđi de Goneuill fr̃is ejus, patronorum."

(54.) 1355. John de Goneuile and Edmund de Goneuile, "Magr̃o Walter de Stanes de Elueden, et Dño Rogero de Stanes de Elueden." Grant of all lands, &c., in Elveden, held "ex feofamento Witto de Lerling," with all rights, &c. Dated 29th Edward III. [The Gonville seal to this charter



is much defaced, but it bears clearly "a cheveron between two coupleclothes indented."—*Brit. Mus. Add. Chart.*, 15746.

(55.) 1358. John de Ufford, chivaler, William de Wychingham, Johan de Cauendishe, and Johan de Gonuille, clerke. Power of attorney to Johan Stannge and others to deliver seisin to Dame Maria, widow of "Seign Esmon de Pakenham" of the manor of Walsham. Norman-French. Dated 32nd Edward III. [The Gonville seal to this charter is in good order, bearing "on a bend three escallops, over all a label of three points."—*Brit. Mus. Add. Chart.* 15747.

(56.) 1358. Isabella Howlyn, "quondā ux. Johis Brennewaſ de Neketon," to William de Griston, "psona de lerling," Thomas le Mey de Caston, Nicholas atte Wilwes de Est Wrotham, Richard Faukes de Kerbrok, and Peter ffrost de Asscheley, "caſillis." Grant of messuage, curtilage, and five and a half acres in Russcheworthe. Dated 32nd Edward III.—*Buxton MSS.* 181.

(57.) 1360. "Statuta et ordinationes pro gubernatione ecclesie collegiate de Rushworth in agro Norfolciensi per Thomam Norvicensem Episcopum stabilita" ("ex registro principali domini Cantuar Archiepiscopi, Islip, f. 1636.") For the full transcript of these statutes see *Dugdale's Monasticon*, viii. 1386; and, for remarks on them, see *Original Papers of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society*, vol. x. p. 50.

(58.) 1361. John de Wykes de Berdewelle to Thomas le Mey de Caston, William Tilles de Hopeton, William de Griston, and Peter Frost, "clici." Homage and service of Thomas de Stanton, and eight shillings of rent in Gnateshale, with the advowson of the church thereof. Dated Gnateshale, 25th Edward III. Seal of arms (see plate.)—*Buxton MSS.*, 187.

(59.) 1364. Nicholas Rydel to John Sekford, Knight; William de Rotteyng, "psona de Westherling," James de Wrotham, and Henry de Rothyng. All his lands, fishery, wear, and boat rights in Brethenham, near Theford. Dated Norwich, 38th Edward III.—*Buxton MSS.* 197.

(60.) 1364, 2nd March. Thomas Heyward de Rykinghale eccliċ Collegiate de Rushworthe confrā pbtċ ad custodium seu regimen dce eccliċ collegiate plibām resignaċonem seu cessionem dñi Thome de Wattone ultimi custodis ejusdem vacantis p confrēs dce eccliċ de consensu Edī Goneville patroni pċe eccliċ juxta formam fundaċōis et customaċōis dci collegii rite et canonice institutus est ꝛc, Edmund Gonuile, patron.—*Inst. Episc. Norwic. Reg.* [I have given this extract more at length than will be necessary to do in like extracts hereafter, in order to shew the general form in which the institutions were recorded from this date onwards.]

(61.) 1365. John Grafham, "rēctor eccliċ de Quidenhām," to John Palmer smyth de Berneham, Gilbert Roger "de eadem," and Peter Horsheye, "de eadem, saċdotī." Piece of land ("pecia terre") in Sadewell, near that "magċri sacerdotū de Reysheworthe. Dated 39th Edward III.—*Buxton MSS.* 201.

(62.) 1365. Robert de Lesyngham and Sibilla his wife to Edmund Goneville, Ralph de Walsham, Thomas Heyward, "capċlañ," and Peter Frost, "capċlañ," by Thomas Ewell, their attorney. "Finalis concordia," &c., in respect of two messuages, sixty acres of land, and one foldcourse in Russcheworthe. Twenty silver marks in payment. Dated Westminster, 39th Edward III.—*Feet of Fines, Norfolk*, Edward III., No. 1225.

(63.) 1369. Edmond de Goneuill, son and heir of John de Goneuill, to Thomas Heyward, William de Griston,

William de Schelton, Peter frost, Thomas Dawe, "clerič," Ralph de Walsham, and James de Wrotham. Quit claim to messuage called "Pecches" and lands adjoining in "vilē de Russcheworthe," lying between the road to Thefford and the river, and abutting on tenements of Abbot of Waltham on one side, and common way called Pecches entry on the other side. [This describes exactly the whole site of the College as it stands now, as well the site of the church and churchyard, as the lands bought from Pope and Thelyk in 1336 and 1367. (See plan.) It should seem that some question of title to the house and adjoining property conveyed to the College by its founder had arisen. Most of this property he had acquired from his brother, Sir Nicholas, or from his nephew, John; and this charter of Edmond, who was heir-at-law of the founder as well as of Sir Nicholas and of his son and heir, John, was intended to remove all doubts on the point.] Dated 43rd Edward III.—*Burton MSS.* 204.

(64.) 1371, 21st January. Dñs Thomas le Mey instituted "ad custodiam, 7c, eccliē collegiate de Rushworthe," vacant by the resignation of Dñs Thomas Heyward.

(65.) 1374, 19th July. Dñs Robert de Asschele instituted "ad custodiam 7c, eccliē collegiate de Rushworth, vacant by the resignation of Dñs Thomas le Mey."

(66.) 1376, 10th October. Robert de Wrotham instituted ad custodiam, 7c, eccliē collegiate de Russcheworthe."—*Inst. Epis. Norwic. Reg.*

(67.) 1375. John Jerdan, "psona eccliē de Quidenham," to Robert de Asschele, Peter Frost, Peter de Griston, "capllis"; and the Brethren of the College of Saint John Evangelist of Rusheworthe. All his lands, &c., in town and field of Rusheworthe. Dated 49th Edward III. Seal of arms (see plate.)—*Burton MSS.* 211.



(68.) 1377. Robert de Botesford, James de Brethenham, Robert Benbras, "capffus," Richard Parys, John Purri, John de Benhale, and Thomas Fullere de Shadewelle, hamlette de Russchwarthe; to Robert de Wrotham, John Baconn, Peter Frost, "chicus," Peter de Griston "capffus," Thomas atte Oke, and John Gerard de Groundisburgh. All lands and tenements, &c., held by Robert de Welholm, as he possessed them on the day of a certain feoffment made by him to John de Goneuill, "chicus." Dated 51st Edward III.—*Buxton MSS.* 214.

(69.) 1381, ult. October. Robert Carter de Asschele, pbt̃r, instituted "ad custodiam, ꝛc, ecclie collegiate de Rushworth."

(70.) 1385, 25th February. Dñs Alexander Thelyk instituted "ad custodiam, ꝛc, de Rushworth."

(71.) 1385. License in mortmain (in consideration of twelve pounds paid by the Master and College of Rushworth) to Peter Frost, Robert Aischeley, Thomas Smethesson, and Thomas Fullere, to convey to the College "unum messuagium, unum carucatam terræ, sexaginta acras pasture, quatuor solidatas reddiſ, et redditum unius libræ cimini, cum pertiñ in Elvedene"; and to Roger Corvewayle, Adam Foxle, and Thomas Bray, to convey two messuages, one carucate of land, sixty acres of pasture, and rents of four shillings in the same town; and to the same Peter Frost and Thomas Fuller, to convey three tofts and eighty acres of land in Russcheworthe; and to Robert Wortham, John Benhale, and Thomas Fullere, to convey a toft and sixty acres of land in Brethenham not held of the King, and worth 26s. 8d. per annum, as by inquisition lately held, &c. "Teste reĝ apud Westmonaſt xxvº Januarii" (13th Richard II.)—*Dugd. Monast.*

(72.) 1381-90-91. Charters conveying the manor of Elveden and other lands there to the College.—*Add. Chart. Brit. Mus.* 15749, 15750, 15751.

(73.) Inquisition before John Wyntř, King's escheator at Norwich, and jury, &c., whether the King may without damage grant license of alienation to Thomas Fullere of one carucate of land and moiety of messuage in Rushworthe to the Master and chaplains, "cujusdam cantarie in eccia de Rushworthe." Said premises are held of Sir John Harlingg, Knt., at rent of 11s.; and by him of Edmund Gonville and Prior of monks at Thefford; and by them of Earl of March; and by him of the King in capite. Premises of value beyond 7s. Said Thomas has lands in Rushworthe held of the Abbot of Bury, value beyond all outgoings 100s., enough to pay all aids, talliages, &c., and Thomas and Edward Lakynhith may be assessed for the lands now to be demised. Dated 16th June, 15th Richard II.—*Buxton MSS.* 258.

(74.) William Berdewelle, Knt., John Methwold, Robert Asschele, "clerič," William Wyld, "clerič," Thomas Bosvile, "clerič," Thomas Rūhale, "clerič," John Draper, Thomas Walter, Thomas Bray, and Thomas Yongman, to Thomas Fullere of Rushworthe. Grant of certain lands in Brethenham and Rushworthe, conveyed to them by Oliver de Brokedych of Wymondham, 17th Richard II.—*Ibid.* 267.

(75.) 1393. Thomas Fullere of Russeworthe to Alexander, Master of the College of St. John Evangelist of Rushworthe "et confratribus eiusdem colleğ." For the good of his soul he grants to them all his right in the lands conveyed to him by his co-feoffees under the feoffment of Oliver de Brokedych. Dated 17th Richard II.—*Ibid.* 265.

(76.) 1393. Thomas Fullere of Russeworthe to Alexander Thelyk, Master of the College of St. John Evangelist of Rushworthe, Thomas Runhale, and Robert Assle, "cleric." All his lands and tenements in Russeworthe and Brethenham. Dated 17th Richard II.—*Ibid.* 270.



(77.) 1409. Bull of Pope Gregory XII., enabling the Master of the College of Rushworth to hold two benefices with his Mastership. The petition sets forth the foundation of the College by Sir Edmund Gunvile, late Rector of Rushworth, "the rectory being turned into a collegiate church," &c., and that the founder "intended to endow the College more abundantly, but died meantime." The bull states as a reason for the concession, that "the Master was obliged to great hospitality by reason that the College was situated near a very great road."<sup>6</sup>

(78.) 1421, 2nd November. Dñs Edmund Coupere instituted "ad custodiam," &c., of the College of Rushworth.

(79.) 1430. William Berdwelle, Knt., and Alexander Thelyk, "nup<sup>3</sup> Magister coñ Sçi Johis Euanġel de Rushworth," to William Brethenham, Robert Harlyng, "Milites," Oliuer Groos, Christopher Straunge, "Armig<sup>3</sup>i," and Dñus Edward Coupere, "clicus," and assigns of said William Brethenham. Reconveyance of all lands, &c., enfeoffed to them by said William de Brethenham. Dated 9th Henry VI.

(80.) 1432. Roger Russebrok and others to Thomas Whitewell and others. Assignment of certain messuages and lands in Brethenham to secure to Johanna, widow of Nicholas Purry, a yearly payment of twenty-six shillings and eightpence; whereof six shillings and eightpence may be retained under sanction of Dñus Nicholas, Prior of Saint Mary's at Thetford, so long as said Johanna is duly provided by her son Richard Purry and Agnes his wife, with "esculenta et poculenta ad custagium eiusdem Ricī et ad mensam suam prout idem Ricūs pro seipso ordinavt, et quādam cameram in messagio p̄dicto ultra annual reddīt p̄dcum."

<sup>6</sup> This bull is referred to by Mr. Blomefield and also by Robert Buxton in his Rushworth Notes in 1601. No reference is given in either case, and I have not seen the bull itself.

Laurence Gerard, Master, and Chapter of the College of St. John the Evangelist of Rushworth, of lands enfeofed to them by William Lyly de Brethenham. Dated 34th Henry VI.—*Buxton MSS.* A 5, 12.

(89.) 1462. William Brethenham, son and heir of John Brethenham, late of Brethenham, "gentillman," deceased, to John Aleyn, Doctor of Laws; John Wyngfeld, Knt.; William Cantelowe, armiġ; William Gurnay, "gentilman;" and William Wynchecombe, "clerič." All his right, &c., in the manor, &c., of Brethenham, called "Brethenham Halle." Dated 2nd Edward IV.—*Ibid.* A 6, 27.

(90.) 1464. Cecilia, Duchess of York, mother of Edward D.G. Rex, &c. Acknowledgment of homage made by Laurence Gerard, Master of the College of St. John the Evangelist of Rushworth, for lands held of the Honour of Clare in Brethenham, Rushworth, and Shadewelle. Seal of arms, broken. Dated London, 4th Edward IV.—*Ibid.* A 6, 38.

(91.) 1469. Sir Robert Wyngfeld, Knt., to John ffouler of Pakenham, Roger Chambleyn of Rushworthe, and Richard ffouler, son of the said John. Lease for five years of the fulling mills in Rushworthe, "standing in the strete of Shadwell," with the fishery thereto pertaining and a "pytle there fast by," lately held by John Knycht. Rent £4 sterling per annum. Dated, Est Herling, 9th Edward IV.—*Ibid.* A 5, 16.

(92.) 1472. Ralph Mundys de Herling to William Halyday, caþillus, Robert Halyday, "husbondman," Thomas Halyday and Robert Schepparde, "tunc tēpoř chico počē de Russcheworth." Cottage, &c., in Rushworthe, built by license and concession of Sir Robert Wyngfeld, Knt., "cum supplicaōe Dñe Anne ux̄is sue," which said cottage, &c., came to him on the death of his father John Mundys. Dated 12th Edward IV.—*Ibid.* A 5, 20.



(93.) 1472, 27th February. Magister Henricus Costessey, presbiter, admissus, &c., ad magistratum regimen gubernacōem ⁊ custodiam eccie collegiate de Russcheworth per libam resignacōem Dñi Laurencii Gerard, &c., ad p̄sentaōem Dominorum Willmi Halyday et Johannis Manyard confratrum et consociorum ejusdem, &c. [In 1452 Henry Costessey had been instituted Rector of Banham, on the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary of York. He was also Rector of Wilby, or Willingby, and on the 29th of January in this present year (1472) he had been instituted "ecclesiæ sive capelle Sancti Andree de Bykesyston" (Bixton) "Dñs Robert Wyngfeld, Miles, et Anna consors sua," being patrons. In 1475 Henry Costessey was elected Master of Gonville Hall—the ancestral College of Lady Anne Wyngfeld (see the Pedigree of Gonville *ante*) and he died July 20th, 1483. There is a deed in the muniment room of Gonville and Caius College, executed by this Henry Costessey, dated at Rushworth, June 24th, 1482.]

1472. Sir Robert Wyngfeld and Anna his wife, (cousin and coheir of Sir Robert Mortymer, Knt., and heir as well of Sir Robert Harlyng, Knt., as of Johanna his wife, daughter and heir of John Gonville, "Armiger"), William Yelūton, Knt., John Heveningham, Knt., William Calthorpe, Knt., William Knyvet, "Armiger," Henry Spelman, William Berdewelle, junior, and Laurance Gerard, "p̄sona eccie de Est Herling," to Henry Costessey, Master, and Fellows of St. John Evangelist College de Rushworth. Assignment for sixty years of the manor of Rushworth and the mill of Shadwell and the manor and advowson of Lerling. Dated at Est Herling, February 1st, 13th Edward IV.—*Buxton MSS.* A 6, 1.

(94.) 1474. Henry Costessey, Master, and Fellows of the College of St. John Evangelist of Rushworthe to Sir Robert Wyngfeld, Knt., and Anna his wife. Assignment of manors

of Rushworthe and Lerling, with the watermills of Rushworth and Lerlinge, and the advowson of the church of Lerling for fifty years, if they shall so long live. Dated 5th April, 14th Edward IV.—*Buxton MSS.* A 6, 3.

(95.) 1478. Agnes Wynslowe and Emma Tymperden v. Robert Wyngfeld, Knt., William Berdewelle, senior, "armig," and William Bunche, "cleric." Fine and recovery suffered of manor of Brethenham, &c., with five hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, &c., in right of descent from Bartholomew de Brethenham to plaintiffs as sisters and heirs of John de Brethenham deceased. Dated Term Pasch. 18th Edward IV.—*Ibid.* A 6, 30.

(96.) 1478. John Tymperden and William Wynslowe, "consanguinei Johis de Brethenham nuṗ de Brethenham, gentilman," to Robert Wyngfeld, Knt., and John Aylwarde, "cleric." All their right, &c., in the manor of Brethenham, &c. Dated 18th Edward IV.—*Ibid.* A 6, 29.

(97.) Like assignment of Agnes Wynselowe and Emma Wynslowe, with special warranty against any claims of the Prior of St. Mary of Thetford. Dated 18th Edward IV.—*Ibid.* A 6, 31.

(98.) 1482. William Berdewell, "armig.," William Bunche, "cleric de Thetford," and John Busshop of Cone-weston, to Dame Anne Wyngfeld, widow, Edmund Bedingfeld, "armig.," Henry Spelman, William Grey, James Hobird, William Berdewelle, junior, Thomas Chambleyn, and John Aylwarde, "clericus." All rights, &c., in the manor of Brethenham, &c., and in all other lands late of John Brethenham deceased, in Brethenham, Rushworth, and Shadewell. Dated 22nd Edward IV.—*Ibid.* A 6, 34.

(99.) 1482. Dame Anne Wyngfeld, "nuṗ uxṑ Robti Wyngfeld, miṑ," and John Aylwarde, "ṗsona ecclie de Est Herling," to Henry Costessey, Master, and brethren of St.

John the Evangelist of Rushworth. Assignment for seven years of the manor, &c., of Brettenham, for maintenance of a chaplain within the said College for the weal of the soul of the said Robert Wyngfeld during the said term.—*Buxton MSS.* A. 6, 32. And general assignment of all rights, &c., in the said manor by the same to the same. Witnessed by the co-feoffees in preceding charter.—*Ibid.* A. 6, 33.

(100.) 1483, [August 2nd. Dñs Ričus Grey instituted to the rectory of Wilby or Willingby, void by the death of Henry Costessey. August 14th, 1483, Magister Jokes Bendys instituted to the church or chapel of Beckezyston, also void by Costessey's death. September 24th, 1483, Dñs Richard Hoog instituted to the rectory of Banham, void by the same cause.] 18th August, Magister John Bulman instituted "ad ecclesiam collegiatam de Russeworthe, &c., per mortē magrī Henrici Costessey," &c.—*Inst. Episc. Norwic. Reg.*

(101.) 1485. Dame Anne Wyngfeld, widow of Sir Robert Wyngfeld, Controller of the Household of King Edward IV., and executor of his will; Master John Bulman, Master, and Brethren of the College of St. John. Evangelist of Rushworthe; and the Prior and Convent of Letheringham in the county of Suffolk. Indenture tripartite. Recites Sir Robert Wyngfeld's death, burial in the College, and provision by his will for conveyance of manor of Brethenham, and all lands bought from John Brethenham, to Master and Fellows of the College, for "dedes of almesse, suffrage, and diuine services, with the mayntñce of a secler preste, p̄tly for the wele of hys soul." Conveys to said Master, &c., said lands. Appoints Sir Henry Aimand, "a convenient and wel-disposed secler preste, ōwise not benyfyčatd," to be the first priest to perform such services, he and his successors to be called



"Wyngefeldispreste." Provides for certain obits and masses as specified, with certain lights burning at the "herse" of said Sir Robert. For attending such obits sundry alms to be given, among others twopence to each of thirteen poor children, if there shall be then so many going to the "gramer scole" in the said College. Recites original statutes of foundation, and requires that all services thereby ordered shall be regularly performed, each Brother or Fellow being clothed in a white mantle and cap. Assigns 60s. yearly salary of "Wyngefeldispreste," with all meat, drink, and lodging in the College. In default of any of the ordinances *xxd.* to be paid to the poor of Rushworth, Shadwell, Brethenham, and East Harling, for every week of vacancy. And *xxli.* to the Prior and Convent of Letheringham if the vacancy extends to twenty-six weeks, or the obits are not duly kept. Dated at Pentecost in the month of May, 1485. Sealed by the parties (see plate for Lady Anne Wyngefeld's seal.) Signed by Bulman; Willūs Halyday, "capeffs"; Robertus Colyoure, "captus"; Pör de Letheringham; Georgius Durstat; Will Harwythe; Henricus Aimand, "capellanus."—*Buxton MSS.* 482 (see Nos. 83 and 89 in this calendar.)

(102.) 1488, 16th April. M̃tr John Bendys instituted Master of the College on John Bulman's resignation.—*Inst. Epis. Norwic. Reg.*

(103.) "Dame Anne Wyngefeld, late the wyff of Ser Robt Wyngefelde, Knyghte, and afore yat the wyff of S. William Cambleyne, Knyghte, and sool executrix as wele of the testament of the same Ser William as the sayde S<sup>r</sup> Robte Wyngefelde." "Mais̃r John Bendys, Mais̃r of ye College of Seynt John the Eüngeliste in Rushworthe in the county of Norff., and bretheryn of the same College." "The Prior and Convent of the house of monks of őr Lady Seynt Mary of Thetford, in Thetford in the counte

of Norff." Indenture tripartite. Long recitals of (1) Lady Wyngfeld's pedigree and affection to the College; (2) her childlessness and absence of kinsmen "within three degreys"; (3) her right in fee simple to the patronage of the College and to the manors of Rushworth and Lerling; (4) her conveyance of said manors to the College under license obtained in the 15th year of Edward IV., for the intents here following, to wit, "to have ppetually susteyned and kepte continually and yerly two secler p̄stes and v poore childeryn naturally and originally born wyñne the diocese of Norwiche residente in the said College." Provides for maintenance of such five children, to be called "Dame Anny's childeryn," until the age of eighteen years, said children to assist, "iiij, iij, or ij dayly," in the church services "to the worshippe of Godde and increase of his laude according to their kunnyng and power than p̄ying and mynystering for all the soules aforeseid imppetuyte." Provides for two additional Fellows of the College, one of whom shall "alway be well studyd and lernyd in ġmer abyll to teche ġmer and usually techyng alle convenient tymes ġmer in Russesheworthe afseid to the said v childeryn and to other viij poore childeryn, noothing takyng for that hys labor or attendance bewaye of salarye or scole hier for or of any of the same xij childeryn." Such priests shall be born in the diocese, and shall be called "Dame Anny's prestes." Provides for a regular daily specified succession of masses and orisons by the said priests, with a certain form of daily suffrage for the foundress and all benefactors of the College. In certain stated points they are to be bound by the same rules as is "Wyngfeld's p̄ste, now oñ of the brethren of the said College." Provides for two "obites or yere dayes" in the chancel of the church, one to be on the day when the foundress shall die, and the other on the day "next after the natiuite of oñ

blessid Lady Virgyn Mary, upon which daye the said Sir Robert dyed." Certain alms to be given on such days, and certain tapers of new wax to be burnt, "and yť waxe whiche shall remayne of the said tapers seŭally after eche of the obite days fynysshed, shalbe yerly made in ekes and spendid brennyng upon ye ston and tombe or nyghe afore ye tombe of the said Dame Jahane, atte highe masse and oŕ diuine services to the honour of God and Seynt John in the same chirche for the soules aforeseid." Neither of Dame Anny's priests to hold another benefice or else to be "voyded fro the fellysship" of the College, and the like if either of them be "rytous, troublous, or vycious, or otherwyse mysgyded to the dishonor of presthode, or in subŭssyon, letteing, or diminucion of thes pŕsent ordināce, or contrary to the good pease, or good fame, or coŕmon wele of the said College." The College is to find for them all "vestiments, books, chartĕrs for to do wť ye said masse; and dyuyne sŭces, wť breed, wyn, wať, waxe," as may be necessary in their duties; with all proper sustenance, "cohabitation, lodgyng, and chambĕr wyŕne the College," and "iiijł." yearly to him that is schoolmaster, and "ijł." to the other as salary. In case of vacancy and default in appointment of a successor, the College to pay "xlijd." to forty-two poor of Russheworthe, Shadewelle, Estharling, and Quydenham weekly, "until their rome be sufficyently replenysshed, stuffid, and satisfied." Twenty pounds to be paid "by way of peyne" to the Prior and Convent of St. Mary of Thetford, if the said obites are not kept, or if, in case of vacancy, it be not supplied within twenty-six weeks, and five pounds more if these ordinances are not read out before the College within fifteen days after Easter in each year, or the alms above ordained are not duly distributed. Each priest shall be sworn to be "continually resident and resiant in the College atte bedde

nyghtly," and not to be away "all nyghtes' tymes" without the Master's leave.

Provision for the due maintenance and clothing of "Dame Anny's childeryn." Each and all of the brethren of the College in every mass or divine service they may use to pray for the foundress during her life, and of all her kinsmen and benefactors, and of all her husband's "heirs and cosyns yet being in lyff."

Ordinance that whereas the Master of the College in his election is bound to go to the "mañ place of Lerling" to present himself to the lord of the same as to his patron for his approval, and from henceforth the Master himself will be the lord of that manor; and "itt is not conveyent or ressonabyll but rather frevelouse or frustrate eÿy nowe elected Maister of the College to p̄sent hymself to hymself at lerling," therefore every new elected Master after the death of the foundress shall "goo shewe hymself" in the Chapell of St. Anne in the Church of East Harling, where she "by the g̃ce of God shal lye beryed," and then kneeling, shall say certain prayers; and then standing, shall say "De profundis" for her soul, also for those of her husbands, with a special stated orison and suffrage for her by name as patroness, while she lived, of the College of Rushworth. The said Dame Anne to have power to alter these ordinances during her life. One part of these writings to remain with each of the parties hereto. Dated November 24th, 1490, 6th Henry VII.—*Gonvile and Caius College Lib. MSS.* 12, B xiii. Endorsed "the foundcon of two priests and seven schollers of the Lady Anne Scrope's foundaçon to be founded in the colledge of Rushforth in Norfolk or else that College to forfeit to Gonvile Hall xx<sup>s</sup> penalty for euery half yere." 6th Henry VII.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> These three charters (Nos. 101, 103, 105) are far too long for transcription, but they are so valuable in their illustration of the religious life of the period, that I abstract them at more length than is usual in a mere calendar.

(104.) 1491. License of alienation from Cecilia, Duchess of York, in respect of the manor of Brethenham, and one hundred acres of land, held of the Honour of Clare, to or from Sir Robert Wingfield or Anna his wife, or John Bendys, Master; and the brethren of the College of Rushworth. General acquittance and release. Ten marks fine. Dated at the Castle of Berkhamstede, 29th November, 7th Henry VII.—*Buxton MSS.* A 6, 25.

(105.) 1501. Robert Wyngfeld and Thomas ffynchin, executors of the will of "Dame Anne, Lady Scrop, late the wife of the Lord Scrop of Bolton, and afore that the wife of Sir Robert Wyngfeld, Knight; and first the wife of Sir William Chamberlayn, Knight;" of the first part: "Master John Bendes, Master of the College of Rushworth; and the brethren of the same," of the second part; and "Master John Barby, Master of Gunvile Hall, in Cambridge, and Fellows of the same," of the third part. "Indentures, compositions, and ordinances," for the better settlement of the manors of Rushworth and Lerlyng on the College of Rushworth in sustenance of (1) two "honest priests" to be called "Dame Anny's priests" to be maintained in the College of St. John Evangelist of Rushworth, to perform certain services in the church thereof, and to teach grammar therein; and (2) of seven children, to be maintained in the

It will be noted that the endorsement to No. 103 has nothing to do with the charter on which it appears, and that the charter itself has nothing to do with the College in whose possession it is, but that the endorsement *does* apply to No. 105, the charter to which Gonville Hall was a party. I can only account for the presence of this charter (No. 103) in Gonville and Caius College muniment room, by supposing that it was Lady Anne Wingfield's own copy, found among her papers at her death, and by accident transferred to the college with others relating to the large benefactions which she had made to them after she had become Lady Scroop. It has clearly no reference to the college at Cambridge, and, curiously enough, the Rushworth College counterpart of this charter, which ought to be among the *Buxton MSS.*, has not been found.



College until they are eighteen years of age, in perpetuity, and to be called "Dame Annys childeryn." Certain penalties incurred by way of fine to Gonville Hall, if the provisions not observed, of five marks in each half year for each priest, and of 6s. 8d. in each quarter for each child not so maintained. Indentures tripartite, one copy to be in the keeping of each party thereto. Dated 3rd March, 1500, 16th Henry VI.—*Buxton MSS.* 530, A 6, 23.

(106.) 1508, 10th October. John Purpett instituted to the Mastership of the College, vacant by the death of John Bendys.—*Inst. Epis. Norwic. Reg.*

(107.) 1529, 27th July. "Magistr Georgius Wyndham," Archdeacon of Norwich, instituted to the Mastership of the College, on the resignation of John Purpett.—*Ibid.*

(108.) 1530. "Bulla Clementis VII. Georgio Wyndam Archidiacono Norwicensi Magistratum Collegii de Rushworth Diæceseos Norwicensis Archidiaconatui suo quamdiu ipse tenuerit annexans."—*Lambeth Palace Library, MSS.* 643.

(109.) 1534. Acknowledgment of the Royal Supremacy by "Magister et confratres Collegii de Rushworth, Norwicens Dioc., uno ore, &c." "Dat. in domo nostra capitulari vicesimo quinto die mensis Augusti anno domini millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo quarto." Seal of the College.

"Georgius Wyndam, magister Collegii predicti.

Jñnis Barnysall,

Robtus Locke,

Johānes Crofte,

Willelm<sup>9</sup> Fischer,

Dñs Thom<sup>as</sup> Horne."—*Public Record Office.*

(110.) 1535. Valor Ecclesiasticus, Dioç Norwich, com̃ Norff. (Henry VIII. 26<sup>o</sup>.)

Collegiū de Rusheworthe, Georgio Wyndham, Clico,  
Magistro ibdm, valet, viz. :—

|  |    |    |           |
|--|----|----|-----------|
| In S <sup>p</sup> ualibz in Co <sup>m</sup> Norff. | £. | s. | d.        |
| Rectoria de Russeshworth valet in decimis et       |    |    |           |
| obla <sup>c</sup> oibz p an <sup>n</sup>           |    |    | cix x ob. |

Temp<sup>a</sup>libz in Co<sup>m</sup> Norff.

|  |       |       |                    |
|--|-------|-------|--------------------|
| Mane <sup>r</sup> de Russeshworthe valet                                     | £.    | s.    | d.                 |
| in redd <sup>t</sup> t fir <sup>m</sup> cū firma cc                          |       |       |                    |
| ac <sup>r</sup> terre arabit viii ac <sup>r</sup> pra <sup>t</sup>           |       |       |                    |
| et lib <sup>t</sup> ate falda <sup>g</sup> et pastu <sup>r</sup>             | xxvij | iiij  | x job.             |
| dccc oviū matri <sup>c</sup> et d hog-                                       |       |       |                    |
| gast <sup>r</sup> in occupa <sup>c</sup> pdi <sup>c</sup> ma <sup>g</sup> ri |       |       |                    |
| p annum . . . . .  |       |       | xxvij iiij vij ob. |
| P'quis cu <sup>r</sup> ibm coibū an <sup>n</sup>                             | vj    | viiij |                    |

In toto p an<sup>n</sup>.

|   |     |    |       |
|---|-----|----|-------|
| Mane <sup>r</sup> de Brethenh <sup>m</sup> valet in |     |    |       |
| redd <sup>t</sup> t fir <sup>m</sup> . . . . .      | xvj | ix | viiij |
| P'quis cu <sup>r</sup> . . . . .                    |     |    | viiij |
|   |     |    | xvj x |

In toto p an<sup>n</sup>.

|   |       |    |              |
|---|-------|----|--------------|
| Mane <sup>r</sup> de Larlyngforth valet           |       |    |              |
| in redd <sup>t</sup> t fir <sup>m</sup> . . . . . | xiiij | vj | viiij        |
| P'quis cu <sup>r</sup> ibm . . . . .              |       |    | vj           |
|   |       |    | xiiij vij ij |

In toto p an<sup>n</sup>.

£lvij ix ob.d.

Suff.

|  |  |  |                 |
|--|--|--|-----------------|
| Mane <sup>r</sup> de Elveden valet ad        |  |  |                 |
| fir <sup>m</sup> p an <sup>n</sup> . . . . . |  |  | xxvij viij iiij |

£iiij<sup>xx</sup>ix. xixs.

D' quibz in repris.

Videlt in Sinod.

|  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
| Epō Norwicens cū iiij <sup>s</sup> . eidem                                     |  |  |   |
| e <sup>p</sup> o an <sup>ti</sup> solu <sup>t</sup> p appropriaci <sup>i</sup> |  |  |   |
| ecclie pochia <sup>t</sup> de Russe-   |  |  |   |
| worthe ad collegiū ibm p   |  |  |   |
| an <sup>n</sup> .  |  |  | v |

P'cura<sup>c</sup>.

|                                       |     |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Archidiacō Norff. p an <sup>n</sup> . | vij | vij |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|

## Elimos.

|   |             |                         |
|---|-------------|-------------------------|
| Divs pauperibū apud obitū iſm                       | } viij ij   | } iiij viij ij<br>xix x |
| an <sup>ti</sup> celebraſ p aīa Dñe Anne            |             |                         |
| Scrope et p aiabz fundaſ dēi                        |             |                         |
| colleḡ distribuſ pūt pscript                        |             |                         |
| obligant p annum . . . . .                          |             |                         |
| <i>Septem pueris ib'm an<sup>ti</sup> custodit'</i> | } lxxj viij |                         |
| <i>videlicet p' ircl' et restit eosdem</i>          |             |                         |
| <i>pu't p' script' p'dict' obligant'</i>            |             |                         |
| <i>p' annum . . . . .</i>                           |             |                         |
| <i>Cuidam Sacerdoti eosdem pueros</i>               |             |                         |
| <i>docenti noi'e stipend' p'ut p'</i>               | } xx        |                         |
| <i>script' p'dict obligant' p' an-</i>              |             |                         |
| <i>num . . . . .</i>                                |             |                         |
|   |             |                         |

## Reddiť Resoluť.

|                                |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Baffio hundred de Scropham p   | } xiiij viij ob. |
| terť iſm p annum . . .         |                  |
| Baffio manī de East Herlyng    | } ix             |
| p terť iſm p annum . . .       |                  |
| Priori Monachorū de Thetford   | } xv j           |
| p terť iſm p anñ . . .         |                  |
| Baffio Hund de Guyledecrosse   | } iiij iiij      |
| p terť iſm p anñ . . .         |                  |
| Baffio Honoris de Clare p terť | } vj viij        |
| in Russhworthe p anūm . .      |                  |
| Abbi de Bury Sĉi Eđi p terť    | } xiiij          |
| in Russheworthe p anūm . .     |                  |

## Feod.

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Riĉi Hoo Sen <sup>ti</sup> cuř et auditor | } xiiij iiij |
| huic colleḡ p anñ . . .                   |              |

£. s. d.  
 iiij iiij xj ob.  
 viij xv rij ob.

Et valet ultra clare { £. s. d.  
 iiij<sup>xx</sup> j ij iiij ob.  
 iiij<sup>xx</sup> xv ob.  
 x<sup>ma</sup> inde viij xj vj

[The words and figures in italics appear to be interpo-

lations or corrections in another hand. The arithmetic throughout is inexact.]—*Val. Eccl.*, 1535, iii. 17.

(111.) 1538. Master George Wyndam, clerk, Master of the College of Rushworth, and the brethren thereof, to Robert Hawys of Weston. Lease of all their manor called "Brethenams," alias Catton Hall, in Brethynham, co. Norfolk, for 10 years. Annual rent £4. 13s. 4d. Dated 26th April, 30th Henry VIII. Seal of the College.—*Bodleian Charters*, 426.

(112.) 1541. Deed of surrender to the King, of the College of Saint John the Evangelist of Russhe worthe, with all the manors, lands, rights, &c., of the said College. Dated "in domo nostra capitulari, sexto die Decembria, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quadragesimo primo." (December 6th, 33rd Henry VIII.) Seal of the College. Signatures, "Per me Georgiū Wyndam, Clericum"; "p me Johem Croff"; "p me Willm Fysher"; "p me Thomā Horne."—*Public Record Office*.

(113.) 1541. Letters Patent granting to Henry, Earl of Surrey, "totum situm fundum ambitum circuitum et procinctum nuper Collegii sive domus Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Rushworth in coñ nosť Norff. Ac ecclesiam campanile et cimiterium ejusdem nuper Collegii. Necnon omnia et singula," &c., with the manors of "Russworth, Bretenham, et Larlingforth in dicto coñ nosť Norff" . . . . . "et manerium nostrum, &c., Elvenden in coñ nosť Suff," &c. . . . "Necnon Rectoriam, &c., Russhe worthe cum pertinentiis in coñ nosť Norff'. Necnon omnia alia," &c. Dated December 13th, 1541, 33rd Henry VIII. (Great Seal.)—*Buxton MSS.* B 4.

(114.) 1545. Book of receipts and payments 1 John Gall, bailiff and overseer of the Earl of Surrey

Rushworth, from Michaelmas to Lady Day, 37th Henry VIII. Examined by Mr. Taylor, auditor to the Duke of Norfolk.—*Buxton MSS.* B 7.

(115.) 1545. Copy of license of alienation and conveyance of Rusheworth College, &c., by Henry, Earl of Surrey, to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. Dated 10th August, 37th Henry VIII.—*Ibid.* B 9.

(116.) 1549-50. Accounts of John Cheke, Farmer of the King at Rushford. Statement of returns, and of pensions and repairs payable thereout. 3rd and 4th Edward VI.—*Ibid.* B 12.

(117.) Feoffment of lands and messuage called "Mychells," at Rushford, by Edmund Sygo of Rushford. Profits to be employed for the common charges of the town of Rushford as the churchreves of the church of Rushford, or "if there shall be no churchreves," as the constables of the said town shall from time to time determine. 1 and 2 Philip and Mary.—*Ibid.* B 13.

(118.) 1580. Philip, Earl of Arundell, William Dyx, and William Cantrell, to Robarte Buxton of Tybbenham, Esquire, in consideration of all his services, and of the surrender of a lease for years of the manor of Rendham in Suffolk. Lease for twenty-one years, or for the life of the said earl, of the site of Rushford College and the manor of Rushford, in Norfolk and Suffolk, and of the rectory and parsonage of Rushford, as the same have been theretofore held from the lessors by William Methwolde, Esquire, with indemnity against all suits, &c., by Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt., Sir Edward Clere, Knt., or the heirs or assigns of Sir Richard Fulmerston, Knt., under colour of any grant made by the late Duke of Norfolk. Dated June 24th, 1580.—*Ibid.* B 18.



(119.) 1590. Report by John Hill, auditor to the commissioners for attainted lands, as to the manor, &c., of Rushford. Reports among other things that Mr. Buxton, the present tenant of the lands, offers £5 annually for the maintenance of a minister in the said town if £5 more is allowed by the commissioners.—*Buxton MSS.* B 25.

(120.) 1590. Bill of complaint of Richard Stokes, Archdeacon of Norfolk, as to refusal of tenant of the rectory of Rushford to pay visitation fees, and answer of Robert Buxton thereto, reciting the royal grant of the College, and asserting exemption from procuracion, pension, or any other duty.—*Ibid.* B 28.

(121.) 1592. Letters patent, reciting the lease granted to Robert Buxton of June 24th, 1580, by "Philippus nup̄ Comes Arundele de alta pdiçoe attinc̄," of Rushworth als Rushforth, &c. In consideration "boni veri et acceptabiliss̄i svicii nobis per dilectum subditum nostrum d̄cūm Rob̄tum Buxton antehac fact̄ et imprens̄," grants to said Robert a future lease of said premises for thirty years from and after Michaelmas in the year 1601 then next ensuing. Great Seal. February 12th, 1592.—*Ibid.* B 35.

(122.) 1601. Exemplification of letters patent, reciting settlement made by Thomas, late Duke of Norfolk, of, *inter alia*, the manor and Rectory of Rushworth als Rushforth, to uses, &c., with remainders over to issue of his two Duchesses as set forth, dated July 5th, 11th Elizabeth,—reciting further, attainder of high treason of said Duke,—reciting further, attainder of high treason of Philip, Earl of Arundell, and also a fine levied by Lord Thomas Howard, Baron de Walden. Grants to said Lord Thomas, *inter alia*, the said manor, &c., of Rushworth, to hold as the same have theretofore been held from the

Crown, and with no further or larger rents or services to be thereafter demanded. Dated October 29th, 1601, 43rd Elizabeth.—*Buxton MSS.* B 36.

(123.) 1602. License of alienation to Thomas, Baron de Walden, to convey to Robert Buxton, "armiger," the site and all possessions of the late dissolved College of Rushworth ats Rushforth, in Rushforth ats Rushford, ats Rushworth, Shadwell, Thetford, West Herling, Ewston, Wattysfield, and Stanton. Great Seal. March 1st, 1602, 44th Elizabeth.—*Ibid.* B 38.

(124.) 1602. Grant and conveyance by Thomas, Baron de Walden, to Robert Buxton, Esquire, of the manor, &c., and rectory of Rushworth ats Rushforth, and all rights, &c., in the lands, &c. (as above stated), late belonging to the College of St. John the Evangelist of Rushworth, now dissolved, as the same have theretofore been held by the grantor, Philip, Earl of Arundel, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, or their predecessors in title, or any of them. Consideration, £500 paid in hand, and £1500 paid in bonds of same date. Dated April 22nd, 1602, 44th Elizabeth. Seal of arms.—*Ibid.* B 39.

(125.) 1602. Statement of the "execution of the estate," (delivery of seisin) by Thomas Talbot, Esq., upon the grant and feoffment (No. 123) to Robert Buxton, Esq., "in three several places, viz., at the College Gates and House next the Bridge in the name of that and of all the rest of y<sup>e</sup> lands, tenements, and hereditaments contained in the deed; and the like estate was executed at the Tithe Barn and Yard next the Dove-house, in the name of that the Rectory and all thereto appertaining; and the like estate was executed in the Hall Close in the name of that and the manor and all thereto appertaining." "xxj day of May, A<sup>o</sup> 44 Elizabethhe."—*Robert Buxton's Note Book*, p. 98, *Buxton MSS.*

(126.) 1604. General release and discharge by Edward Clere of Thetford, "armiger," (son and heir apparent of Edward Clere, Knt., and son and heir of Frances, wife of said Edward Clere, deceased, and daughter and heir of Richard Fulmerston, Knt., deceased,) to Robert Buxton of Tibenham, "armiger," of all claims and suits in respect of the possessions of the late dissolved College of St. John Evangelist of Rushworth. Dated "apud scitum et domum dicti dissoluti Collegii," July 3rd, 1604. Seal of Arms.—*Buxton MSS.* B 49.

(127.) 1516—1746. "The register [*illegible*] Rushford mad for the year of o<sup>r</sup> Lord, 1586, for before we had no Register except" (some words here carefully erased.) Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials at Rushford from 1586 to 1746, 32½ ff. Three leaves cut out towards the end.—*Ibid.* B 55.

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(I have to thank the Rev. Dr. Jessopp and Mr. Walter Bye for valuable assistance in completing this Calendar; and the Rev. W. Hudson for his care in revising and correcting it.—E. K. B.)









RUSHFORD COLLEGE.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

## REFERENCES TO SEALS FROM THE BUXTON MSS.

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1. Seal of Matilda "fil' Will' fil' Joh'is de Schadewelle," 1280. Legend, s. HUGONIS DE SCHADEWELLE.—*Burt. MSS.* 26.
  2. Seal of Agnes "fil' Joh'is de Scadewelle," 1350. There are letters round this seal which look like R . . E . . svv.—*Burt. MSS.* 154.
  3. Seal of "Roger le Bigod com' Norf. et marescall'," 1298. Legend, SIGILLUM ROGERI BIGOD.—*Burt. MSS.* 60.
  4. Seal to charter of John Pope of Rushworth, conveying part of the site of the College to Edmund de Goneville, 1336. (See plan, and Calendar, No. 33.)—*Buxton MSS.* 125.
  5. Seal to charter of Thomas Fullere of Russeworthe, conveying certain lands to Alexander, Master of Rushworth College, and the brethren of the same "p' salute anime mee parentu' amicor' & b'nfor' meor'," 1393. Legend uncertain, but the last letters seem to read . . . EMORE. The same seal is attached to the charter of "Thomas Mey de Caston," capll's (1385) to Alexander Thelyk and others, chaplains of the College, conveying to them the advowson of Gnatyshale. It is clearly, therefore, not the personal seal of Fullere, and from its strong resemblance in general design to the College seal (see plate) in undoubted use at the Dissolution, it seems not improbable that this is an earlier seal of the College itself. If this is so, it must be that in the present example the grantor affixes the seal of the grantee as his own to his charter of grant.—*Buxton MSS.* 268.
  6. Seal of Walter de Brethenham, 1336.—*Buxton MSS.* 122.
  7. Seal of Bartholomew de Brethenham, 1360.—*Buxton MSS.* 188.
  8. Seal of Clomons de Brethenham, 1388. Legend, "s. CLEMENTIS DE BRETHNAM."—*Buxton MSS.* 245.
  9. Seal to charter of William "fil' Ric'i de Lyrlingg," 1339. Legend, SIG. RICARDI DE LERLINGGHE.—*Buxton MSS.* 134.
  10. Seal of Edmond de Goneville, 1320. Legend, s. EDMONDI DE GONEVILE.—*Buxton MSS.* 95.
  11. Seal of John de Goneville, 1336. Legend, s. JEHAN DE GONEVILE.—*Buxton MSS.* 142.

12. Seal to the charters of (1) Robert, son and heir of Alexander Thelyk, (1344), and of (2) Alan Robeyn and Matilda his wife (1375), both charters conveying lands to the Master and Fellows of Rushworth College. The legend is not clearly decipherable, but the same remarks are generally applicable to this seal as to that above referred to (No. 5.) It is not the personal seal of either of the parties here using it. The design is ecclesiastical, and is in one important point strongly suggestive of the later College seal and of that above (No. 5), all three seals bearing a kneeling figure, as of the Founder, before a figure of St. John bearing a palm branch and the sealed book. The present seal is never used after 1375, and that above (No. 5) does not appear until after that date. I incline to think that this may be the *original* seal used by the College during the Founder's lifetime, and if so, not improbably designed by him, but for some reason discontinued—perhaps lost or made away with—at about the last-mentioned date, when, as may be seen by the Calendar, there had been a somewhat rapid succession of Masters of the College. The legend on the seal is extremely obscure.—*Buxton MSS.* 141, 206 A.
13. Seal of Sir William Berdswelle, Knt., 1303. Legend, *sigillum WILLI BERDSWELLE*.—*Buxton MSS.* 267.
14. Seal of Lady Anne Wyngfield to her charter of foundation of the Wyngfield Chantry in Rushworth Collegiate Church, 1485. Legend, *sigillum DOMINE ANNE CHAMBERLIN*. This seal is remarkable (1) as bearing Lady Anne Wyngfield's *first* widow-name of Chamberlin, but without the Chamberlin arms (Gu., a chevron or between three escallops or, with a label of three points); and (2) as bearing only the arms of *Lady Anne's father, Sir Robert Herlyng* (Quarterly:—1 and 4, Herling; 2 and 3, Mortimer; in pretence, Goneville.) I cannot explain the absence of all reference, except in the legend, to either of Lady Anne's marriages with Sir William Chamberlin and Sir Robert Wyngfield, for both of whom she shewed so much affection in the erection of stately chapels and tombs to their memories in East Harling and Rushworth churches. Her bearing of her father's arms alone is singular and, to me, inexplicable.—*Buxton MSS.* 482.
15. Seal of Sir Robert Wyngfield, Knt., heir and executor of Lady Anne Wyngfield (afterwards Lady Scroop of Bolton.) It bears, in the form of a badge, the Wyngfield "lure," (see the arms of Wyngfield), beneath the letters FELT, making a "rebus" of the name.—*Buxton MSS.* 530.

[I have to offer my acknowledgments to Walford D. Selby, Esq., of the Public Record Office, for his kind assistance and valuable opinions in deciphering several of the legends to these seals.—E. K. B.]

# A Letter of Thomas Bilney

TO THE VICAR OF EAST DEREHAM.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. AUGUSTUS JESSOPP, D.D.,

*Rector of Scarning.*

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[Of the parentage and early life of Thomas Bilney nothing is known. A tradition, to which not too much credit need be given, makes him out to have been born at Bilney; but the name does not occur in any documents now existing, which concern the history of the parish. He entered at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, when very young, and took the degree of LL.B. in that university. He was ordained Priest by Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, 24th September, 1519, which puts his birth about 1495. I have given some account of him in my *History of the Diocese of Norwich* (p. 158 *et seq.*) He was burnt at Norwich, 19th August, 1531. The best notice of Bilney which has hitherto been drawn up may be found in Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigiænsis*, vol. i. p. 42; see, too, Mullinger's *History of Cambridge*, p. 562.

It is very unfortunate that we have no knowledge of any Vicar of Dereham between the years 1506, when Roger Barkewell died, and 4th October, 1537, when George Ledys



was presented to the vicarage by Edmund Bonner, then rector. The date of the following letter may be fixed, with very great probability, to the year 1530. It cannot have been written many months, perhaps not many weeks, before Bilney's apprehension. I have not thought it worth while to supply the words which are wanting in the original: they will suggest themselves to any intelligent reader.

The language of the letter does not allow of our drawing many inferences from it; but the recurrence of the idiom (which occurs three times), *no doubt of*, goes some way towards corroborating the belief that Bilney was a Norfolk man; the spelling, *massanger*, points in the same direction.

The original is to be seen among the Parker MSS., at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, cccxl. p. 281.]

Good maister vicar I hartely commend me vnto you, hertely also thankyng yowe for yo<sup>r</sup> kynd token & manyfold benefytes shewed to me in tymes past, for the wych I am not hable to recompense yowe but he shall for whose sake ye doo such thynges, syth my trust ys that yt nedyth not that any man (& moche lesse I) shuld exhort yowe to yow<sup>r</sup> dewtye that ys to preache the wourd of god vnto yo<sup>r</sup> flokke, for I trust ye doo yt dyligently of your owne accorde knowyng that ye ar bownd so to doo, both by the auctoryte of the prophetes of Chryste & also hys apostles, as yt aperyth euydentlye in many places of both testaments wherein many tymes the curates are callyd pastores, as Ezechielis xxxiiij ca<sup>o</sup> & in the xxxiiij ca<sup>o</sup> of the same prophet where god spekyth ad speculatore. Item Hieremie xxiiij<sup>o</sup> & in many places of Esaie. In the newe testament the x chapter of John. Item Johannis vlt. Item Actuum vicesimo, vbi Sanctus Paulus alloquitur omnes curatos dicens, *attendite vobis et eniuerso gregi in quo vos spiritus sanctus posuit episcopos ad regendam ecclesiam dei quam acquisiuit sanguine suo.* Item i<sup>a</sup> Pet<sup>i</sup> quinto, *pascite qui in vobis est gregem christi &c. et cu*

*venerit pastoris princeps, recipietis immarcessibilem glorie coronam.* Loke the concordance vpon the wurd pastores & there ye shal see more auctorytes, wherbye yt shall euydentlye appere vnto yowe in what case the curates of Englonde do leue, *qui pascunt semetipsos* with the profytes of the benefyces, *sed non pascunt gregem verbo dei. Ideo minatur illis deus.* Ezechielis xxxiiij eternam damnationem dicens *te pastoribus &c.* Master Vicare *meliora sunt vulnera amici q'm fraudulenta oscula inimici,* Prouerbior<sup>um</sup> xxvij°. Of a truth these sayengs perteyne specyally vnto bishoppes, *quibus te est nisi euangelizent* i<sup>a</sup> ad Corintheos ix°, but yet theye also bynd curates, that take cure of sowle vnder the bisshoppys, as the forsayd place of the xx chapter of the actes doth testyfy, wher saynt powle calleth playnly presbiteros, *episcopos et superintendentes.* God of hys goodness hath geuen yowe such grace in yowr lyuyng & conuersacion—*lucet lux tua coram hominibus, et videant opera tua bona et glorificent patrem celestem,* wherfor ye, no doubt of, myght edify more with one symple sermon, then another (by whose lyfe the flock are not moved) shuld with many clerkly & curiose sermones. *Nam regnum dei non est in sermone sed in virtute.* Ther ys that do moore good, then they that esteme themselvys vnhabable, *abscondisti hec (inquit) a sapientibus et prudentibus et reuelasti ea paruulis et humilibus,* howe symple y . . . the sermone wherewith Petyr conuertyd so many thousand, Actuum ij°. Dyd not Jonas conuert the gret cyte of Ninieue vnto repentance, with these fewe wurds, *adhuc quadraginta dies et Ninieue subuertetur?* Yt ys not the wurd, but God wych wurketh in hys wurd. *Neque qui plantat est a . . . (inquit Paul i<sup>a</sup> ad Corinth iij°) neque qui rigat, sed qui increm . . . dat deus.* Lete the prechar be the temple of god & spe . . . the word of god, & noo dowbt of, that god wyll wurke in hys wurd, *verbum meum (inquit Esaie lv°) non reuertet . . . ad me vacuum. Non vos estis qui Loquimini sed spiritus patris vestri qui Loquitur in*

*vobis*, Matth. x°. Ego (inquit Exod.) ero in ore tuo doceboque te quid loquaris. Chryst shew . . . wherein the summe of prechyng stondesth, Marci primo, *penitemini (inquit) et credite evangelio, et appropinquabit regnum ce . . .* It ys impossible that a good man that leueth after hys techy . . . (as I verely cownt yowe) shuld speke the wurd of god in vayne, though yt were but euery Sundaye one sentence of the gospell, *exempli gr'a*. Fryndys o' sauvo' chry . . . sayth in the gospell of Luc the xiiij chapter, *Nisi penitenciam egeritis, omnes peribitis*, wherfor amend yo' lyves yff y . . . wyll be sauyd, And another sondaye, *sic deus dilexit mundum et filium suum unigenitum daret et omnis qui credit in il . . . non pereat, sed habeat vitam eternam* (Johannis iij°) And on the iii<sup>d</sup> sondaye, *Anima que peccauerit ipsa morietur*—Ezechielis xv. And on the fourth sondaye; *Ego sum resurrectio et vita, qui credat in me etiamsi mortuus fuerit uiuet*—Johannis xj°. Yff ye schuld saye no mor but euery sondaye thus moch of the wurdes of god, & soo continue, noo dowght of that god wule wurk euery daye in some of his elect, For he hath promysyd and can not be false in hes promyse that hys word shall neuer be spoken in vayne, Esaie lv°, *oues (inquit) mee vocem meam audiunt*, Johannis x°. *Ite inquit et Inuenietis, soluite et adducite mihi*, Matthei xxj°. Item Johannis vlt. *Mittite in dextram navigii rete et inuenietis, miserunt ergo et iam non valebant illud trahere pre multitudine piscium*. Our Lord gyf yowe grace to remember y<sup>t</sup> ys wryttn, Matth. xxiiij°—*Quis putas est fidelis seruus et prudens, quem constituit dominus suus super familiam suam, et det illis cibum in tempore, Beatus ille seruus quem cum venerit dominus eius inuenerit sic facientem. Immo dico vobis quoniam super omnia bona sua constituet eum*. And on the other syde reed, good Mr. vicar, that ys wryttn, Matthei xxv° de talentis, *Inutilem (inquit) seruum in tenebras exte—riores Illic erit fletus et stridor dentium*. O master vycar yff chryste shall saye in tremendo illo Iudicio, *Ite maledic*

*in ignem eternum* &c. bicause thei fedd hym not in hys hungrye membres with materyall brede, what shall he saye vnto them wych of dewtye wer bund to fede the hungrye sowlys with hys word, & let them sterve for hungre? Vale, for the massanger calleth. Praye for me I besech yowe.

By yo<sup>r</sup> owne

T. B.

Thomas Bilneye to the vicar of Derrham in Norfolk.

## APPENDIX.

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*Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and at  
General Meetings.*

*March 13th, 1884.* MR. MANNING exhibited a drawing by Mr. C. J. Winter of some glass quarries formerly in Norwich Cathedral, having the device of a hart lying, or "lodged," in a circular fence. This was the device of Bishop Lyhart; and it illustrates the fine silver ring, with a similar representation, belonging to Mr. Fitch, and engraved in vol. ix. p. 367, of the *Society's Papers*. He also reported the existence of some earthen mounds, and apparently an oval encampment on Broome Heath, near Bungay, from information communicated to him by the officer of the Ordnance Survey, while at work there.

*April 1st, 1884.* MR. JOSEPH STANLEY exhibited a mace belonging to St. George's Company, Norwich, and made some remarks upon it. It had been dated 1705, and was assigned to the Corporation when the Guild was in difficulties. It had been converted into the stem of a candelabrum, and had a second inscription, in 1786, Robert Partridge being Mayor; but had been put away with other effects. It was now brought to light again, and Mr. Stanley had fitted a carved handle to it.

*July 12th, 1884.* The VERY REV. THE PRESIDENT communicated a letter from R. H. Carpenter, Esq., of London, stating that some of the wood carvings formerly in St. Nicholas' Chapel, Lynn, were now in the Architectural



Museum, Westminster, and advice was asked, in view of the authorities of the museum being willing to replace them, as to the best plan of proceeding. It was recommended that communication should be opened by them with the parochial authorities at Lynn, in the hope that they would be glad to receive the woodwork again, and arrange for its proper preservation.

*Sept. 9th, 1884.* The REV. DR. JESSOPP exhibited a deed, temp. Edward I., with a fine seal, being a concession by Osbert de Queinteuil to the Prior and Canons of SS. Julian and Botolph at Colchester.

DR. BENSLEY exhibited an ivory cup with figures round it, and the inscription "SETH HAWLEY ANNO DO. MDCXXV," belonging to Mr. Robins Cooke of Glandford, Norfolk. Captain Seth Hawley was Alderman, and Mayor (1672) of Lynn, and died at Yarmouth in 1676. (See Palmer's *Perlustration of Great Yarmouth*, iii. pp. 39, 161.)

*December 9th, 1884.* A letter was read from the REV. GREVILLE J. CHESTER, calling attention to the screen paintings at Wellingham, Norfolk. Mr. Manning subsequently reported that he had visited Wellingham church in company with Dr. Jessopp, and that the paintings on the lower panels of the small screen are of considerable interest, but in a damaged and decaying state. The date of 1532 occurring on one of the panels renders this screen a valuable example. Part of an inscription remains, which appears to read as follows:—" [Orate] pro aiabus Robarti Dorant et pro Isabelle et Beatricis (?) uxorum suarum et pro (?) [I. C. in monogram ?] qui hoc opus pingi fecerunt. Ex vestra caritate pro anime Johi Neell (?) orate S . . ." There are four panels on the north side of the doorway, of which the first is gone; the second has a naked figure pierced with arrows, probably St. Sebastian; the third is remarkable, and has not been

explained: it represents an armed figure with an ermine tippet and a collar, in a standing posture, holding a spear and sword; at his feet is a small figure of a king lying at length, and chained, as vanquished, with a crown on his head, and an ermine tippet and a collar. The published *Emblems of Saints* do not appear to throw any light on this representation. The fourth panel has St. George and the Dragon, with the usual castle and female figure in the background. On the south side the first panel represents St. Michael the Archangel, to whom a figure of a king appears to be brought by an angel, and an inscription remains, "Anime Probantur, anno dñi 1532." The second panel is a subject containing the Resurrection, emblems of the Passion, heads of soldiers, &c. The remaining ones are gone.

DR. JESSOPP exhibited a drawing from a brass believed to have been formerly at Strawberry Hill, and purporting to represent Ralph Walpole, Bishop of Ely 1801; but the figure, which is under a triple canopy, appears not to be of earlier date than 1400. The brass is not known now to exist.

*March 3rd, 1885.* DR. JESSOPP exhibited a fine MS. Psalter, formerly belonging to Campsea Ash Nunnery, Suffolk; and now preserved in the library of Shipdham Church: its date is c. 1300.

*April 8th, 1885. General Meeting.* A paper was read from H. OLLEY, Esq., Architect, Yarmouth, on the Tolhouse in that town, calling attention to its plan and general features of interest, which was now happily safe from threatened destruction, owing to the protests of this Society and others, as already recorded in vol. ix. p. 366. Mr. F. Danby Palmer has since published an historical account of the building, which was followed by a second in 1887, on "The Tolhouse Restored"; and it may be convenient to

place on record here some of the discoveries made in the structure during the alterations in order to fit it for its present use as a Free Library. An arched opening towards the street, to give light and air to the prison or "hold" in the basement, was found; above which, hidden by modern casing, was disclosed a row of small trefoiled arches resting on corbels, in very good late thirteenth century work. A portion of a chamfered arch, beside the stairs leading to the fine early English entrance and ending there abruptly, appears to show that the latter is an insertion in a more ancient wall. To the north of the open arch lighting the prison, the lower portion of a spiral staircase was found. About ten of the steps remain, and the central newel. It was of later date than the external porch, and was doubtless the means of access between the prison and the hall. Its lower portion was square, but it is probable that it was of octagonal form as soon as it cleared the roof of the open porch, and it must have been a striking feature in the appearance of the building before the erection of the audit room in the seventeenth century, when its upper portion must have been removed. Passing within, on the west side of the Great Hall, the progress of the works has revealed some old features of the building. The filling in of the fine early English doorway in this wall has been removed, and its rear arch, of good design, opened to view; and above this arch has been placed a curious tapestry iron and merchant's mark, taken from a house in South Quay. The indications of angle quoins of a formerly existing building, which was entered by this doorway from the hall, have been carefully preserved, as well as the stone sill of a window high up in the wall, doubtless the base of a dormer window of the same date as the ancient roof. Two simple lancet windows of the thirteenth century have been found at the south gable; and their sills, being now only about two feet from the modern pavement of the row, indicate how much the level of the ground has been

The proposed scheme, it was explained, involved the cutting of the building into upper and lower stories by erecting a floor through it, and making many other structural alterations by which this fine and spacious edifice, 100 ft. long by 32 ft. wide, lighted by ten noble Perpendicular windows, and a very large late Decorated east window, would have been completely ruined as an architectural monument. A long lease of the building to a small religious body has since been purchased by private subscription, mainly through the efforts of F. O. Taylor, Esq., the present Sheriff of Norwich (1886-7), and it has now been appropriated, under the name of "Blackfriars' Hall," to public uses, as a valuable adjunct to St. Andrew's Hall, and Mr. Harrod, in concluding his paper on the Black Friars, *Castles and Convents*, p. 96, may be happily taken as prophetic of this good work of rescue. "It is very much to be desired that strenuous efforts may be made, when the buildings fall again into the possession of the Corporation, to prevent further destruction of these remarkable remains, and that pains may be taken to apply them to some purpose which, whilst of advantage to the town, may preserve them for the admiration of future generations, who may be, probably, better able to appreciate their merits than the present." It is melancholy to add, however, that the better spirit has arisen too late to save the oldest and most valuable relic of the Dominicans, the crypt called "Becket's Chapel," a portion of which was ruthlessly destroyed only a few years ago.

MR. E. P. WILLIAMS exhibited a fine stone shield of the fourteenth century, found in the clerestory wall of Tottington Church, near Watton, with arms of Mortimer of Attleborough, viz., ten fleurs-de-lis, 4, 3, 2, and 1, each row on a bar; the sides of the shield have also sculptured fleurs-de-lis, and it was probably a projecting heraldic stone over the gateway of the Mortimer's Manor House at Tottington.

A small brass, a figure of a civilian, c. 1440, found under the floor of St. George's, Tombland, Norwich, was exhibited by permission of the Churchwarden, Mr. Joseph Allen.

MR. MANNING exhibited four pre-Reformation patens from churches in Norfolk, and photographs of several others. The enquiries made in the county as to the existence of these specimens of ancient church plate by the Ven. Archdeacon Nevill and others, have resulted in finding no less than thirty-two, most of which were not on record before, besides two bearing distinct traces of similar date, but which have been re-made into Elizabethan patens with a foot. Not a single pre-Reformation chalice is known to be in use in Norfolk. Photographs have been taken of the patens, by order of the Committee, and it is desired to re-produce them in a future volume.

*April 6th, 1886, General Meeting.* MAJOR FEILDEN exhibited a stone mortar dredged up from the sea at Yarmouth; probably of early date. It is a circular vessel, of limestone,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ins. in height, and 13 ins. wide. It had been suggested that it was a stoup or font from a church; but he considered it to be a mortar, possibly from a Norseman's ship.

Attention was called to a memorandum issued by the Society of Antiquaries on the preservation of ancient court rolls and other deeds relating to manors. In consequence of the progress of enfranchisement, many of these rolls had become valueless for legal purposes, and liable to destruction, while they were of great importance to history, habits, and customs. An appeal was therefore made to lords of manors, stewards, and solicitors, either to preserve such writings with their other muniments, or to deposit them in some public institution, such as the British Museum, the Public Record Office, or the University Libraries.

*May 7th, 1886.* MR. E. A. TILLET exhibited a loose brass inscription, broken, to John Castre, Alderman, 1493,



from St. Lawrence's Church, Norwich; and  
Richard Gardener, chaplain, without date, on the reverse  
which are the words, "Hic jacet Hêric' tylhâ," from some  
church not known.

*July 26th, 1886.* On the application of the Domesday  
Celebration Committee, two members of this Society, viz.,  
the Very Rev. the President, F.S.A., and the Rev. C. R.  
Manning, F.S.A., Hon. Sec., were appointed to serve on that  
Committee.

THE REV. DR. JESSOP exhibited a printed catalogue of  
eight pages, priced, with the purchasers' names, of the sale  
of the MSS. of Thomas Martin, the Antiquary; sold by  
S. Baker and G. Leigh, York Street, Covent Garden, 28th  
April, 1773, and following day.

*January 7th, 1887.* SIR FRANCIS G. M. BOILEAU, BART.,  
V.P., reported that the Court of Quarter Sessions for  
Norfolk had adopted a suggestion from him that the  
documents in the Shirehall, not required by them,  
should be inspected by himself and Mr. Manning, and  
means taken for their preservation. This inspection  
was afterwards made, and in consequence, communication  
was opened with the Secretary of the Historical MSS.  
Commission, and a reply was received that in all probability  
one of their inspectors would be in the county in the course  
of the year, and would examine the documents; and if they  
proved to be of any general historical interest, would report  
upon them. The older papers, which are not at present in  
any order, appear to consist chiefly of recognizances and  
jury lists from the time of Elizabeth, among which are the  
signatures of many Justices of well-known Norfolk  
families.

*March 29th, 1887, General Meeting.* The REV.  
HENSON of Wood Dalling exhibited the commun

cup and paten of that parish. The cup is a very beautiful Elizabethan one, almost a fac-simile of that belonging to St. Andrew's Church, Norwich, and illustrated in this volume, p. 77, but of London, and not of Norwich make: the marks are obscure. The paten is older, and one of the pre-Reformation patens already referred to. It has the sacred monogram in a sexfoil.

MR. E. T. DOWSON of Geldeston exhibited some pieces of stone piscinas, probably fourteenth century; and a poppy head, *c.* 1500, from Geldeston; and an ancient key from Stockton.

MR. KING, Norwich, exhibited some beautiful coloured drawings of painted glass from Ringland Church.

*April 29th, 1887.* MR. MANNING reported that the communion cup, formerly belonging to Wiggshall St. Germain's Church, of Norwich make, 1567, together with a cover, which had originally been a pre-Reformation paten, but altered in Elizabethan times, were now in the British Museum, having been sold or exchanged by the parish authorities in 1878, and recently obtained for the Museum.

*June 24th, 1887.* With respect to the forthcoming purchase by the Corporation of Norwich of the Keep of Norwich Castle from the Government, and its intended conversion into a museum, a resolution was adopted that the Secretaries should apply to the Mayor, and to Lord Walsingham, as Chairman of the Castle Museum Committee, for permission to this Society to make a careful inspection of the building, and to offer suggestions before any alterations are made. A Sub-Committee of this Society afterwards made the inspection, and were empowered to arrange with the architect, Mr. Boardman, for drawings to scale, or photographs, of such parts of the building as have not hitherto been illustrated.

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- Du Port, Rev. James Maurant, M.A.  
Mattishall
- Durst, Rev. John, M.A.  
Bosham, Kent
- Edwards, Rev. Bartholomew, M.A.  
Ashill
- Elvin, Charles Norton, Esq., M.A.  
East Dereham
- Evans, Mrs. C. J.  
Norwich
- Ewing, Miss  
Mundesley
- Fagan, Rev. Henry Stuart, M.A.  
Great Cressingham Rectory
- Farrer, Percy, Esq.  
Plympton
- Farrer, Rev. E.  
Birmingham
- Fellden, Rev. John Robert, M.A., Honingham
- Field, Rev. Frederick, M.A., I.E.D., Norwich
- Fisher, E., Esq.  
Abbotsbury, Devon
- Fisher, William Richard, Esq.  
Lincoln's Inn, London
- Fitch, Robert, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S., *Hon. Sec.*  
*of Treasurer* Norwich
- Fitz Roy, Mrs.  
Great Yarmouth
- France, Rev. G., M.A.  
Brocton Rectory
- Franka, Augustus W., M.A., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.  
British Museum
- Frost, Rev. Charles H.  
Foulham Rectory
- Fry, Miss Katharine  
East Ham, Essex
- Garrick, Rev. James Percy, M.A.  
Holford Rectory
- Gawne, Rev. Richard Murray, B.A.  
Reymington Rectory
- Gilbert, Rev. John Bellamy, M.A.  
Canterbury
- Gillett, Thomas, Esq.  
Norwich
- Gilman, Charles S., Esq.  
Norwich
- Girling, Miss  
Scarning
- Goose, Mr. Agas Henry  
Norwich
- Goose, Mr. William Henry  
Norwich
- Green, Lieut.-Colonel T. E.  
Wroxham
- Green, Herbert, Esq.  
Norwich
- Griffith, Rev. Henry Thomas, M.A., *Life Member*  
Smallburgh
- Grigson, Rev. Basely Hales, Rickingham, Sole
- Grigson, Rev. Edward  
Whinburgh Rectory
- Grigson, Richard, Esq.  
Norwich
- Grigson, Rev. Wm. S., M.A.  
Pensnett, Dudley
- Gunn, John, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.  
Norwich
- Gurney, John H., Esq.  
Northrepps Hall
- Gurney, John Henry, Jun., Esq.  
Northrepps
- Gurney, John, Esq.  
Sprowston Hall
- Gurney, Rev. William Hay, M.A.  
North Runcton
- Hales, John Basely Tooke, Esq.  
Norwich
- Hamond, Capt. Philip, R.N.  
Lowestoft
- Hansell, Thomas William, Esq.  
Norwich
- Harcourt, Bosworth Walter, Esq.  
Norwich
- Harden, Rev. Henry William, B.A.  
Hembsay
- Harrison, S. J., Esq.  
Haughley
- Hartshorne, Albert, Esq., F.S.A.  
London
- Harvey, Edward Kerrison, Esq.  
Esplanade, Lowestoft

- Heaviside, Rev. Canon, M.A. Norwich  
Hemsworth, Rev. Augustus Barker, B.A. Bacton, Suffolk  
High, Walter P., Esq. London  
Hildyard, Rev. Frederick, M.A. Swanington  
Hill, Mr. Alfred Norwich  
Hoare, Samuel, Esq. Cromer  
Holland, Rev. William, B.A. Huntingfield, Suffolk  
Hope, Robert Charles, Esq. Scarborough  
Hornor, Francis, Esq. Norwich  
Hotblack, John Turner, Esq. Norwich  
Hovendon, R., Esq., *Life Member* Croydon  
Howell, Rev. Hinds, M.A. Drayton Rectory  
Howes, Rev. Thomas George Francis, M.A. Belton, Suffolk  
Hudson, Rev. William, M.A. Norwich  
Humphrey, Robert Blake-, Esq. Wroxham House  
Hyde, Henry E., Esq. Dereham
- Jacobson, The Right Rev. Wm., D.D. Chester  
Jarrold, S. J. J., Esq. Norwich  
Jessopp, Rev. Augustus, D.D. Scarning Rectory  
Jessopp, Rev. John, M.A. Norwich  
Johnson, Frederic, Esq. Bradestone  
Johnson, Rev. Henry Barham, M.A. Welborne Rectory  
Johnson, Rev. John Barham, M.A. Yaxham  
Johnson, Rev. William Cowper, Jun., B.A. Yaxham  
Jones, Rev. Herbert W., M.A. Sculthorpe Rectory  
Jones, Rev. Thomas, B.A. Sporle  
Jones, Sir Willoughby, Bart., *V.P.* Cranmer Hall, Fakenham
- Kimberley, The Right Hon. the Earl of, *V.P.* Kimberley House, Wymondham  
King, Capt. H. B., R.N. Lowestoft  
Knights, Mr. Mark Norwich
- Lacey, Arthur J., Esq. Norwich  
Lack, Thomas Lambert, Esq. Hingham  
Ladyman, Jos. Harrison, Esq. Eaton  
Lake, Mr. Thomas Constable, Great Yarmouth  
Law, Rev. Robt. Arbutnot Bale  
Leavins, Mr. Bailey Norwich  
Lee-Warner, Rev. Henry James, M.A. Thorpland, Fakenham  
Legge, Rev. Augustus George, B.A. North Elmham  
le Strange, Hamon S., Esq., Hunstanton Hall  
Levien, Rev. John, M.A. Burnham Thorpe  
Lewis, Rev. Samuel Savage, M.A., F.S.A., *Life Member* Cambridge  
Linton, Rev. Edward Francis, M.A. Sprowston Vicarage  
Liverpool Free Public Library Liverpool
- Lombe, Rev. Henry Evans- Bylaugh Hall, Dereham  
Lowndes, George Alan, Esq., *Life Member* Barrington Hall, Harlow
- Mackenzie, Henry Augustine O., Esq. Harleston  
Manby, Alan Reeve, Esq. Rudham  
Manning, Rev. Charles R., M.A., *Hon. Sec.* Diss Rectory  
Marsh, Rev. George Henry, M.A. Great Snoring  
Marshall, William, Esq. Ely  
Marsham, Rev. Henry Philip, B.C.L. Rippon Hall  
Martin, Rev. William, B.A. East Barsham Rectory  
Martineau, Mrs. W. H. Weybridge, Surrey  
Massy, Lieut.-Colonel Wm. James, Colchester  
Matthews, Miss Swaffham  
Metcalf, Walter C., Esq. London  
Methold, F. J., Esq. London  
Middleton, Charles, Esq. Holkham  
Mildmay, Rev. Arundell Charles St. John, M.A. Denton Rectory  
Miles, John R., Esq. Harleston  
Millard, Rev. Jeffrey Watson, M.A., Shimpling  
Minns, Rev. George William Walter, LL.B. Weston, Hants.  
Montgomery, Cecil Thos. Molineux, Esq. Garboldisham  
Moore, Captain Harleston  
Moore, Rev. William Thomas, M.A., Norwich  
Morgan, John Brandram, Esq. Worstead  
Mottram, James, Esq. Norwich
- Nash, W. L., Esq. London  
Nevill, The Ven. Henry Ralph, M.A., *Arch-deacon of Norfolk*, *V.P.* The Close, Norwich  
Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution Norwich  
Norgate, Charles Bladwell Le Grys, Esq. Dereham  
Norris, Rev. Charles Briston Vicarage  
North, Charles, Esq. Rougham Hall  
Norwich Mercury, Proprietors of the, Norwich  
Norwich, The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, *Patron* The Palace, Norwich  
Norwich, The Very Rev. the Dean of, *Prrs.* The Deanery, Norwich  
Noverre, Charles E., Esq. Norwich  
Nunn, John Jos., Esq. Downham Market
- Oakes, Richard, Esq. Swaffham  
Orfeur, John, Esq., *Auditor* Norwich  
Orford, The Right Hon. the Earl of, *V.P.* Mannington Hall
- Page, Philip Samuel, Esq., North Barningham  
Page, Thomas E., Esq. Long Stratton  
Palgrave, R. H. I., Esq. Great Yarmouth

- Palmer, F. Danby, Esq. Great Yarmouth  
 Patten, Henry Stanforth, Esq., Cringleford  
 Pearce, John Bond, Esq. Norwich  
 Pearce, Rev. Charles Barnard, M.A.  
 Plumstead Parva Rectory  
 Perowne, The Ven. Thomas Thomson, B.D.,  
*Archdeacon of Norwich, V.P.*  
 -Radwell Rectory  
 Pipeon, Richard Makilwaine, Esq., F.S.A.  
 Norwich  
 Pigot, Rev. Hugh, M.A. Stratham, Ely  
 Pigot, Rev. William Melville, M.A., Norwich  
 Powell, Peter, Esq. Brunstead  
 Powell, Francis Sharp, Esq., F.R.G.S.  
 Bradford  
 Pratt, Edward Roger Murray, Esq., *Life*  
*Member* Ryston Hall  
 Preston, Arthur, Esq. Norwich  
 Prigg, Henry, Esq. Bury St. Edmund's  
 Proctor, Rev. Francis, M.A. Winton  
  
 Ransom, Peter Parlett, Esq. North Elmham  
 Ranson, Farrar, Esq. Lowestoft  
 Raven, Rev. John James, D.D., Ct. Yarmouth  
 Reeve, Joseph Arthur, Esq. London  
 Reeve, Emma, Esq. Norwich  
 Rich, Sir Charles Henry Stuart, Bart., Merrow  
 Riches, H. C., Esq. Norwich  
 Rix, Samuel Wilton, Esq. *Stables*  
 Rosebery, The Right Hon. the Earl of, *V.P.*  
 s, Berkeley Square, London  
 Rowland George James Wolverhampton  
 Rump, Mr. Alfred E. Norwich  
 Rye, Walter, Esq., 16, Golden Square, London  
  
 Samuel, Mr. Benjamin Norwich  
 Scott, Rev. Alexander Thetford  
 Sewell, Rev. William Henry, M.A. Yaxley  
 Shand, Rev. George, M.A. Heydon  
 Simpkinson, Rev. John Nassau, M.A.  
 North Creak Rectory  
 Sotheran, Henry, Esq. 136, Strand, London  
 Spelman, Henry, Esq. Norwich  
 Spelman, Clement C. Rix, Esq. Norwich  
  
 Stacy, Mr. Henry W. Norwich  
 Stanley, Joseph, Esq. Norwich  
 Stevenson, Henry, Esq., F.I.S. Norwich  
 Steward, Edwin S., Esq. Norwich  
 Sydney Free Library Sydney  
 Symonds, Rev. Henry, M.A. Tiverton  
  
 Tallack, Mr. T. R. Norwich  
 Tancock, Rev. Osborne William, M.A. Norwich  
 Tensdell, Mrs. Yarmouth  
 Thigitt, Edward Arthur, Esq. Norwich  
 Todd, John Timothy, Esq. Norwich  
  
 Valpy, Rev. Julius John Caisper, B.A. *Kling*  
 Vaux, Rev. Bowyer, M.A. Great Yarmouth  
 Vincent, Rev. Sir William, Bart., M.A. Postwick  
  
 Walpole, Charles, Esq. London  
 Walpole, Spencer C., Esq. Kingston on Thames  
 Walsingham, Right Hon. Lord, *V.P.* Merton Hall  
 Ward, David, Esq. King's Lynn  
 Waters, William George, Esq. Birmingham  
 Watson, Rev. Frederick, *M.A.* Starston Rectory  
 Watson, Frederick Elwin, Esq. Thickthorn House, Norwich  
 White, Rev. Charles Harold Evelyn Ipswich  
 Williams, Charles, Esq., F.R.C.S. Norwich  
 Wilkins, Edward Preston, Esq. Norwich  
 Woods, Sir Albert W., *Genl.*, F.S.A.,  
 College of Arms, London  
 Woods, W. H., Esq. Norwich  
  
 Yarmouth Public Library Great Yarmouth  
 Yates, Rev. Edmund T., M.A.  
 Burgh next Aylsham  
 Yelloly, Rev. John, M.A. Sudbury



## REGULATIONS.

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1. THAT the Society shall be called "THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

2. That the object of the Society shall be to collect the best information on the Arts and Monuments of the County, including Primeval Antiquities; Numismatics; Architecture, Civil and Ecclesiastical; Sculpture; Painting on Walls, Wood, or Glass; Civil History and Antiquities, comprising Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges and Customs; Descent; Genealogy; Ecclesiastical History or Endowments, and Charitable Foundations; Records, &c., and all other matters usually comprised under the head of Archæology.

3. That the Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, and a Committee of eighteen.

4. That all such Antiquities as shall be given to the Society, shall be presented to the Norwich Museum.

5. That six of the Committee shall go out annually in rotation, but with the power of being re-elected; and also that the Committee shall supply any vacancy that may occur in their number during the year.

6. That the President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer and Secretaries, be elected at the Annual General Meeting for one year, with power of being re-elected, and shall be ex-officio members of the Committee.

7. That any person desirous to become a Member of this Society, shall be proposed by at least two of its Members, at either a General or Committee Meeting.

8. That every Member shall pay the Annual Subscription of Seven Shillings and Sixpence, to be due in advance on the first of January.

9. That distinguished Antiquaries, not connected with the County, may be elected as Honorary Members, at any of the General or Committee Meetings of the Society, on being proposed by two of the Members.

10. That four General Meetings shall be held in the year, at such times and places as shall be from time to time determined by the Committee.

11. That such short Papers shall be read at the Meetings as the Committee shall previously approve of, and that the Meetings shall conclude with the exhibition of, and discussion on, such subjects of interest or curiosity as Members may produce.

12. That the Committee may, on such occasions as they shall think necessary, call Special Meetings by advertisement.

13. That the Accounts shall be audited, and a statement of the affairs of the Society shall be given at the first General Meeting in the year.

14. That the Committee shall meet the first Tuesday in every month, at Twelve o'clock, to receive such information, and make such arrangements as may be necessary, preparatory to the General Meeting. That three shall be a quorum, and that the Chairman shall have the casting vote.

15. That a short Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Society shall be laid before the General Meeting, and that a List of Members shall be printed from time to time.

16. That all papers deposited in the archives of this Society shall be considered the property of the Society; but that it shall be optional with the Committee to receive communications from Members, who are writing with other objects in view, and to return the same, after perusal, to the author.

17. That the Committee shall have the power of making Bye Laws, which shall remain in force till the next General Meeting.

18. That the Committee shall have the power of publishing such papers and engravings, at the Society's expense, as may be deemed worthy of being printed; that each Subscriber shall be entitled to a copy of such publications, either gratis or at such price as the funds of the Society will admit, from the time of his admission; and to such further copies, and previous publications (if any there be in hand), at a price to be fixed by the Committee; that the author of such published papers shall be entitled to fifteen copies, gratis; and that the Committee shall have the power to make such arrangements for reprinting any of the parts of the Society's Papers, when out of print, as they may deem most conducive to the interest of the Society.

19. That the Society in its pursuits shall be confined to the County of Norfolk.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

# Archæological Society.

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REPORT FOR 1883.

READ APRIL 1st, 1884.

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THE object which our Society has in view,—the encouragement of research into local antiquities,—is one which seems to increase in popular favour every year. We can hardly take up a local newspaper without finding some reference to the customs of ancient times, or to documents which throw light upon them; and persons in all classes are more ready to give attention to and to preserve the records and the buildings with which they are concerned. It is in great measure owing to the stimulus given to such studies by archæological societies in past time that an improved state of knowledge and appreciation has thus been reached. Our own Society continues to maintain its number of Members and its good position unimpaired. The Third Part of Vol. IX. of the Society's Papers was issued early in the past year, and Part 4, concluding the volume, is in the hands of the Members to-day.

The Summer Excursion was one of much interest and attraction. Visiting Thetford, and inspecting the priory ruins, the Members spent some time in examining the vast earthworks of the castle, and then proceeded to Rushford

College and Church, where a large assembly listened to a very valuable paper by the Rev. E. K. Bennet, D.C.L., on the Origin and History of the College, gathered from the rich stores of documents remaining in the possession of Sir Robert J. Buxton, Bart. With great industry and ability, Dr. Bennet had been able to arrange his materials to form a vivid picture of events and persons in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, relating to a somewhat obscure and unworked subject. The visitors were afterwards received at Shadwell Court by Sir Robert and Lady Buxton with great hospitality, and inspected many very interesting objects displayed to them in the library. On the return to Thetford the "King's House" and other ancient buildings were visited, and the regalia of the corporation were exhibited, and ably commented upon by the Rev. J. J. Raven, D.D.

The Autumn Meeting was a continuation of previous visits to localities of antiquarian interest in Norwich. Beginning with the Stone Bridge and the site of the Greyfriars, the Members visited the Grammar School, the Churches of St. Martin at Palace and St. Helen's, with the Great Hospital, and the Tabernacle. At these points papers of much value and interest were read, and the party was very kindly entertained by Mr. C. E. Noverre at his house.

The Members of the Committee who retire in rotation this year are the Rev. H. Howell, Rev. Dr. Jessopp, Rev. H. Evans Lombe, Hamon le Strange, Esq., R. M. Phipson, Esq., and the Rev. Sir William Vincent, Bart. The Committee recommend their re-election.

| <i>Dr.</i>        | <i>The Treasurer in account with the</i>   | <i>Yorkfolk and Norwich Antiquological Society.</i>            | <i>Cr.</i>  |
|-------------------|--|--|---|
| 1883.<br>Jan. 30. | To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys :—<br>General Account<br>Deposit Account   | £. s. d.<br>.. 23 6 11<br>.. 306 12 10                         | £. s. d.<br>.. 44 11 0  |
| "                 | Subscriptions—<br>" 1 for the year 1879<br>" 3 " .. 1880<br>" 6 " .. 1881<br>" 8 " .. 1882<br>" 218 " .. 1883<br>" 9 " .. 1884<br>" 1 " .. 1885  | 0 7 6<br>1 2 6<br>1 17 6<br>3 0 0<br>81 15 0<br>3 7 6<br>0 7 6 | 31 0 0<br>.. 11 10 0<br>.. 5 12 6<br>.. 4 15 0<br>.. 6 5 4<br>.. 0 17 6<br>.. 0 19 6<br>.. 0 10 0<br>.. 12 12 0 |
| "                 | Sale of Publications :—<br>Original Papers ..<br>Visitation ..<br>Gates of Norwich ..<br>Pedes Finium ..<br>Emblems—13 at 21/- }<br>30 at 19/- { | 9 4 9<br>3 10 6<br>0 9 0<br>0 19 0<br>42 3 0                   | 2 17 10<br>262 16 3<br>100 0 0  |
| "                 | Messrs. Gurneys' Interest<br>on Deposit Account ..   | 56 6 3<br>.. 6 3 5   | 365 14 1  |
| 1884.<br>Feb. 9.  | Balance at Messrs. Gurneys<br>£100 of this balance belongs to the Boileau Legacy.  | £484 6 11  | £484 6 11   |

*Examined and found correct March 5th, 1884,  
JNO. ORFEUR, Auditor.*





NORFOLK AND NORWICH

# Archæological Society.

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REPORT FOR 1885.

READ APRIL 6TH, 1886.

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THE pursuits of a Society which is concerned with the past, and all that relates to its history and elucidation, might naturally be expected to suffer from the needs and demands of the present, so prevailing and engrossing as they must necessarily be. It is, however, a subject of congratulation that, on the contrary, this is not so. A larger number of persons than at any time appear to take an intelligent interest in antiquarian studies, and in endeavouring to arrive at a better knowledge of the men and manners, and the thoughts and feeling of former times. This arises partly, no doubt, from the relief and variety afforded from more various occupations by an occasional diversion of the mind to the scenes of the lives that went before us, and the remains of their skill and activity. But it is also greatly owing to a revival of a truer taste and appreciation of their work, and to a sense of the important lessons which the history of our own country and church and local institutions have to teach. Our researches are not now often met with ignorance and indifference, and many of the ablest writers and thinkers of our day are conspicuous for their archæological knowledge. Our own numerous Members, and their interest

in our proceedings, and attendance at our meetings, give us every reason to hope for a continuance of support, and that facilities will be more and more afforded us for the prosecution of our work.

Two Excursion Meetings were held in the past year; one in May, in continuance of the plan of visiting ancient remains in the City of Norwich, which included an inspection of the churches of St. Benedict, St. Margaret, St. Swithin, St. Laurence, St. Gregory, and St. John Maddermarket; and the Strangers' Hall, Gibson's Well, and other old buildings on the way. The route was found full of interest, and much information was obtained from explanatory remarks and papers communicated. The Summer Excursion took the Members to Pentney Priory, Fincham, and Marham; when a very enjoyable day was spent, and most valuable papers were read by Dr. Jessopp and Canon Blyth.

The Committee has issued the Second Part of Vol. X. of the Society's Papers, and materials are in hand for a further part. They have also begun to print the volume, already promised, of *Norfolk Records*, from the Public Record Office, under the editorship of Mr. Walford Selby.

The publication of the long-promised "Boileau Volume" has been greatly delayed by the illness and retirement from professional work of Mr. E. L. Blackburne, whose extensive collections for the illustration of ancient woodwork and painting in Norfolk were to be contributed by him for this purpose. It is hoped that this intention may still be fulfilled at no distant time, and the Committee are using their best exertions to press it forward.

The subject of Church Plate has continued to engage the attention of the Secretaries and Committee, and some considerable additions to the antiquities of the county have thus been revealed. Only two or three pieces of pre-Reformation date were generally known to exist in Norfolk.

Such articles are seldom seen, except by the parishioners of the particular place to which they belong. But now, greatly owing to the kindness of Archdeacon Nevill in taking notes of the plate during his visitation of churches, we know of as many as thirty-two mediæval patens, all appearing to date from the middle of the fifteenth century to the Reformation. The Committee have obtained photographs of about twenty-five of these, and hope to add the remainder, and to publish the list, with illustrations.

Among the presents received by the Society have been a set of eighteen etchings of Old Norwich by Mr. Bosworth Harcourt, from himself; portions of the *Collectanea Antiqua*, from Mr. Roach Smith; and the *Court Rolls of Cressingham*, from Mr. Chandler.

It is hoped that the Society will not be thought to step beyond its province, if, when occasion requires, it undertakes to make a protest against the destruction or defacement of ancient buildings. Its help was successfully given on a former occasion in opposing the demolition of the Tolhouse of Great Yarmouth. Very recently a memorial, signed by the President and Hon. Secretaries (for want of time to obtain more names), was presented to the Town Council of Norwich, against a project to turn the choir of the Black Friars' Church—now called the Dutch Church—into a Higher Grade Board School. It was favourably received by the Town Council, who resolved, by a large majority, to decline to submit the building to the alterations that would be necessary for such a purpose.

The Society has to regret the losses by death, since the last Report, of several old and distinguished Members. Two of the Vice-Presidents have passed away, viz., Sir Henry Stracey, Bart., and Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart.; also a former Member of the Committee, the Rev. E. T. Yates, who in his younger days was a very useful supporter and contributor; and the Rev. Canon James Lee-Warner, whose

loss to our meetings, where he was a regular attendant, and to our publications, which he largely aided by his knowledge and research, is very much to be deplored. Besides these, we have to lament a very serious calamity in the death of the Rev. G. Crabbe of Merton. Less advanced in years than the two already named, and a most competent and industrious worker in the department of parochial and family history, it was to be hoped that he might live to contribute many more articles to our pages, of the same high character and value with those already published by him. His diligent research and pleasant companionship will be greatly missed among us; but we shall still have the advantage of one more memoir from his pen, viz., the *History of the Parish of Thompson*, which he had completed. Lord Walsingham has been good enough to take charge of the MS., and has entrusted it to the Committee, who now have it in hand, with a view to publication.

The Members of the Committee who retire in rotation this year are Dr. Bensly, Mr. Gunn, Rev. J. W. Millard, Mr. E. A. Tillett, Mr. C. Williams; and the Committee recommend to the meeting their re-election, with the addition of the name of the Rev. W. Hudson, Norwich, in the place of the Rev. J. Lee-Warner.

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NORFOLK AND NORWICH

# Archæological Society.

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REPORT FOR 1886.

READ MARCH 29TH, 1887.

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THE Committee have pleasure in presenting a Report of the Society for the past year. Four General Meetings have been held, and the papers read on these occasions, and the objects visited in the excursions, have afforded much interest to the Members. At the Spring Meeting another walk was taken among the antiquities of the city of Norwich, and the important buildings in St. Andrew's parish, with the cleared choir of the Blackfriars, its cloisters, &c., were ably described. St. Peter's Hungate, and SS. Simon and Jude were also visited, and papers were read upon them. It is hoped that a continuation of these Norwich walks will be made in May or June next. The Summer Excursion took the Members to Holt Station, and thence to the very interesting Church and ruined Hall at Baconsthorpe, and to the remarkable and early group of buildings on the coast at Weybourn, where Mr. W. J. Bolding again received the Society, after many years, with great hospitality, and exhibited his valuable plans and drawings of the parochial and conventual

buildings. The experiment of a winter evening meeting in Norwich, suggested at the last Annual Meeting, was tried with much success; antiquities were exhibited and explained, and papers of varied interest were read and discussed. It is hoped that another winter may see a similar gathering.

The first volume of the *Norfolk Records*, edited for the Committee by Mr. Walford D. Selby of the Public Record Office, has been completed and issued to the Members. When funds allow of a second volume being compiled, with a full index, this work will be a mine of handy reference for the Norfolk antiquary to the stores of documents preserved in Fetter Lane, such as few other Societies possess. The Committee passed a special vote of thanks to Mr. Selby for the valuable services rendered in his preparation of the book.

An indefatigable member of our Committee, the Rev. W. Hudson, has analysed and transcribed from upwards of 1,200 deeds of early date, belonging to the Corporation of Norwich. Such documents must necessarily throw much light on the habits and manner of the people, the changes of property, and the ancestry of families, and it is hoped that when Mr. Hudson's researches are more complete the result will be given to the Society in our volumes, as well as in papers read at our meetings.

A Third Part of our Tenth Volume is in preparation, and is expected to be issued in the course of the year.

The list of those Members who have passed away from us in the year expired is, the Committee are thankful to say, very short, but it contains the names of two whose loss they most deeply regret: John Gurney, Esq., whose munificent help was always ready to assist those who were workers in any good public cause; and the Rev. John Jessopp of St. Gregory's, Norwich, a constant attendant at our meetings, and, but very lately, a valued contributor.



The slow progress made in printing the *Visitation of Norfolk* by instalments, as our parts of volumes appear, has been the cause of unfavourable comments. It would be very easy to throw up our plan and issue the rest of the MS. in its bare form, but the Committee consider that the work is one of far more permanent value by being enriched with all the additions that can be had from wills and documents by careful research, and it is not expedient to sacrifice this as a concession to the hurry of a few.

In appointing the officers to-day the Committee venture to hope that the Society will think proper to elect their old and accomplished contributor, Colonel W. Earle Gascoyne Bulwer, of Quebec House and Heydon Hall, to be one of their Vice-Presidents, as a mark of their sense of his accurate labours in annotating the pedigrees in the *Visitation*.

The Committee have now to announce, with very great regret, that in consequence of long illness their venerable and excellent Hon. Secretary, Mr. Fitch, desires to resign that office. They feel that in the circumstances it would be no kindness or compliment to refuse the request, especially as he is willing to retain the office of Treasurer, which he has so long filled to the great advantage of the Society. It is the wish of the Committee, which they trust the Members generally will heartily second, that Mr. Fitch be now appointed a Vice-President of the Society, and they earnestly hope that his life may be spared, and his health restored, for the valuable assistance he is always willing to render.

The Committee desire to recommend the name of the Rev. W. Hudson to the Meeting, to be elected Hon. Secretary in the place of Mr. Fitch.

The Members of the Committee who retire in rotation this year are the Rev. W. F. Greeny, the Rev. Hinds



Howell, Rev. Dr. Jessopp, Rev. H. Evans Lombe, Hamon le Strange, Esq., and the Rev. Sir Wm. Vincent, Bart., and they desire to recommend their re-election. The proposed election of Colonel Bulwer as a Vice-President, and of Mr. Hudson as Hon. Sec., will leave room for two other names on the Committee, and they desire to recommend the two highly honoured names of Mr. Walter Rye and Mr. E. M. Beloe, who have done much service to the objects of the Society.

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| Cr.   | The Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.—The Treasurer's Account. | Dr.               |
|-------|--|-------------------|
| 1886. |  |                   |
| To    | Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—   |                   |
|       | General Account .. ..  | £. s. d. £. s. d. |
|       | Deposit Account .. ..  | 16 5 6 3 11 6     |
|       | Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund) ..   | 193 15 11 81 6 8  |
|       |  | 84 18 2           |
| „     | Subscriptions:—  | 5 16 0            |
|       | 1 for 1882 .. ..   | 0 7 6             |
|       | 3 for 1883 .. ..   | 1 2 6             |
|       | 6 for 1884 .. ..   | 2 5 0             |
|       | 33 for 1885 .. ..  | 12 7 6            |
|       | 205 for 1886 .. ..   | 76 17 6           |
|       | 4 for 1887 .. ..   | 1 10 0            |
|       |  | 94 10 0           |
| „     | 1 Life Subscription .. ..  | 6 0 0             |
| „     | Sale of Publications:—   |                   |
|       | Original Papers .. ..  | 3 1 3             |
|       | Gates of Norwich .. ..   | 0 10 6            |
|       | Barlow Road Screen .. ..   | 0 12 6            |
|       | Emblems of Saints .. ..  | 0 19 0            |
|       |  | 5 3 3             |
| „     | Messrs. Gurneys' Interest on Deposit Account                             | 5 3 11            |
|       |  | £419 18 7         |
| 1886. |  |                   |
| By    | A. H. Goose & Co., for Printing  | £. s. d. £. s. d. |
| „     | Ditto, for ditto .. ..   | 3 11 6 81 6 8     |
| „     | C. S. Alger, for Illustrations ..  | 84 18 2           |
| „     | Advertisements:—   | 5 16 0            |
|       | Norfolk Chronicle .. ..  | 1 8 6             |
|       | Norfolk News .. ..   | 1 8 6             |
|       | Norwich Mercury .. ..  | 1 4 0             |
| „     | Postage and Carriage .. ..   | 4 1 0             |
| „     | Gratuity to Hall Keeper .. ..  | 6 7 4             |
| „     | Expenses of Excursions .. ..   | 0 10 0            |
| „     | Cheque Book .. ..  | 0 10 0            |
| „     | Collector's Salary .. ..   | 0 1 0             |
| „     |  | 12 12 0           |
|       |  | 114 15 6          |
| „     | Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—   |                   |
|       | General Account .. ..  | 6 3 3             |
|       | Deposit Account .. ..  | 198 19 10         |
|       | Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund) ..   | 100 0 0           |
|       |  | 305 3 1           |
|       |  | £419 18 7         |

Examined and found correct, March 26th, 1887,  
 PHILIP BACK, Auditor.



NORFOLK AND NORWICH

# Archæological Society.

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REPORT FOR 1884.

READ APRIL 8TH, 1885.

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DURING the past year our Society has continued to occupy an encouraging position, not only in the accession of new Members and the public support it has received, but also as regards the subjects of its investigation, and the communications it has been enabled to put in print for the Members. The study of antiquities is approached in a more useful and practical form than perhaps was formerly the case, and mere descriptive essays and conjectures have given way to records and documents, which may be dry to the general reader, but are the only safe materials of the history of the past. There is an inexhaustible field of work for the Society in the production and arrangement of such evidences; and we are fortunate in having Members who are able and willing to give some labour and attention to them. With this view the Committee have felt justified in expending some of the funds in drawing up a Handbook of reference to Records, from the MSS. in Her Majesty's Record Office, concerning

the county of Norfolk; and it is hoped eventually to issue this in a volume similar to those published by the Lancashire Record Society.

The First Part of Volume X. of the Society's Original Papers was issued at the end of the year, together with a new List of Members, and numerous illustrations. Progress is being made with a Second Part. By the courtesy of the Norwich Literary Institution a place has been found in their building for a new bookcase containing the Society's books that have been presented to us, or received in exchange from other societies, and also its surplus copies of our own publications. This collection is for the use of the Members, who can consult or take out the books on application to Mr. Quinton; and it is intended to have a proper catalogue of them made.

The Society has suffered the loss of one of its prominent Members in the past year by the lamented death of Mr. R. M. Phipson, F.S.A., who had been an active Member of the Committee for many years. His knowledge of antiquities, especially those belonging to his own profession of architecture, was very extensive and accurate, and several valuable articles in the Society's volumes were from his pen. He will be greatly missed and regretted at our Excursions in future, as it was usually left in his competent hands to point out the noticeable features and peculiarities of buildings or ruins visited. Two other valued Members have passed from us during the year: our efficient and much-regretted Auditor, Mr. J. Orfeur, and one of our Vice-Presidents, Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., who was a hearty supporter of the Society, and whose knowledge and taste eminently fitted him for advice and co-operation.

The Society's Summer Excursion was taken in the past year to Melton Constable, where more than sufficient occupation was found for the day in examining the interesting Norman remains of the church, and the magnificent col-



lection of art treasures preserved at the Hall, by the kind permission and hospitality of Lord and Lady Hastings.

The Committee have had pleasure in recommending Mr. P. Back to be the Society's Auditor in the place of Mr. Orfeur, and he has kindly consented to take the office.

The Members of the Committee who retire to day in rotation are Colonel Bulwer, Rev. A. C. Copeman, B. W. Harcourt, Esq., R. Blake-Humfrey, Esq., Rev. Dr. Raven, and F. E. Watson, Esq. They recommend the following names for election: Colonel Bulwer, Rev. Dr. Bennet, Rev. A. C. Copeman, B. W. Harcourt, Esq., Rev. Dr. Raven, F. E. Watson, Esq.; and to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Phipson, the Rev. F. W. Creeny.

Dr.

The Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.—The Treasurer's Account.

Cr.

| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | 2   | 17  | 10  |     |       |
| Deposit Account   | ... | 202 | 16  | 8   |     |       |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | 100 | 0   | 0   | 305 | 14 1  |
| Subscriptions:—   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| 1 for 1879  | ... | 0   | 7   | 6   |     |       |
| 1 for 1880  | ... | 0   | 7   | 6   |     |       |
| 2 for 1881  | ... | 0   | 15  | 0   |     |       |
| 4 for 1882  | ... | 1   | 10  | 0   |     |       |
| 8 for 1883  | ... | 3   | 0   | 0   |     |       |
| 209 for 1884  | ... | 78  | 7   | 6   |     |       |
| 7 for 1885  | ... | 2   | 12  | 6   |     |       |
| 1 Life Subscription                                     | ... | 5   | 0   | 0   | 92  | 0 0   |
| Sale of Publications:—                                  |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| Original Papers   | ... | 11  | 10  | 3   |     |       |
| Gates of Norwich  | ... | 1   | 8   | 6   |     |       |
| Pedra Finium  | ... | 1   | 0   | 0   |     |       |
| Emblems   | ... | 5   | 16  | 0   | 19  | 14 9  |
| Messrs. Gurneys, Interest on Deposit Account            |     |     |     |     | 6   | 2 7   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| By Goose and Co., for Printing                          | ... | 31  | 2   | 6   |     |       |
| ditto   | ... | 5   | 18  | 0   |     |       |
| ditto   | ... | 5   | 2   | 8   |     |       |
| ditto   | ... | 63  | 11  | 0   | 105 | 14 2  |
|   |     |     |     |     | 7   | 17 0  |
| R. B. Utting, for Engravings                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15  | 3 0   |
| C. J. Winter for ditto                                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4   | 17 6  |
| ditto   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5   | 5 6   |
| C. S. Algar, for ditto                                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 18 6  |
| S. H. Howell, for ditto                                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 7 0   |
| W. Dexter, for Photographs                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 1 0   |
| E. Morell, for ditto                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5   | 10 0  |
| A. E. Coe, for ditto                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Miss Constance Rye, for Transcript of "Norfolk Records" | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| W. D. Selby, for Transcript of "Norfolk Records"        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6   | 0 0   |
| ditto   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13  | 10 0  |
| Advertisements  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Postage and Carriage                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4   | 0 6   |
| Gratuity to Hall Keeper                                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 10 0  |
| Expenses of Annual Meeting                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 9 6   |
| Cheque Book   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0   | 2 0   |
| Collector's Salary                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12  | 12 0  |
| Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                            |     |     |     |     | 189 | 3 6   |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5   | 9 1   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 188 | 18 10 |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 0 0   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884.   | £.  | s.  | d.  | £.  | s.  | d.    |
| Feb. 9.   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| To Balance at Messrs. Gurneys:—                         |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| General Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Deposit Account   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| Ditto (Boileau Legacy Fund)                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |
| 1884  |     |     |     |     |     |       |





